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THE TIMES

Why Iceland is fighting the cod war, page 14

Impasse over wealth tax as committee fail to agree

he Select Committee on the Wealth Tax have iled to agree on a clear-cut recommendation to ie Government. A document published esterday contains five draft reports which put orward varied suggestions. The confusion has d to increasing doubts on whether a move ould be made in the present parliamentary ession to introduce the tax.

Five reports give no clear-cut view

Tim Congdon
onomics Staff

Amid considerable confusion e House of Commons Select ommittee on the Wealth Tax iled yesterday to agree on a port. Uncertainty about the rm and timing of the new x continues, as the committee ade no clear-cut recommendion to the Commons or the overnment.

Five draft reports are conined in the document pubished yesterday as *The Report nd Proceedings of the Committee*. They differ substantily and do not constitute a nsensus on which the Governent's final wealth tax propos could be based.

This unprecedented situation as arisen because the chairan, Mr Douglas Jay, Labour P for Battersea North, was able to obtain the support two Labour backbenchers, Jeremy Bray and Dr Colin pps, for his first draft reort. In a crucial vote they were sent, with permission, on reign visits.

Three other reports, one by *e Conservative members*, one y Mr John Pardoe, the Liberal ember of the committee, and ne by Dr Jeremy Bray, were roposed. But none was able to ommand majority support in e committee.

A number of amendments re made to the chairman's it draft report, but the ended version was still not opted by the committee. Howr, it is possible that the ended version will have the ost influence on the Governent, the Treasury and the Inand Revenue as they consider hat form the wealth tax ould ultimately take.

The committee's failure to oduce a report does not mean at a wealth tax will not be roduced in the 1976 Finance ll, *as originally intended*. The vernment would still be free include the tax in the Bill it wished to do so. But obs are increasingly being ced about the likelihood of h a move during the current liamentary session.

Leading article, page 15
Business Diary, page 17
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Business Diary, page 19

The chairman's amended draft report recognizes that some reduction in income tax should take place if a wealth tax passes on to the statute book. It does not consider, however, that investment income surcharge should be abolished at the same time.

Interaction between investment income surcharge and wealth tax was one of the main causes of dissension within the committee. Both the Conservative and Liberal members felt that wealth tax should not be in addition to existing taxes on capital, such as the surcharge, whereas the chairman's report took the view that the surcharge should be retained at the inception of the tax for administrative reasons.

There were two other principal causes of disagreement. First, the committee could not accept the provisions in the *chairman's* report on productive assets. Some members felt that the tax proposals should ensure that productive assets are protected by a ceiling equivalent to not more than the top marginal rate of income tax.

Secondly, it was considered that the chairman's report did not recognize "the special dangers inherent in introducing such a tax at a time of high inflation and economic crisis". The Conservative members expressed a fear that the tax might prompt a flight of capital and cause wealthy people to emigrate to other countries.

But disagreement was not total and all members of the committee said at press conferences yesterday that they thought their work had been worthwhile. In particular, they discovered a number of weaknesses in the Green Paper proposals.

The main differences from the Green Paper relate to the

Continued on page 17, col 1

ar Council backs lawyers riticized by judge

Our Legal Correspondent

he Bar Council has strongly pported the conduct of coun- in an explosives case who been criticized by the trial ge for their "mud-slinging" ence and had their fees cut a result.

uring the 49-day trial at the ntral Criminal Court in ch Mr Justice Melford venson attacked the conduct defence counsel for three of eight defendants for purg allegations that incrimiing fingerprints had been ned by the police.

he judge suggested that te of the defence costs uld be disallowed. Last nth the court taxing master the fees of the three QCs l their juniors and their inacting solicitors by a third. did so after discussion with judge. Appeals are now ding against the decision.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, chairman of the Bar, issued a statement yesterday on the conclusions of the inquiry into the case carried out by the barristers' Professional Conduct Committee.

"I, as chairman, and the committee are satisfied that the counsel concerned conducted the defence of the accused in accordance with their duty to their clients, the court and the public, and were not guilty of professional misconduct", the statement said.

It was the duty of counsel, the statement said, when defending an accused person on a criminal charge, to present to the court, fearlessly and without regard to his personal interests, the defence of that accused person. It was not his function to determine the truth or falsity of that defence.

Law report, page 5

Minister's resignation threat over arms cuts

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Rodgers, Minister of State for Defence, left MPs in no doubt yesterday of the bitter battle being waged between the Treasury and the ministry over further cuts in the Armed Forces.

Opening a Commons debate on the Armed Forces Bill, in the absence of Mr Mason, the Secretary of State, who was in Brussels, Mr Rodgers gave a pledge that he would resign from the Government rather than agree to cuts that undermined the collective security of the West. To that, he said, successive governments had been committed for nearly 30 years through Nato under the treaty signed by Ernest Bevin.

Mr Rodgers's confident tone indicated that Mr Healey, who is said to be insisting on defence cuts in line with those sought in other departments, is not getting everything his own way.

The Minister of State said the present review of defence expenditure was no more than part of the usual annual public expenditure survey, when future programmes were subjected to close scrutiny.

"The outcome of this survey is certainly not decided", he said. Questions of judgment arose about the level of defence spending consistent with Britain's obligations. There was room for two views or perhaps more.

Mr Rodgers's words did something to reassure Conservatives who were convinced that the Healey axe would leave Britain defenceless.

Mr George Younger, Opposition spokesman on defence, said the Government had done many foolish things but he *could not believe it would be* so irresponsible as to fly in the face of virtually all responsible opinion throughout the West. The latest rumours, he said, suggested that the proposed public expenditure cuts would hit defence twice as hard as other departments.

In a powerful condemnation of the proposals he demanded three undertakings: no decision without full prior consultations with our Nato allies; no unilateral action before the talks on mutual balanced force reductions; and in any event cuts not to be below the critical level spelt out in the defence White Paper and said by Mr Mason to be the minimum level.

Failing those undertakings, the Opposition would be forced to the conclusion that ministers were being increasingly influenced by those in our midst who sought to overthrow the Western way of life. The Government would no longer be able to claim that it was steering a middle course between the Opposition and its own militant left wing. The whole Cabinet would stand condemned of complete dereliction of its duty to ensure the nation's safety.

The Government had a *responsibility not to the Tribune* group or even to the Labour conference but to the nation as a whole.

During the debate four young men and a woman were removed from the public gallery when they rose to their feet to shout epithets in Welsh at MPs. The demonstration appeared to be in support of the Welsh Language Society.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Beirut hotels go up in smoke as Army takes on leftists

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Dec 10

Across the road from a blackened shell of the St Georges Hotel, a leftist militiaman fired a rocket at the British community club, 300 yards along the seaside promenade. "This where the army commands have one of their front-line positions", he explained as return fire began to pour in.

Minutes later five rockets struck the Alcazar Hotel, also 30 yards from us, where the leftists had set up sniper and mortar nests. As smoke poured out of several lower floors, the gunmen were forced into temporary retreat. And another of Beirut's luxury hotels was going up in smoke.

This district with hotels, restaurants and bars which attracted *international* businessmen, gourmets and pleasure-seekers, has become the deadliest battle zone in Beirut. After sweeping down on it three days ago, the leftist Muslims are digging in along a front which encompasses half the hotel area.

Instead of the Christian Phalangists, whom they dislodged from most of the area, they now face the Lebanese Army which has taken over the Phoenicia and Holiday Inn hotels. By moving in between the warring forces yesterday, the Army prevented a certain rout of the besieged Phalangists.

With other foreign journalists I was taken to the front lines by militiamen from the independent Nasserite movement which *has led the Muslim campaign*. At a press conference earlier, Mr Ibrahim Koleilat, the movement's leader, charged that the Army was now fighting alongside the Phalangists.

To reach the front line we drove in a convoy of jeeps and pickups mounted with heavy machineguns and recoilless rifles. As we crossed streets dominated by Phalangist sniper positions we were ordered to duck our heads and the drivers accelerated.

Phoenicia Street, best known in former times for its bars, nightclubs and restaurants, is in Muslim hands. It is alive with militiamen swaggering from one vacant hotel to another, carrying automatic rifles, rocket launchers and belts of grenades.

During the tour of the area I saw dozens of Palestinian guerrillas who seemed to be the best equipped of the infantrymen.

Until early this morning the leftists had been holding the St Georges Hotel against a determined onslaught from the Lebanese Army which had been ordered to secure the area and save at least the three main hotels—the St Georges, Phoenicia and Holiday Inn—from destruction.

However, as the battle for the St Georges intensified this morning, the hotel received several direct hits and was engulfed in fire, forcing the leftists to leave. With sniper fire and swirling battles in the streets preventing the fire brigade from reaching the scene, the hotel was gutted.

This single event has driven home to many Lebanese the fate that surely awaits their capital should the street war go unchecked. The army now holds the Holiday Inn and the Phoenicia. Both have been holed by rocket and mortar fire. Rooms have been blackened by fire. It would take many months to repair the damage.

Beirut, Dec 10.—Mr Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, said today that the Muslim and Christian militiamen had agreed to a ceasefire, the fourteenth in 11 weeks.—UPI.



The Prince of Wales was installed as a Companion Rat of the Grand Order of Water Rats yesterday, and given binoculars by Sir Billy Butlin (right). Mr Joe Church, King Rat, is in the centre.

Terrorists hurl food from siege flat as police tighten grip

By Clive Borrell and
Stewart Tendler

Police hopes of reestablishing contact with the four gunmen under siege with their hostages, Mr and Mrs John Matthews, in Balcombe Street, St Marylebone, London, were dashed last night when the gang took in coffee and sandwiches dangled before them from a rope from the roof then, after some shouting, defiantly threw them into the street.

The quick rejection of the canisters, although some Valium tablets for Mrs Matthews were accepted, indicates that the gunmen have decided to continue with their hard line.

Earlier the police said that the man known to Scotland Yard by the name Michael Wilson and the code letter Z is one of the four gunmen who have been holding Mr and Mrs Matthews in their flat since Saturday night. He is wanted in connexion with the murder of Mr Ross McWhirter.

Commander Roy Habershon, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, said that evidence obtained during the previous 24 hours had left the bomb squad with little doubt that Mr Wilson and three other gunmen were trapped in the flat last Saturday after a chase through central London.

Yesterday detectives with dogs trained to sniff out explosives searched buildings near the siege flat. They were looking for the "bomb factory" or safe house that they suspect is near by.

Witnesses have told the police that the four gunmen appeared to have an intimate knowledge of the area.

Mr Habershon said last night that the police believed the men ran into the open doorway of flat 22b by chance. An earlier idea that one of the men had got away was no longer held.

Attempts were made yesterday to secrete listening devices near the room where the couple are being held hostage. During the day barrowloads of green canvas sandbags were moved through the front entrance of the block of flats to protect the policemen inside.

Yesterday also saw the introduction of a different signalling system: *the police started* to use green and red flags to tell their colleagues when to give cover to people entering and leaving the block. When the red flag was raised the covering party took up position: they retreated when the green one was shown.

The system was devised to ensure that the gunmen could not hear the covering party being told to take up position and try a quick shot at them.

Earlier this week the police said that they were close enough to hear murmurs in the sitting room of the flat. Yesterday Mr Habershon said voices could be distinguished, especially that of Mrs Matthews. The gunmen did not seem to be talking much and still only three of them could be detected.

The men have refused to talk to the police since throwing out of the window at 6.10 p.m. on Tuesday the field telephone link the police had supplied.

Attempts to communicate by means of a clipboard and pencil lowered to a window of the flat had also failed to get a response. They were lowered again last night.

The men have ignored calls from policemen with a loudhailer and by their silence, and their action last night, have rejected offers of hot soup, coffee and cigarettes.

As well as being without food, the people in the flat will have to spend the night in darkness. The police said yesterday that they had cut off the electricity supply

Death penalty: The Free Church of Scotland, in a letter to the Prime Minister, has called on the Government to reintroduce the death penalty for what it describes as "cold-blooded" terrorist acts involving murder.

Photograph, page 2

Grave concern in Nato over growing Warsaw Pact strength

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Brussels, Dec 10

Nato ministers expressed "grave concern" today at trends altering the relative military strengths of Nato and the Warsaw Pact. The ministers met at the half-yearly meeting of Nato's defence planning committee which ended here today.

The final communiqué noted the "increasing firepower, mobility and armoured strength of *Warsaw Pact forces and their* formidable capability in such areas as tactical nuclear, chemical and electronic warfare".

The growth and worldwide deployment of the Russian navy had included the introduction into service of large numbers of nuclear-propelled attack and missile-carrying submarines.

Most recently of all, there had been detected a change in emphasis from air defence to offensive operations within the Warsaw Pact air forces, including the introduction of new high performance bombers and tactical aircraft capable of deep penetration.

Improvements in capability, however, have not been one-sided. The communique pointed to Nato's own advances in such areas as anti-armour capability, air defence and aircraft protection, the modernization and replacement of ships and the procurement of modern aircraft.

The American decision to form two new brigades in Germany, one of them stationed alongside other allied forces in the north, the "increased combat effectiveness" of the German forces and the decision to *reequip and modernize Canadian* troops, were also welcomed.

The first part of a military study intended to improve the flexibility of allied forces had been completed and the Ministers agreed that where possible these improvements should be introduced without delay.

They also noted allied military opinion that an airborne early warning and control capability on the lines of the American Awacs aircraft was an urgent military requirement. A proposal for the collaborative purchase of Awacs, however, at present the subject of a study group in Brussels, will not be decided on until the committee's next meeting in the spring.

A report on standardization of allied equipment, a theme which has run throughout recent Nato meetings, referred to "important progress" in *halting the proliferation of* weapons in Nato. Such progress encompassed efforts to make ammunition, fuel and other materials interchangeable.

By the 1980s the bulk of Nato artillery guns would "have standardized characteristics" so that the same ammunition would fit everyone's guns, the prospects for standardizing small arms ammunition were "very encouraging".

There was what was described as a serious possibility of standardizing ammunition for tank guns. Main propulsion fuels for allied warships would be completely interchangeable by 1980.

Among the highest priorities were the need for a next-generation over-the-horizon anti-*surface ship missile*.

Rape report does not seek to alter Lords ruling

By Our Legal Correspondent

Complainants in rape cases should remain anonymous, and evidence about their previous sexual history should be inadmissible, a report published yesterday proposes. The report by an advisory group of five, including three women, does not suggest changing the law so as to reverse the controversial House of Lords ruling that was interpreted as saying that a man could not be guilty of rape if he genuinely believed that the woman was consenting to intercourse, however unreasonable that belief.

It recommends that there should be at least four women and four men on any jury hearing a rape case.

The report says the Lords' decision had given rise to misunderstandings and misgivings. The most important factor, which had been almost completely overlooked in comment on it, was that for the first time it had been stated, clearly and unambiguously, that recklessness about whether the woman was consenting or not was sufficient guilty intent for a conviction.

Report, page 4
Leading article, page 15

Inflexible demands by Moluccan terrorists

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Dec 10

The leaders of the South Moluccan community in the Netherlands declared today that they will call off their two kidnapping operations only if the Dutch Government guarantees a meeting between their leader and President Suharto of Indonesia. Indonesia has made it clear that this is out of the question.

The Moluccans also insist that the Dutch should change their policy and state that they believe in the justice of the demand for an independent republic of the South Moluccan islands now incorporated in Indonesia.

Should the Dutch fail to agree to these demands, more terrorist activities can be expected.

These conditions were laid down today at a four-hour meeting of the Badan Persatuan, the political council representing 90 per cent of the 33,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands. They were also announced after the meeting by their self-styled president, Dr Jan Manusama, who appears to be taking a more militant line since moderation failed to gain him Dutch support.

The six Moluccan gunmen in the hijacked train near Beilen, who have been holding 30 hostages in an unheated carriage for nine days, passed the time today taking occasional pot shots at birds and wild animals.

Contact with the gunmen in the train, and with the other six terrorists who are holding 25 hostages at the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam, has been reduced to a macabre form of room service.

The terrorists ring the authorities and order packed lunches or warm meals, which are promptly delivered by the police or Red Cross, to some point nearby, where they are collected by black-masked gunmen.

The Indonesians have rejected out of hand the three principal demands made yesterday by the terrorists. These were for the release of all South Moluccan political prisoners in Indonesia; the freedom of all South Moluccans in their homeland to discuss a free republic; and a meeting in Geneva between President Suharto and Dr Manusama. President Suharto called them "ridiculous".

Dutch negotiations in Jakarta for a £10m order for ships, aircraft and lorries, have been suspended. No reason has been given, but the Dutch assume that the siege at the Indonesian consulate is the cause. Portugal's request to the Dutch to take care of their interests in Indonesia, now that they have suspended diplomatic relations after the invasion of Timor, has not improved matters.

The Moluccan gunman, who was injured last Friday after an explosion in the train at Beilen, and was then taken to hospital, was today charged with murder.

ussian arms urning the ide in Angola

st quantities of arms and aid from Soviet Union and *Cuba* are swing- the Angola war in favour of the rxist Popular Movement for the peration of Angola (MPLA) which, er a series of setbacks, is now vancing on three fronts. A fear of Soviet presence leading to a ing of Marxist states across Africa om Angola to Tanzania was pressed yesterday by Mr Vorster, South African Prime Minister

Page 7

Monster 'more like Viking ship'

r Leo Sheridan, a specialist in arting wrecks, thinks the Loch ess photographs may show remains Viking ships, and sees in an leged fin "a perfect shape for a de rudder". But Dr Robert Rines id Sir Peter Scott *call for protec*on of *Nessiteras rhombopteryx* as endangered species

Page 4



Boy flies back: Lee Barrett, aged 12 (above) who flew to Israel to find his mother and was given a return ticket by his stepfather, arrived back in England yesterday

Page 4

Kissinger contempt motion dropped

The recommendation to cite Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, for contempt of Congress because he refused to supply documents wanted by the House intelligence committee, has been dropped. Mr Otis Pike, chairman of the committee, said the information had been supplied by members of the White House staff

Page 6

Sakharov message

Mrs Yelena Sakharov yesterday accepted the Nobel peace prize for her husband, Dr Andrei Sakharov the dissident Soviet physicist, who was refused a visa for travel to Oslo. In a message read by his wife Dr Sakharov pleaded for a world political amnesty and the release of all prisoners of conscience

Page 6

Hospital disputes

Members of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, one of the three main National Health Service unions, have been advised by their leaders not to become involved in the disputes involving junior doctors or consultants

Page 2

Warning by Bank

The Bank of England has warned the Government against stimulating domestic demand before a general upturn in world economy

Page 17

Pacifists cleared

Fourteen pacifists were cleared in London of a plot to seduce soldiers from their duty. The trial, at the Central Criminal Court, is estimated to have cost the taxpayer more than £250,000. Senior lawyers said they would be astonished if the Crown proceeded with similiar outstanding cases

Page 2

Social trends: Class differences still exist in all areas of social policy, according to a government publication out today

3

Madrid: A series of strikes affects different parts of Spain as negotiations continue over the formation of a new Cabinet

6

Australia: Mr Whitlam speaks about malice at work against the Labour Party in election campaign

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Americans in Britain: A four page Special Report on their contribution to the economy, learning and the arts

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Business News, pages 17 to 22
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Peter Jay Thursday column: Import controls and appeasing world trade opinion
Business feature: Oliver Stanley examines the Wealth Tax Select Committee proposals
Financial Editor: Yield considerations at GEC; OPEC surpluses find new homes

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HOME NEWS



A flag being used yesterday to control policemen as they covered a colleague wheeling sandbags towards the London siege flat.

Jury clears 14 pacifists of plot to seduce soldiers from their duty

By David Leigh

The 14 pacifists being tried at the Central Criminal Court on charges of conspiring to seduce soldiers from their duty were acquitted by a jury yesterday on all counts.

Senior counsel estimate the cost to the taxpayer of the proceedings to have been more than £250,000. Judge McKinnon, QC, agreed, after submissions, to return legal aid contributions taken from some of the defendants and to charge the expenses met by the legal aid fund to central funds.

The trial lasted 51 days. The judge reminded the jury of a public statement made by the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign and added: "You may think, and it is entirely a matter for you, that it is a clear incitement to mutiny."

All the defendants were acquitted on charges of conspiring to seduce soldiers from their duty or allegiance contrary to the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934. Charges of having leaflets that were illegal under the Act were also rejected, as was a charge that one pacifist tried to seduce a sailor by talking to him during a train journey.

Two of the 14, who admitted helping soldiers in flight to Sweden by giving them money and accommodation, were fined, after the jury's verdict on the main charges. Gwyneth Williams, aged 34, a social worker in London, was fined £50 on each of two charges under the Army Acts, and John Hyatt £50 on one charge, with three months to pay.

Miss Williams, aged 34, is a social worker for Westminster Council in a deprived area of north Paddington. She has taken part in many pacifist and nuclear disarmament pickets and demonstrations.

She was described by the Crown as a ringleader of the alleged conspiracy. She said she became a pacifist on religious grounds, after reading the New Testament at the age of 16.

The other defendants included Ronald Lee, aged 24, who was brought daily to court from prison. He is serving a sentence of three years for burning down an anti-vivisection laboratory. Mr Ronald Lee, his father, said his son was hoping to return to social work if he received parole next year.

Albert Beale, aged 27, a former joint editor of *Peace News*, said he planned to go out immediately and distribute copies of the leaflet mainly concerned, "Some Information for Discontented Soldiers", at the nearest barracks. The campaign to get into touch with soldiers would continue.

Other prosecutions under the Incitement to Disaffection Act are pending. Charges under the Act require the sanction of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Senior counsel in the conspiracy trial said they would be astonished if the Crown did not abandon the outstanding cases.

The National Council for Civil Liberties and the Haldane Society, of progressive lawyers, called for the 1934 Act to be repealed because of the verdict.

Those aquitted included: Susan Hornsby, aged 27, of Wimbledon; Paul Seed, aged 21, of Luton; Robert Thomas, aged 30, of Cardiff; Michael Westcott, aged 18, of Birmingham; Christopher Roper, aged 37, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex; Richard Walker, aged 21, and Francis Keeley, aged 23, both of Liverpool; Philip Cadbury, aged 20, and Wendy Butlin, aged 46, both of London.

Pacifist "nuisances", page 14

Pressure on RUC chief constable is denied

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

The Government and the Northern Ireland Police Authority yesterday denied that political pressure was being used to force Sir James Flanagan to resign as Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The suggestion had been made in a Dublin newspaper.

The police authority pointed out that it had the duty by statute to appoint all RUC officers above the rank of chief superintendent. Any outside pressure on its deliberations or decisions would not be countenanced.

It added: "With regard to the present chief constable, the authority has already made known their position. It is that Sir James Flanagan, who on his appointment indicated that his tenure in office should not be spent beyond 1975, agreed to the request of the authority to continue in office until the spring of 1976 to enable a successor to be appointed.

"In announcing this at an earlier date, the authority stated that they were grateful to have Sir James's agreement on the matter. . . ." The post of chief constable had been advertised

Mr Paddy Devlin, chief whip of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, maintained yesterday that the main reason behind the alleged move to oust Sir James was his opposition to a reported deal between senior government officials and Provisional Sinn Fein.

A senior police official said last night: "There is dissatisfaction and discontent among senior ranks over the way the whole matter of Sir James's position is being handled."

MPs given guidance about privilege

From Our Political Staff

Rejecting a Labour backbencher's complaint of privilege against a newspaper circulating in his constituency, the Privileges Committee of the Commons yesterday expressed a general judgment on the controversial subject of privilege.

The judgment comes in the wake of the committee's finding last week that the editor of and contributor to *The Economist* should be excluded from Westminster's precincts for six months for printing details of a draft report from the select committee considering the wealth tax, on October 11. The Privileges Committee also recommended that a short Bill should be brought in to enable fines to be levied on offenders.

The latest complaint from Mr Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool, West Derby, was directed against the November issue of the *Liverpool Free Press*. He contended that an article was "inaccurate in content and malicious in motive" and accused him of "false and unavowed motives" in matters on which he had spoken and voted in the House. The article speculated, the report says, "on the relationships between Mr Ogden and certain named commercial interests and the effects of those relationships on the member's speeches and votes".

In its guidance to MPs the Privileges Committee suggests that the House should exercise its penal jurisdiction sparingly, and only when it was essential to provide reasonable protection for the House, its members, or its officers. It should never be exercised in respect of trivial complaints. In general, the power to commit for contempt should not be used as a deterrent against a person exercising a legal right to bring legal proceedings against a member or an officer.

Where a member's complaint could give rise to an action in the courts, the Privileges Committee adds, it ought not to be the subject of a request to the House to invoke its penal powers. In particular, those powers should not be invoked in respect of statements alleged to be defamatory.

The House had the ultimate right to exercise its penal powers where it was essential for the reasonable protection of Parliament.

The Privileges Committee held that the *Liverpool Free Press* article "falls within the category of matters where it is inappropriate for the House to intervene". But the committee had not considered Mr Ogden's appeal that it should express a judgment on the truth or falsehood of the article, because it was inappropriate for it to do so.

Second Report from the Committee of Privileges: Complaint concerning an article in the Liverpool Free Press Newspaper. (Stationery Office. 20p.)

Union urged to avoid doctors' disputes

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The Confederation of Health Service Employees, one of the three big health service unions, has advised its members not to get involved in the consultants' dispute over pay beds or in the junior doctors' action over overtime payments.

The union supports the separation of private practice from the NHS, but Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary, said yesterday that their members' jobs and the preservation of the service must come first in the present NHS troubles.

But Mr Bernard Dix, assistant secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said its members were continuing to take rigorous action in any hospital where consultants were treating private patients but were limiting their NHS work to emergencies. Services to private patients were being withdrawn.

Mr Spanswick said he was sure his members would follow the union's advice. It had been sent to the 700 branches last week and there had been no criticism.

He said that after a meeting with Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, on Monday the possibility of the union's taking industrial action over cuts in NHS staff had receded. His union had to explain emphatically to Mrs Castle a situation of which she did not appear to be aware.

Dr Owen had agreed to intervene where any authority refused to consult the unions over staff cuts and to examine proposals for more formal machinery, possibly on a regional basis, for redeployment of staff.

Junior hospital doctors met department officials yeste for detailed talks about independent audit of over payments and will see Castle again today. But appeared to be little hope either their dispute or the sultants' would be resolver week.

Baby's death: London *lancemen said* yester day the death of a girl, aged months, who was refused sion to two hospitals on Tu night, was the almost iner ervent that they had been ring (a Staff Reporter writ

Seema Bhaula lived wi parents in West Drayton mother called an ambu when she found the chil having difficulty in brea Ambulancemen tried mo mouth resuscitation and c massage, and then got the into the ambulance.

The ambulancemen, Mr Salt and Mr Richard T sent an emergency call London control room. The told that Mount Vernon pital, Northwood, could accept the baby, and we structed to try Hillingdon pital. But that, too, coul help.

"We continued to W Park Hospital, Slough" Salt said, "but the bab dead on arrival. We are very angry and upset at

Hillingdon Hospital, sai night that the ambulanc vice had been told it take patients from ambu on the "blue call" proc which is used in serious through the front door hospital between the hou 5 pm and 9 am.

Dr Paul Copeland, fo North West Thames junio pital doctors, declined to ment without knowing details.

Electricity union fights off left's challenge

By Our Labour Editor

Moderates have successfully fought off a strong left-wing challenge for power in the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications, and Plumbing Union, assuring a continuation of the anti-communist policies of Mr Frank Chapple, the union's general secretary.

In elections for seven positions on the national executive it now seems certain that all five moderates seeking reelection have been returned and the left's success has been confined to the return of two candidates who were expected to win. The results tip the political balance of the union executive slightly towards the left, but the moderates still enjoy a majority of two to one.

Counting is still going on in the elections, but in the five results so far declared privately to the candidates, the tide is running strongly in favour of Mr Chapple's supporters. In the key fight in the London area Mr Fred Gore, the Heathrow shop stewards' leader, was trounced by Mr Bill Blair, the incumbent executive member.

In South Wales the sitting moderate, Mr Bernard Clarke, was reelected. Mr Tom Breakell, the union's chairman, who spoke against "gangsterism" in a TUC debate on the jailed Shrewsbury pickets, has been returned with a handsome lead. Mr Eric Clayton has held off a challenge from Mr J. Aitkin, a shop steward at Ford's Dagenham plant.

The left has little to show. Mr W. Gannon, Reading-based council man for plumbers in southern England, was returned without a fight because his opponent, Mr Arthur Mott, failed to collect enough branch nominations to take part in the election.

Of the seven elections declared, one, the Kent/Surrey division, remains to be counted.

Labour plan fo agricultural land commissi

By Our Political Correspo

Proposals for the p ownership of agricultural now being considered by Labour Party's home p committee, envisage the se up of an agricultural land mission which would be ponsible for buying land, r over land offered in lie wealth tax, and managing

A confidential documen the hands of most member the party's national exec concedes that the Governm *cannot move immediately to complete nationalization of l but it emphasizes that the l* cannot delay much longer responding to the pa wishes.

The plan has been wor out by the agriculture s committee of the executive, consultation with the Natio Union of Agricultural a Allied Workers, and will co before the full executive ea next year.

It says the state wou acquire the freehold of la transferred which would be l to tenant farmers. The tenan would benefit by having a lan lord capable of maintaini adequate capital equipme State farms are not suggeste

Large institutions, wh chief concerns are to prov a hedge against inflation and obtain tax concessions, h been investing in land driving up its value, w working farmers are findin increasingly difficult to ext their holdings, the docum says.

Much of the land taken would be in lieu of taxa it is argued, and its acquis would not therefore deprive Government of revenue could be spent on other th

The subcommittee say proposals are not a subst for the long-term polic state ownership of all lan

Gloomy warning on Ireland's economy

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, gave a warning last night on television and radio of the difficulties facing the Irish economy and the urgent need for measures to tackle them.

The broadcast came after the publication this week of a gloomy report on Ireland's economic prospects from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and a meeting yesterday between the Government, unions and employers at which tough measures planned for January's Budget were outlined.

Mr Cosgrave did not refer directly in his speech to the Northern Ireland troubles, but he said that Ireland's security bill would rise this year to a record of almost £125m.

If all existing demands were to be met without additional taxation international borrowing would have to rise next year from £700m to an unacceptable £1,300m.

Mr Cosgrave also gave warning of the danger of rising unemployment, which stood at 108,000. He repeated a plea that workers should not press for any further pay rises before the end of next year, apart from the final instalment of the national agreement.

TUC chiefs suggest 10-part plan to cut unemployment

By Our Labour Editor

Government measures aimed at reducing the number of workers without jobs, which will be announced early next week, will not lead to "a massive reduction in unemployment", the Chancellor of the Exchequer told TUC leaders yesterday.

After talks lasting just over an hour between the unions and senior Cabinet ministers, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said he thought Mr Healey's tendency to accept union measures had been reinforced. The TUC leaders put forward a 10-point programme of economic measures, which they declined to cost.

It included selective import controls on motor cars and components, television tubes, textiles, clothing and footwear; a £200m job-creation programme under the Industry Act; and government help for the construction industry in the field of house-building and repairs.

The union team also argued that the Government should set up an investment reserve scheme, under which firms would be obliged to set aside at least part of their profits for capital investment.

Expressing anxiety about growing redundancies, the TUC leaders called for an extension of the temporary employment subsidy by a doubling of the amount payable from £10 to £20 a week over a year rather than six months.

Miners' claim violates pay restraint policy

By Our Labour Editor

The miners' annual pay claim, submitted two days ago, violates the terms of the TUC-Government wage restraint policy, it was learnt last night.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers have told the National Coal Board that they want £6 a week more on basic rates for all 260,000 men in the industry in defiance of the TUC's ruling that the wage rise norm should be a supplement to earnings that does not count towards higher overtime and other pay.

Mr Joseph Gormley, the NUM president, is understood to have made clear to the board that he knows the miners' claim cuts across the official policy of the TUC, and he has told Congress House that he will justify his claim to the Government if necessary.

On the surface the gap between the miners' claim and the official interpretation of the wage-restraint policy is small. But in propaganda terms it is critical. Left-wingers on the NUM executive are delighted that the union has put forward a claim that conflicts with the pay policy.

The coal board is concerned at again finding itself in the *firing line over wage restraint.* Overtime accounts for about a tenth of the industry's wage bill. The miners' claim as it now stands would impose a "quite considerable" increase on the pay bill over and above the cost of meeting the official TUC policy.

The miners' insistence that the £6 should be part of basic rates comes on top of a demand that incremental pay rises allowed to white-collar workers under the White Paper should be set aside and complicates what was expected to be a simple round of wage bargaining in the industry this winter.

The miners' national executive meets this morning and will hear a report of the opening shots in the pay campaign.

Monday Club move

Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest and an opposition frontbench spokesman on Northern Ireland, has resigned as chairman of the Monday Club and has been asked to continue as a member of the executive.

Japanese fish condemned

Westminster City Council made a successful application at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday for the destruction of 47lb of fugu fish seized at the Kyoto Restaurant, Queensborough Terrace.

A marine biologist said that of the 27 known types of the fish only two were non-toxic. About 100 people a year died from eating the fish in Japan.

Employers! The £5 a week subsidy to help you give jobless school-leavers a job is still available.

Since the introduction of the Recruitment Subsidy for School-Leavers in October, the number of jobless school-leavers has dropped considerably. But there are still many thousands on the unemployed register.

The Government subsidy is intended to relieve the situation further by helping you to give jobs to young people who are still out of work.

What exactly is this subsidy?

It is a short-term subsidy of £5 per week for each eligible school-leaver employed, payable during the first 26 weeks of employment. Employers who recruit these unemployed school-leavers will qualify for the subsidy.

Can any Employer apply for the subsidy?

All employers in the private sector of industry and commerce, as well as the nationalised industries, throughout Great Britain can apply for the subsidy. (Northern Ireland has a separate subsidy scheme.)

What conditions govern the subsidy?

The young men or women you employ must have been under 20 years of age on October 13, 1975, have already left school by that date, be unemployed and registered for work at a Careers Office or Employment Service Agency local office, and have had not more than 6 weeks continuous work.

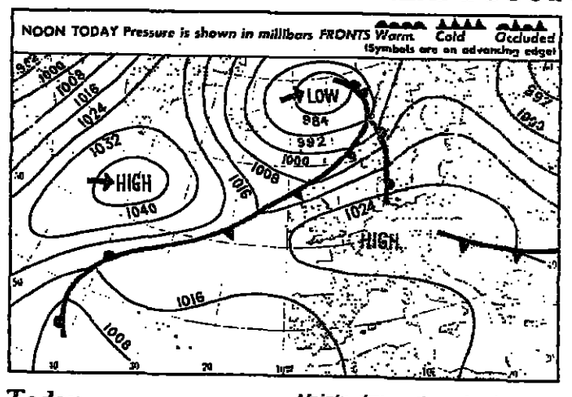
For your part, the work you offer must be normal *full-time* employment, and to fill a genuine vacancy – manual or non-manual.

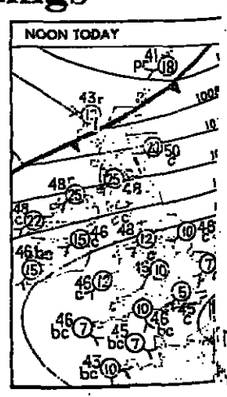
If you want to give jobless school-leavers the chance to do a good job, and would like to find out more details about the Recruitment Subsidy for School-Leavers, you can obtain a leaflet from your nearest Local Education Authority Careers Office, Employment Service Agency local office or Jobcentre. Or send in the coupon to: H.M.S.O. (S14B), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

Please send me a copy of: T11/12
'Recruitment Subsidy for School-Leavers'.
Name
Address
Position
Organisation
ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DE

Recruitment Subsidy for School-Leavers

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.56 am Sun sets: 3.52 pm
Moon sets: 12.16 am Moon rises: 12.15 pm
Full moon: December 18.
Lighting up: 4.22 pm to 7.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.1 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); 7.48 pm, 6.2m (20.2ft). Avonmouth, 12.9 am, 10.2m (33.5ft); 12.36 pm, 10.2m (33.4ft). Dover, 4.28 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 5.12 pm, 5.4m (17.6ft). Hull, 11.53 am, 5.7m (18.7ft); 11.49 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Liverpool, 4.53 am, 7.2m (23.7ft); 5.13 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft).

High pressure will persist over S Britain while a trough of low pressure moves slowly SE over Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, SW, central S England, Channel Islands, Wales: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, bright intervals developing; wind light, variable; max temp 7 or 8°C (45 to 46°F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E, central N England: Fog patches gradually clearing, then mainly dry, with sunny intervals; wind variable, becoming SW light; max temp 7°C (45°F).

NE, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mist or fog patches gradually clearing, bright intervals, perhaps drizzle in places later; wind SW light, increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee areas, Aberdeen: Sunny intervals after early mist patches, cloudy later, rain in places; wind SW light, increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, apart from rain over England and Wales at fir wintry showers in N. NW may have rain later: rathe night from.

Sea passages: S North Wind SW, moderate: sea Strait of Dover, English C (E), St George's Channel: S, light, sea smooth.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, fres haps strong later: sea rou

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 a pm, 9°C (48°F); min, 6 pm am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity 88 per cent. Rain, 24hr to nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.8 bars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	°C	°F		°C	°F		°C	°F
Aberdeen	s	17	63	Cardiff	s	13	55	L Palmas	s	21	70	New York	c	7	45
Algiers	s	25	77	Cologne	c	5	41	Lisbon	r	19	66	Nice	r	17	63
Amsterdm	r	8	46	Connaught	s	14	57	Locarno	s	4	39	Oslo	r	1	34
Athens	s	24	75	Dublin	c	9	48	London	c	8	46	Paris	r	7	45
Barcelona	c	15	59	Edinburgh	c	9	48	Luxemburg	s	1	34	Reykjavik	c	1	34
Beirut	f	16	61	Florence	r	10	50	Madrid	r	10	50	Rome	c	11	52
Belfast	fog	9	48	Funchal	c	15	59	Majorca	r	17	63	Salzburg	c	10	50
Berlin	r	3	37	Geneva	c	4	39	Malaga	c	18	64	Stockholm	s	1	34
Biarritz	c	14	57	Gibraltar	c	16	61	Malta	c	18	64	Tel Aviv	c	19	66
Birmingham	c	7	45	Guernsey	c	7	45	Manchstr	s	8	46	Venice	s	8	46
Bristol	s	11	52	Helsinki	s	-2	28	Moscow	sn	-1	30	Vienna	s	3	37
Brussels	c	4	39	Innsbruck	c	1	34	Munich	c	1	34	Warsaw	c	0	32
Budapest	s	4	39	Jersey	c	6	43	Naples	c	13	55	Zurich	c	0	32

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Fl Canaries, Ang 10; Denmark, Fi Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr Germany, Dmk 1.50; Greece, Dr Holland, Fl 1.25; Iceland, Kr embourg, Lr 25; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 1.00; Po Eire, 20p. Spain, Pts 30; Sweden, Kr 1.50; Switzerland, Fr 1.25; Turkey, Lr 50; United States, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din

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هكذا من الأصل

ed to a Sputes Government reaffirms ts traffic orecasts

Michael Baily
ansport Correspondent

The Government's much criti- ed traffic forecasts will re- ain in force despite dissent om environmentalists and iers at recent road inquiries.

That became clear at an icial briefing at the Depart- nt of the Environment in ndon yesterday. Senior icials responsible for the ecasts reaffirmed their belief at:

affic volumes in Britain, having drupled in the past 20 years, l continue to grow in the next but at a slower rate.

ar ownership, at present about to every four of the popula- n, will rise to a plateau of about to every 10 by the turn of the tury, and that car use will w by about 70 per cent in the e period.

Rejecting accusations that by ilding roads the Government making its traffic forecasts fulfilling, officials disclosed at the new M62, between Lan- shire and Yorkshire, has nerated only 6 to 7 per cent new traffic.

They asserted that if the road ogramme was halved most of predicted growth would still ur.

The two main factors in past wth on which the projections based are increasing fluence and a stable or reduc- cost of motoring. Present ecasts assume a growth rate 2½ per cent in the economy, mpared with 2½ to 3 per cent most of the past 20 years.

Families of unskilled failing to catch up

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The child born into an unskilled worker's family remains likely to suffer poorer health, have worse education and housing, and to die earlier than the child in a professional family. Those indications that social policy has failed to lessen the impact of *social class* on the life chances of people in Britain are given in a government publication today.

Class differences have changed little over the years, the social commentary in the new edition of *Social Trends* says. For 50 years the mortality rate for men in unskilled jobs has remained much higher than for professional men, and the gap between the two groups has widened. Infant mortality is still much higher in unskilled workers' families, even allowing for the fact that women in such families tend to have their babies at an earlier age.

Unskilled families are much less likely to own their houses or to possess consumer goods. Four-fifths of professional workers own their own homes: 85 per cent have telephones, 77 per cent washing machines, 94 per cent refrigerators, and 90 per cent at least one car. But only a fifth of unskilled workers own their own homes: 14 per cent have a telephone, 60 per cent a washing machine, 56 per cent a refrigerator and 18 per cent a car.

The more popular paperback, *Facts in Focus*, also compiled by the Central Statistical Office, is also published today and covers a wide range of social statistics, including wine and beer consumption in Britain.

Social Trends No 6 (Stationery Office, £4.90) and *Facts in Focus* (Penguin, 95p).

Hostels for former prisoners may close

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Some hostels for former prisoners are in danger of closing this financial year, accordin to a report by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), published yesterday.

Speaking of the rapidly worsening plight of voluntary hostels affected by inflation, he report says lack of funds means that many managements are suffering from staff shortages.

"Hostels are being forcedby inflation to impose additional hardships on their staff in order to survive," it says. It is a recipe for disaster, as staff re put under excessive stress wh insufficient respite."

The Future of After-Care Accommodation (Nacro, 125 Kennington Park Road, SE11, 40p).

Curbs sought on insurance brokers

Two people out of three buying a common type of insurance policy are being sold a more expensive one than they need, according to a survey published yesterday by the Consumers' Association. It carried out the investigation among more than 500 of its members.

The report calls for more control over insurance brokers, but it adds in the latest issue of *Money Which?*, its magazine on home finance, that to guard people against being sold the *wrong kind of insurance* policies would need a radical change in the way commissions are paid.

The magazine shows that the commission on two typical life insurance policies for different needs may vary from about £2 to as much as £200.

Two out of three Consumers' Association members who bought the more expensive investment-type policies, which bring in much larger commissions to brokers, wanted only to protect dependants against their own premature deaths. That need could have been met by the much cheaper "protection only" type of policy, the magazine says.

The investment-type policies have a savings element as well as insurance against death, which brings a lump sum payment later, while the cheaper "protection only" type is designed to protect dependants. It pays out only on the death of the policyholder.

The Consumers' Association comments: "Something seems to have gone wrong somewhere" and suggests two main reasons.

First, it blames insurance brokers or company salesmen who will earn much more by persuading people to choose an investment-type policy. Second, human nature is such that investment-type insurance seems a much more worthwhile proposition and so is easier to sell. It adds: "We are pleased to see that the life insurance industry and the Government are trying to do something about the life insurance selling system."

But it does not think a new commission system being planned for July next year by the Life Offices' Association, or any other scheme for controlling sellers, will resolve the basic issue. It adds: "You don't have to have any knowledge of insurance to become a life-insurance seller. For example, anyone can call himself an insurance broker and start selling policies."

A customer might expect an insurance broker to offer a wide choice of company, recommending *the best for his needs*. "But in practice many of them sell the policies of a very limited number of companies."

Anyone could call himself an insurance broker and start selling policies.

Mr Derek Royston Smith, chairman of the Corporation of Mortgage and Finance Brokers, said th ereport had little significance. It had wrongly classified different types of insurance policy. As a result its conclusions misrepresented the position "from the brokers', and indeed everybody's, point of view".

Miner 'said he blocked ventilation as joke'

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

A miner accused of blocking a pit's ventilation system told the police that he did it as a joke, it was stated at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday. Asked if he had realized what could have happened to the men on the shift if it had not been found, he replied: "Yes, we were told in our training."

Joseph Peter Thompson, aged 36, control man, of Burton Crescent, Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, has pleaded not guilty to damaging the ventilation bagging at Grimethorpe colliery, Barnsley, with intent to endanger the lives of men working in the New Hill seam or being reckless whether their lives would be in danger.

The prosecution alleged that he pushed an empty 45-gallon oil drum into the ventilation ducting.

Det Sergeant Kenneth Markham said yesterday, the third day of the hearing, that when interviewed Mr Thompson denied any knowledge of the incident, though he was the last man to leave before the drum was found.

The officer told him: "Joe, I think you are telling lies." Another officer said: "You have done it yourself or you are frightened to say who has." Mr Thompson then said: "It was me, then." He said he did it for a bit of fun.

The hearing continues today.

Social services 'need economic recovery'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Economic recovery is essential to the future of the social services, the Prime Minister told the annual conference of the National Council of Social Services in London yesterday. The scope for raising more money through taxes was limited because of the "increasing impact of the income tax burden on ordinary people", he said.

He pointed out that a married man earning one and a half times average earnings now pays 28 per cent of his income in tax, compared with 25 per cent in 1970. Income tax takes 24 per cent of an average wage, compared with 19 per cent in 1970, and 21 per cent of the income of people earning three quarters of the average, compared with 15 per cent in 1970.

"We are therefore reaching a situation where we must consider very carefully to what extent we can reasonably ask the ordinary taxpayer to reach still further into his pocke", Mr Wilson said.

The Government had given first importance to social priorities for the past two years and there was no intention of abandoning these priorities. But in the present economic circumstances it was necessary and right to shift the emphasis to economic recovery and growth.

Sir Philip Allen, chairman of the council, announced that it was offering full independence to the Citizens Advice Bureau.

'Shop around' tip on wine

Shopping around this Christmas for drinks could save up to 40 per cent on liqueurs and sherry, 30 per cent on port and wine, 25 per cent on beer and between 10 and 15 per cent on spirits, the Consumers' Association magazine *Which?* says today.

A survey found that supermarkets were usually cheaper than wine merchants but usually offered a more limited choice.

Holiday register called for

A scheme should be set up for approving and registering children's holiday centres and their organizers, the Consumers' Association magazine *Holiday Which?* says. "There are no legal requirements for an organizer to be approved or registered in any way", it says.

The magazine calls for centres to remove from their contracts clauses that attempt to restrict or exclude full responsibility for children in their care. It warns parents against accepting an indemnity clause such as "no liability whatsoever in respect of personal injury or loss or damage to personal property however caused", because if their child successfully sues the centre the parents will have to pay the sum awarded.

The magazine said a disturbing fact that emerged from its questionnaire of children was that more than a third were allowed out of the holiday centre without supervision and half of them were aged 13 or under.

ormer editor ned over emand hearing

om Our Correspondent
rtsmouth

Edward Tillen, a former wspaper editor, was fined 00 by magistrates at Portsouth yesterday for publishing many details about a mand hearing before Basingke magistrates. Mr Tillen, of pling Walk, Basingstoke, il recently deitor of the *singstoke Gazette*, denied ntravening the Criminal Jus- e Act, 1967.

Portsmouth magistrates were ld that the report of a man manded on arson charges ntained details of the effects the fires.

Mr Geoffrey Shaw, for the fence, argued that the tails had not been mentioned court and could quite legitately have been reported on other page in the same edi- n.

Public audit on Derby housing account deficit

From Our Correspondent
Derby

Derby Borough Council said yesterday that the district auditor plans to hold a public audit tomorrow into the town's housing account, which is short of more than £70,000.

An official explained: "In particular he is going to ascertain whether he should issue a rent loss certificate in the sum of £70,579 in respect of the failure by Derby County Borough Council to implement the provisions of the Housing Finance Act, 1972."

More than thirty members of the former Derby Town Council have been asked by the district auditor to meet him to discuss their failure to collect that sum in rents. While their appeal against the new rents was being considered they failed to collect the higher rents for seven weeks, but after that they applied the increase.

ALSACE

Vin d'Alsace Edelzwicker
Alsace or Vin d'Alsace followed by:
Gewürztraminer
Muscat
Pinot
Riesling
Sylvaner
Tokay d'Alsace

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne
Rosé des Riceys (non-sparkling)
Coteaux Champenois (non-sparkling)

BOURGOGNE

Aloxe-Corton
Auxey-Duresses
Bâtard-Montrachet
Beaune
Bienvenues Bâtard-Montrachet
Blagny
Bonnes Mares
Bourgogne
Bourgogne Aligoté
Bourgogne Hautes Côtes de Beaune
Bourgogne Hautes Côtes de Nuits
Bourgogne Marsannay La Côte
Bourgogne Passetoutgrains
Chablis
Chambertin
Chambertin Clos de Bèze
Chambolle-Musigny
Chapelle Chambertin
Charlemagne
Charmes-Chambertin
Chassagne-Montrachet
Cheilly-les-Maranges
Chevalier Montrachet
Chorey lès Beaune
Clos de la Roche
Clos de Tart
Clos-de-Vougeot
Clos Saint-Denis
Corton
Corton Charlemagne
Côte de Beaune
Côte de Beaune-Villages
Côte de Nuits-Villages
Crémant de Bourgogne
Criots Bâtard-Montrachet
Dezize-lés-Maranges
Echézeaux
Fixin
Gevrey-Chambertin
Givry
Grands Echézeaux
Griotte Chambertin
Ladoix
Latricières Chambertin
Mâcon
Mâcon Villages
Mâcon Supérieur
Mazis-Chambertin
Mazoyères-Chambertin
Mercurey
Meursault
Montagny
Monthelie
Montrachet
Morey Saint-Denis
Musigny
Nuits-Saint-Georges
Pernand-Vergelesses
Petit Chablis
Pinot Chardonnay Mâcon
Pommard
Pouilly-Fuissé
Pouilly-Loché
Pouilly-Vinzelles
Puligny-Montrachet
Richebourg
Romanée
Romanée Conti
Romanée Saint-Vivant
Ruchottes-Chambertin
Rully
Saint-Aubin
Saint-Romain
Saint-Véran
Sampigny-lès-Maranges
Santenay
Savigny-lès-Beaune
Tâche (La)
Volnay
Volnay Santenots
Vosne-Romanée
Vougeot

BEAUJOLAIS

Beaujolais
Beaujolais Villages
Brouilly
Chénas
Chiroubles
Côte de Brouilly
Fleurié
Juliénas
Morgon
Moulin-à-Vent
Saint-Amour

JURA ET SAVOIE

Arbois
Arbois-Pupillin
Arbois mousseux
Château Châlon
Crépy
Côtes du Jura
Côtes du Jura mousseux
L'Etoile
L'Etoile mousseux
Roussette de Savoie
Seyssel
Seyssel mousseux
Vin de Savoie

CÔTES DU RHÔNE — RHÔNE VALLEY

Château-Grillet
Châteauneuf-du-Pape
Chatillon-en Diois
Clairette de Die
Clairette de Die mousseux
Condrieu
Cornas
Coteaux du Tricastin
Cotes du Rhône
Côtes du Rhône-Villages
Côte Rôtie
Côtes du Ventoux
Crozes-Hermitage
Gigondas
Hermitage
Lirac
Saint-Joseph
Saint-Péray
Saint-Péray mousseux
Tavel

PROVENCE ET CORSE

Bandol
Bellet
Cassis
Palette
Vin de Corse
Vin de Corse Patrimonio
Vin de Corse Coteaux d'Ajaccio
Vin de Corse Sartène
Vin de Corse Calvi
Vin de Corse Coteaux du Cap Corse
Vin de Corse Figari
Vin de Corse Porto Vecchio

LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

Clairette de Bellegarde
Clairette du Languedoc
Collioure
Fitou

SUD-OUEST

Bergerac
Bergerac sec
Béam
Blanquette de Limoux
Cahors
Côtes de Bergerac
Côtes de Bergerac Moelleux
Côtes de Bergerac Côtes de Saussignac
Côtes de Buzet
Côtes de Duras
Côtes de Montravel
Côtes du Frontonnais
Gaillac
Gaillac Premières Côtes
Gaillac doux
Gaillac mousseux
Haut Montravel
Jouléguy
Jurançon
Jurançon sec
Limoux nature
Madiran
Monbazillac
Montravel
Patherenc du Vic Bilh
Pecharmant
Rosette
Vin de Blanquette

BORDEAUX

Barsac
Blaye
Bordeaux
Bordeaux Supérieur
Bordeaux mousseux
Bordeaux Haut-Benauge
Bordeaux Côtes de Francs
Bordeaux Côtes de Castillon
Bourg or Bourgeais
Cadillac
Cérons
Côtes Canon-Fronsac
Côtes de Bourg
Côtes de Blaye
Côtes de Bordeaux Saint-Macaire
Côtes de Fronsac
Entre-Deux-Mers
Entre-Deux-Mers-Haut-Benauge
Graves
Graves de Vayres
Haut-Médoc
Lalande de Pomerol
Listrac
Loupiac
Lussac Saint-Emilion
Margaux
Médoc
Montagne Saint-Emilion
Moulis or Moulis-en-Médoc
Néac
Parsac Saint-Emilion
Pauillac
Pomerol
Premières Côtes de Blaye
Premières Côtes de Bordeaux
Puisseguin Saint-Emilion
Sables Saint-Emilion
Sainte-Croix-du-Mont
Saint-Emilion
Saint-Estèphe
Sainte-Foy-Bordeaux
Saint-Georges-Saint-Emilion
Saint-Julien
Sauternes

VAL DE LOIRE

Anjou
Anjou Coteaux de la Loire
Anjou pétillant
Anjou mousseux
Bourgueil
Bonnezeaux
Cabernet d'Anjou
Chinon
Coteaux de l'Aubance
Coteaux du Layon
Coteaux du Layon-Chaume
Coteaux du Loir
Coteaux de Saumur
Crémant de Loire
Jasnières
Menetou Salon
Montlouis
Montlouis pétillant
Montlouis mousseux
Muscadet
Muscadet de Coteaux de la Loire
Muscadet de Sèvre-et-Maine
Pouilly-sur-Loire
Pouilly Fumé
Quarts-de-Chaume
Quincy
Reuilly
Rosé d'Anjou
Rosé d'Anjou pétillant
Rosé de Loire
Sancerre
Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil
Savennières
Savennières-Coulée-de-Serrant
Savennières-Roches-aux-Moines
Saumur
Saumur Champigny
Saumur mousseux
Saumur pétillant
Touraine
Touraine Azay-le Rideau
Touraine Amboise
Touraine Mesland
Touraine pétillant
Touraine mousseux
Vouvray
Vouvray pétillant
Vouvray mousseux

VINS DOUX NATURELS ET DE LIQUEUR

Banyuls
Banyuls Rancio
Clairette du Languedoc
Frontignan
Côte d'Agly
Grand Roussillon
Grand Roussillon Rancio
Maury
Maury Rancio
Muscat de Beaumes de Venise
Muscat de Frontignan
Muscat de Lunel
Muscat de Mireval
Muscat de Rivesaltes
Muscat de Saint-Jean-de-Minervois
Pineau des Charentes
Muscat de Saint-Jean-de-Minervois
Rivesaltes
Rivesaltes Rancio
Rasteau
Rasteau Rancio
Vin de Frontignan

Bravery award for man who died after attack

Mr Edward Barton, aged 61, who died after clinging to a roof in an effort to catch group of thieves who snatched money bag, was posthumously arded a Binney Award for avery yesterday. He was one six men given the award, ich is presented annually to ilians for acts of bravery in nort of law and order.

Mr Barton, who lived at essington, Surrey, tackled raiders in London in 1973 en they attacked him while was carrying a bag containa large sum of his ployer's money. A liquid, be- ed to be ammonia, was irted in his face. As the men ve off he hung to the car r and roof.

After about ten yards Mr rton fell in the road. He d 11 days later.

The presentation, by Sir dsay Ring, Lord Mayor of ndon, was made to Mr Bar- 's daughter.

Later, his son, Mr Gary Barton, aged 28, of Maidstone, Kent, said: "He was that sort of man. He was quiet but very stubborn and did not like to think of thieves and thugs getting away with it.

"But I wish he had not done it. My mother was terribly upset by it all. She died several months afterwards and I am sure she would have lived a few more years if it hadn't been for this."

Other awards went to Mr Leslie Dew, of Epsom, and his chauffeur, Mr Jan Wolosyn, of Guildford, who tackled a gunman in Mr Dew's home; Mr John Dawson, a bank manager, of Cheam, Surrey, who snatched a gun from a youth who attempted a hold-up at his bank; and Mr Ernest Mower, of Chessington, Surrey, and his brother, Richard, of Richmond, Surrey, who confronted and detained a gunman after a street shooting.

onald Milhench be freed on arole in March

Ronald Milbench, aged 36, Wolverhampton insurance ker jailed for three years forging the signature of the me Minister, and other ences, is to be freed on role in March. He is on home re from Sudbury open son and is staying with a end.

He will return to the prison, ar Uttoxeter, after the leave, ich may extend over ristmas. He completed a ird of his sentence last month d became eligible for parole.

Dispute resolved Orchestra

Much publicized differences thin the London Symphony chestra have been resolved d the orchestra is "back on urse". Mr Anthony Camden, e new chairman, said yester- y.

The board elected Mr Paul tz as vice-chairman, and two w members, Mr John tcher and Mr Jack Steadan.

Resignation of Mr Freud criticized by MP

Mr James Dunn, chairman of the House of Commons catering subcommittee, replied yesterday to Mr Clement Freud, the Liberal MP, who has resigned from the committee, declaring that MPs had no right to what he called exclusive and extravagant catering facilities at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr Dunn, Labour MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, said there was a fundamental difference of opinion between Mr Freud and himself.

"I believe the House requires catering and refreshment services to be available to all who work there similar to those provided in all large-scale industrial or commercial establishments", he said. "We serve about 3,500 main meals a day, not all to MPs." Facilities had to be available at all times.

5p postal orders to end

The Post Office is to stop selling 5p and 7½p postal orders from January 1 because falling money values have reduced demand.

The 5p orders now represent less than 0.5 per cent of orders

50,000 Lowry paintings stolen

Three paintings by L. S. wry valued at about £50,000 ere stolen on Tuesday night om the Crane Kalman Gallery, rompton Road, Chelsea. One d been sold for £11,000, and e buyer was due to collect yesterday.

One of the paintings, "The ontraption" showing a man n a tricycle, belongs to Mr ndrew Kalman, the gallery ner

Teaching cuts rejected

Education officials in Suffolk are refusing to accept a cut in the number of teachers as part of a £900,000 saving in the budget.

Members of the county's education committee have decided to tell their policy and resources committee that they will not support a scheme to employ 55 fewer teachers to keep within the council's overall 1.9 per cent growth rate.

The world's 294 finest wines. 300th year running.

The vast majority of unbiased experts agree, that from France come the finest wines in the world.

But France produces some ten thousand million bottles of wine a year. And they can't all be best.

So the French Government have given their best wines various grades or classifications. And the highest of these is Appellation Contrôlée.

The wines listed above are all A.C., the greater volume coming from the famous regions of Bordeaux, the Rhône Valley, the Loire Valley, Champagne, Beaujolais, Bourgogne and Alsace.

A.C. means two things.

Firstly it refers to the wine-growing area. Only those parts of France with the perfect combination of soil and climate can produce A.C. wines.

Secondly, A.C. tells you a lot about how the wine is made. The A.C. wines are among the oldest in France and, for centuries, generations of wine-growers have handed down their traditional, proven methods.

They know which vines grow best in which soil. How to prune for a high quality grape. How to replenish the soil without artificially forcing the crop. How to bring on the young wine, until it's ripe for bottling.

And thankfully, the Appellation Contrôlée regulations protect all this time-honoured expertise, patience and experience from the unquenchable demands of the modern world.

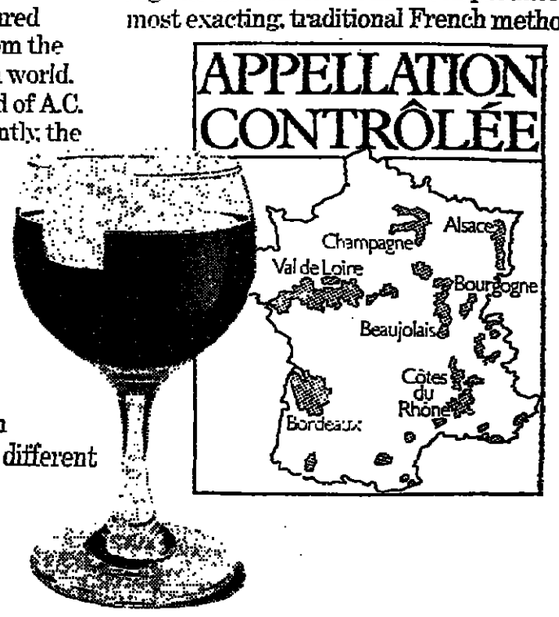
They regulate the maximum yield of A.C. wine from each vineyard and, importantly, the minimum alcohol content of the wine.

And because every wine has its own personal and localised characteristic, methods differ slightly not only from region to region, but from vineyard to vineyard.

Whether it be a quirk of local climate or soil, every subtle variation is protected by A.C.

This is why the words Appellation Contrôlée appear on labels in so many different ways. You will see them printed with the name of the particular cru, vineyard or château.

But however you see them written, the words Appellation Contrôlée are your guarantee that the wine you are buying is not only from one of the best wine-growing regions of France. But has been produced to the most exacting, traditional French methods.



HOME NEWS

Rape-law study does not seek change in Lords ruling

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Complainants in rape cases should remain anonymous, and evidence about their previous sexual history should be inadmissible, a report published yesterday proposes.

But it does not suggest changing the law so as to reverse the controversial House of Lords ruling that was interpreted as saying that a man could not be guilty of rape if he genuinely believed that the woman was consenting to intercourse, however unreasonable that belief.

The report was prepared by an advisory group of five (including three women) under the chairmanship of Mrs Justice Heilbron. It was set up by the Home Secretary in June, after widespread criticism of the decision in the House of Lords case of *Director of Public Prosecutions v Morgan*, involving an RAF sergeant who urged three men to rape his wife.

Among its other recommendations is that there should be at least four women and four men on any jury in a rape case.

The group says it is satisfied "that one of the greatest causes of distress to complainants in rape cases is the publicity they sometimes suffer when their names and personal details of their life are revealed in the press".

The report continues: "Even in the case of a wholly innocent victim whose assailant is convicted, public knowledge of the indignity she has suffered in being raped may be extremely distressing and positively harmful, and the risk of such public knowledge can operate as a severe deterrent to bringing proceedings.

"If the accused is acquitted, the distress and harm caused to the victim can be further aggravated, and the danger of publicity following an acquittal can be a risk a victim is not prepared, understandably, to take."

The group says it was convinced that if the name of the complainant could be kept out of the newspapers, more rape cases would be reported to the police.

Complainants who alleged rape should be and remain anonymous. Only where disclosure of the name of the complainant was essential for the discovery of potential witnesses should there be an exception.

In such cases, which the group sees as being rare, the judge would have the power, on application in private, to order publication of the name.

The group rejects the argument that if the complainant is allowed anonymity so should the accused man. It proposes that breach of anonymity should be a criminal offence.

It takes the view that "the previous sexual history of the alleged victim with third parties is of no significance so far as credibility is concerned, and is only rarely likely to be relevant to issues directly before the jury.

"In contemporary society sexual relationships outside marriage, both steady and of a more casual character, are fairly widespread, and it seems now to be agreed that a woman's sexual experiences with partners of her own choice are indicative neither of untruthfulness nor of a general willingness to consent."

The assumption underlying the existing law was based on the standards of more than a century ago, when sexual experience before marriage might suggest untruthfulness and unreliability as a witness. That assumption was now an anachronism.

The proposed ban on evidence about previous sexual history, the group feels would reduce the ordeal of the genuine rape victim by restricting the extent to which her private life is canvassed in court proceedings. But evidence about her previous sexual conduct with the accused man would be allowed.

A judge should also have the discretion to allow cross-examination about previous sexual history where the evidence related to behaviour by the complainant that was "strikingly similar" to her alleged behaviour during or about the time of the alleged offence.

The group deals at length with the facts and the law in the case of *DPP v Morgan*. It considers that the decision of the House of Lords has given rise to "certain misunderstandings and misgivings in regard to its actual significance and its possible future implications for other cases".

The most important factor, and one that had been almost completely overlooked in comment on it, it says, is that for the first time it has been stated clearly and unambiguously that recklessness as to whether the woman was consenting or not was sufficient guilty intent for a conviction.

Despite its views that *DPP v Morgan* was correctly decided in principle, the group feels that legislation is necessary to clarify the law governing intention in rape cases. To avoid doubts, the ruling on recklessness amounting to intention needed to be put in statutory form.

It would be unfortunate if future juries would be told "that a belief, unreasonable, that the woman consented, entitled the accused to acquittal. There should be a statutory restatement of that concept which would remove the undue or misleading emphasis the phrase suggests.

The group wants it made clear in statutory form that, while there was no legal requirement that the accused man's belief of consent had to be reasonable, the jury could take the fact of whether it was reasonable or not into account when considering whether to accept the defendant's claim that it was genuine.

There should also be a comprehensive statutory definition of rape that would emphasize the lack of consent, and not violence, was the crux.

The other main proposal is that there should be not fewer than four of each sex on any rape jury. A proper balance of views of both sexes was of paramount importance.

Report of the Advisory Group on the Law of Rape. (Cmnd 6352 Stationery Office, 55p.)

Leading article, page 15



A Zurbarán still life and Ribera's "Calvary" arriving for the Golden Age of Spanish Painting exhibition at the Royal Academy.

Monster 'more likely to be Viking ship

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An important archaeolog discovery rather than the cendant of prehistoric beast more likely to have stumbled upon by those sea ing for the Loch Ness mon a specialist in the chartin underwater wrecks said ye day.

Mr Leo Sheridan, of maintained that photogra evidence being put forwar Dr Robert Rines, of the demy of Applied Sci Boston, and Sir Peter Scott naturalist, was of greater nificance to the geologist historian than the zoologis

He did not discount the tures as a hoax, but suggested that the key was to establish where were taken in the loch. he suspected, they ma previous records in being known ancient settlements, might show the remain Viking ships.

Experience in other pa Britain, and of course Sc navia, showed how remar burial ships or those us cross the North Sea coul released by movements of ment.

Indeed, one of the e photographs of an allege of the monster, to whic naturalists and zoo attached so much import was a perfect shape for a rudder of one of the V vessels. Mr Sheridan sai

He has not seen the photograph released by Rines showing, in the A can's interpretation, creature's head. Provide imagination of the observ the photograph is creative picture might be that thicked-lipped monster wit horns, smiling at the camer

On the other hand, that sible face might be no more than a log or other ob floating in the water.

However, Dr Rines and Peter Scott make the cas an article in the latest issu the scientific weekly *Natur* acting now to protect the Ness monster as an endang species. They argue that better to be safe than sorr

The creature would be served under schedule on the Conservation of Creatures and Wild Plants 1975, provided it has a cl fication. The name sugge in the article is *Nessi rhombopteryx*.

Under the existing re tions the capture of a Loch monster would end in a fin £100.

But the effort might be wo while, since at least one award is still outstanding f a popular daily newspa which offered £10,000 for conclusive proof of the existe of the Loch Ness monster. offer was made originally years ago, but apparently stands because it has never b withdrawn.

Firm takes drugs off the market

By Our Medical Correspondent

Two oral contraceptive drugs, Volidan 21 and Serial 28, have been withdrawn from sale in Britain because one of their hormone ingredients has been found to cause breast tumours in dogs. The decision to stop producing the drugs was taken by the manufacturer, Duncan Flockhart and Co, in consultation with the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

There is no evidence that in clinical use these two oral contraceptives are any less safe than others now available the committee says in a statement issued today. The ban is seen as a precautionary measure.

The tests on which the decision was based were carried out over a seven-year period on beagle bitches. Those treated with megestrol acetate, a progestogen drug, in high dosage developed an increased incidence of breast tumours, some of which were cancerous.

The committee suggests that women who are taking Volidan 21 or Serial 28 (the only preparations containing megestrol acetate) need not stop taking their tablets.

Boy of 12 who flew to Israel comes home

Lee Borrett, aged 12, who flew alone to Israel to find his mother and was given a return ticket at the airport by his stepfather, arrived back in London yesterday. His uncle, Mr Christopher McArdle, from Rushton, Northamptonshire, was waiting at Heathrow to take him home.

During the flight from Israel the boy sat next to Topol, star of *Fiddler on the Roof*, who said: "We had a laugh and a joke together and talked all the time. He did not say anything to me about his mother and I tried not to talk about it.

"He was treated like a VIP. About 30 minutes after take-off the pilot invited us both into the cockpit and Lee was shown everything about how to fly an aircraft."

Later the boy spoke of his ordeal. "I arrived in Israel expecting to be met at the airport by my mother. Instead, my stepfather (Mr David Bromands) was there and he said 'Come with me and we will buy you a ticket to go back home'. I asked to stay, but he would not let me. He bought me a ticket and left me at the airport."

His mother was very upset about the whole affair, he said: "my stepfather had my passport, but left it at the airport for someone else to give me".

The boy stayed with an El Al hostess and her family for two nights.

Mr McArdle said: "We want Lee's mother to come to England so that we can sort out what is going to happen to him. At first we thought that if we said we would not take Lee his parents would have to take him in and realize that they had an obligation to the child. It was not that we did not want Lee; we were just trying to make it harder for his parents to leave him. There is no question of his being sent to an orphanage."

The boy said his mother (who remarried and went to live in Israel) met her present husband, Mr Bromands, on board ship. He said: "We are expecting my mother to come to England. At the moment she is in hospital. My stepfather tells her what to do.

"I was upset when she went to Israel, and I wanted to be with her."

The boy was driven away from the airport by Mr McArdle, who was accompanied by his wife and his daughter.



Going again: "There was a time", Mr Arthur Negus (above) said, "when everybody in England was hoping I might drop something: a piece of porcelain worth a few thousands." But in seven years of the television programme *Going for a Song* he never did (our Arts Reporter writes). After a break of three years it returns to the screen on BBC television early next year. The first recording is in Bristol today. The format remains the same, two experts assessing the items, two guests making their own guesses about their value. It is unscripted.

Graduates paid more in public sector

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The public sector is paying graduates starting salaries between £500 and £1,000 a year higher than those generally offered in private industry, according to university and college careers officers.

The officers fear that able people are beginnning to be deterred from going into industry at a time when they are most needed. They are also anxious lest high salary rates should contribute to a more drastic cut in graduate recruitment in the public sector in 1976.

A report by the Central Services Unit, set up by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors to link career services at universities and polytechnics, was published yesterday.

It says: "Initial salaries for graduates in most categories of employment have risen substantially during the year (August, 1974, to July, 1975) but some appointments with public authorities can bring higher financial return, especially in the early years, than graduate posts in industry. Since this can be a time of life when the need for money is particularly pressing, the relatively high salaries elsewhere must militate against people taking responsibility in industry."

The unit's management committee says there is a vital need to attract many more graduates into industry.

Mr Brian Putt, the unit's director, said in London that industry was offering graduates starting salaries last September averaging £2,500 to £2,600 a year.

Mr Norman Lloyd, chairman of the Standing Conference of University Appointment Services (which now includes careers officers at polytechnics) said local authorities and the public service were paying starting salaries for graduates of between £3,300 and £3,600. Some were paying much more.

Dr Stephen Bragg, chairman of the unit's management committee, said industry had made a great mistake in cutting down on graduate recruitment in 1971. *Third annual report of the management committee* (Central Services Unit, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9EP).

Mr Shore vague on issue of import controls

By Our Political Staff

In spite of pressure from the Parliamentary Labour Party for selected import controls Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, was able to tell a special meeting yesterday no more than that he was "hopeful" a government statement may be made within a week.

Mr Shore was criticized, and there were comments about the absence from the meeting of Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment. Mr Shore asserted that any decision was for the Cabinet collectively and not for him alone.

After hearing complaints about the Government's inaction, and its effects upon textiles, footwear and television tubes, Mr Shore said one of the difficulties of import controls was the danger of causing extremely provocative action by other countries and the damage that could do to employment in Britain's exporting industries.

Flexible hours for public houses urged

A private member's Bill to provide more flexible opening hours for public houses is to be presented in the House of Commons on December 17 by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Conservative MP for Rushcliffe, who came eighth in the ballot for private members' legislation.

It would enable a licensee, if he wished, to sell alcoholic drinks at any time between 10 am and midnight, and it would also bring into effect other recommendations of the report of the Erroll Committee on Liquor Licensing.

The full list of those successful: 1, Mr Carter, Labour MP for Birmingham, Northfield; 2, Mr Corbett, Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead; 3, Mr Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge; 4, Mr MacCormick, Scottish National MP for Argyll; 5, Mr Horam, Labour MP for Gateshead, West; 6, Mr Watkins, Labour MP for Consett, Miss Richardson, Labour MP for Barking; 8, Mr Clarke; 9, Mr Cranley Onslow, Conservative MP for Woking; and 10, Mr Mather, Conservative MP for Esher.

Water authority may impose new sewage charges

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Southern Water Authority is to decide today whether to impose a new charge for treating sewage from properties not connected to main drainage, as a way of recouping the income lost as a result of last week's House of Lords judgment in the Daymond case.

The judgment said that people whose premises were not connected to main sewers should not pay charges.

Some of the nine regional water authorities already levy a charge for the treatment of sewage delivered to them, but the Southern Water Authority, which does not, is the first to take a decision in the light of the Daymond case.

A meeting of the authority will be asked to impose a charge of £2.74 for each load of 1,000 gallons of effluent delivered to its plant for processing.

If the scheme wins approval some people may pay more than they were doing before the case. One ratepayer with a cesspit in the Southern Water Authority area estimated that he would in future be paying £28 a year, compared with the previous combined water and sewage rate of £10.

Less beef next year and higher prices

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The output of beef and veal in the second half of 1976 is likely to be more than a fifth lower than in the corresponding months of this year, the Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday. "Meat prices are likely to be higher next year", the commission said, "but this will depend on the level of consumer demand in the current economic situation".

In its latest livestock survey, the commission says that output of beef next year is likely to amount to almost exactly a million tons, about a sixth less than this year. Imports might also fall in 1976, since output in the EEC is also falling. Imports from other countries would be governed by the policy of the Community, not by that of the British Government.

The fall in production next year was expected because of the high level of calf slaughtering in 1974. "Beef production in 1977 is unlikely to exceed 950,000 tons, assuming that the breeding herd is expanding again by then", the commission said.

It predicted that fewer than 13 million pigs would have been slaughtered by the end of this year, a drop of almost a sixth from the total in 1974. It expected a total of alm 13,250,000 next year. T estimate for 1975 was t lowest since 1968.

The commission estimate that the breeding flock of she would be a fiftieth less th last year and would decli further in 1976. But hom produced supplies of sheepm had increased.

Mr Leonard Moss, speak for the National Federation Meat Traders, said of the vey: "I think it is a bit gloo We appreciate that supplies down, but there is still reasonable amount available next year. A lot will dep on what we send our of country."

Decision today on appeal plea by George Davis

By a Staff Reporter

Judgment is to be given in the Court of Appeal today on George Davis's application for leave to appeal against his conviction and 20-year sentence for armed robbery and wounding a policeman.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for Mr Davis, of Belton Way, Bow, London, submitted yesterday that a breach of the rules of evidence during the trial constituted a miscarriage of justice and was in itself ground for appeal and the quashing of Mr Davis's conviction. The jury was given, after its retirement, statements by a witness that had not been given in evidence earlier, he said.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the Crown, said earlier that the irregularity was a harmless administrative slip that could not in the least have affected the verdict.

Before adjourning the hearing yesterday the court refused an application by Mr Marriage for leave to introduce fresh evidence.

Coroner criticizes braking system in runaway coach

A coroner yesterday criticized the design of a modern British coach, the Leyland Leopard. He said the braking system could be put out of action by a collision on the front offside.

Mr Hubert Gough, the Western Cumbria Coroner, said at a Keswick inquest that he was disturbed that lives of people travelling on the 49-seat coach could be put in peril by a collision with a comparatively light car.

He praised the coach driver, Mr Brian Balshaw, aged 36, of Blackpool Road, Preston, who halted the coach by driving it into trees when his coach ran without brakes or gears down a steep hill on the A591 road near Keswick.

One passenger on the express coach, travelling between London and Whitehaven, died in the accident on August 28. Of the 35 other passengers, 23 were taken to hospital with light injuries. The driver of the car involved in the collision also died.

The coroner said: "Out of this terrible accident safet be ensured in the future th sternation is expressed h right quarters about travelling all over the co with brakes in a positio this.

"I hesitate to think th might have had an inqu Keswick today on over 30 but for the self-sufficienc and skill of the driver in ing that bus, knowing he not get round the corner bottom of this hill."

The coach went out of after a collision wit approaching car. Mr Mathieson, a vehicle exa said the coach was depri any efficient braking The air tanks were pla the front offside, the most likely to be struc crash.

Verdicts of accidental were recorded on the coach passenger, Mr Davies, aged 78, of Glen Street, Keswick, and t driver, Mr Jonathan Nic aged 18, of Naddle, Keswick.



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N Ireland has highest prices and inflation

The latest cost-of-living report based on regional surveys, published today, shows that shop prices and the rate of inflation are greatest in Northern Ireland. The surveys were made in November.

If house prices are included in the cost of living the South-east is the most expensive area in which to live (8 per cent above average) and Scotland the second most expensive (5 per cent above average). Wales is about 3 per cent below average.

There is clear evidence in the report that the national rate of inflation is declining. The rise in the regional survey index over six months has fallen from 11.8 per cent in August to 5.3 per cent in November.

Kew gardens

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, will be closed on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day. The museums and bookstall will be closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

Lord Stokes's BBC radio appeal fails

A complaint by Lord Stokes, then chairman of British Leyland, about an item broadcast in *Today*, the BBC radio programme, last July, has not been upheld by the BBC Programme Complaints Commission.

Part of the item consisted of an interview with a British Leyland employee who said he bought shares in response to an appeal by Lord Stokes. He had lost a substantial sum of money. Lord Stokes had denied making such an appeal.

The commission said the interview was made in good faith and there was no apparent reason to doubt its authenticity.

Japan's population now more than 111 million

Tokyo, Dec 10.—Japan's population totalled 111,933,818 on October 1, and had doubled in 55 years, the Prime Minister's office announced today after an official census. The population consisted of 55,088,752 males and 56,845,066 females in 32,143,748 families.—AP.

Protest over plan to close school

Twenty-five widows whose sons go to the Royal Masonic School at Bushey, Hertfordshire, which is due to close in 1977, demonstrated outside the Freemasons Hall in Holborn, London, yesterday.

They presented the Grand Lodge with a demand that the school should be saved.

£110,000 award

Mr Christopher John Cullinan, aged 28, crippled for life when the car in which he was travelling hit a camel in the Middle East, was awarded £110,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

Ex-JP remanded

William Grundy, aged former chairman of Nort ronshire Police Authorit remanded on bail of £50(March 8 by magistra Northampton yesterday on charges.

Electrical rep advice issued

The Office of Fair T yesterday published a offering advice to con who needed service and work carried out on ele appliances (our Co Affairs Correspondent re It is being distribute free issue from local au trading standards depart

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Law Report December 10 1975

BOAC was guilty of offence through overbooking

British Airways Board v Taylor

Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tulleybelton

The House of Lords held unanimously that British Overseas Airways Corporation was guilty of an offence under section 14(1) of the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, when, on August 14, 1973, while operating the international "overbooking" policy, they wrote to a passenger confirming his reservation on a return flight to Bermuda on a specified flight at a specified time. Their Lordships held that the statement was false to the knowledge of BOAC. But they dismissed an appeal by the prosecutor because the information laid by *him* was against the British Airways Board, BOAC's successor and the board could not be prosecuted for BOAC's offences.

The House dismissed an appeal by the prosecutor Mr Kenneth Taylor, inspector of trading standards, Manchester, from the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Waller and Mr Justice Kilner Brown) (*The Times*, June 14: [1975] 1 WLR 1197), which had allowed an appeal by the British Airways Board, on a case stated by Greater Manchester justices sitting at Stockport, and had quashed the board's conviction.

The offence alleged in the information was that the board "in the course of a trade or business recklessly made a statement as to a flight reservation by a letter to W. J. Edmunds about the provision of services, namely, the transportation of a person by aeroplane, which was false as to the time at which the service was to be provided, contrary to section 14(1)(b)."

The flight so confirmed was for August 29; but when Mr Edmunds arrived at Heathrow to board the flight he was told that he could not go because the aircraft was "overbooked". The magistrates found the offence proved.

Section 14(1) provides: "It shall be an offence for any person in the course of any trade or business—(a) to make a statement which he knows to be false; or (b) recklessly to make a statement which is false; as to any of the following matters . . . (iii) the time at which, manner in which or persons by whom any services, accommodation or facilities are to be provided; . . ."

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC, and Mr George Greenwood for the prosecutor; Mr Peter Webster, QC, and Mr David Prebble for the board.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that Mr Edmunds bought an Earlybird Certificate ticket from BOAC for a return flight from Bermuda to London in July, 1973. The ticket entitled a passenger to a reduced fare, but obliged him to travel both ways on the specified flights and dates endorsed on the ticket. His return flight was specified as August 29 on flight BA 679.

On August 14 Mr Edmunds, then in London, telephoned BOAC reservations to confirm. He was told that he was not booked on the specified flight and was advised to contact the customer relations department, who assured him orally that he was properly booked. He asked for confirmation in writing, which was given by a letter dated August 14. It read: "I have pleasure in confirming the following reservations for you: London/Bermuda Flight BA 679—Economy Class—29 August Dep 15.25 hours Arr 17.50 hours." The letter bore the heading "British Overseas Airways Corporation" and on the other side "BOAC" superimposed on "British Airways" (sic). There was no doubt that that letter was written on behalf of BOAC.

The question certified by the Divisional Court contained a reference to "a general policy of overbooking flights" and there was evidence on that before the justices. A BOAC officer admitted that, in common with all major international airlines, BOAC operated such a policy "as a prudent business exercise to counteract 'no-shows'—namely, those passengers who make reservations on flights but do not turn up". That policy inevitably resulted in occasional off-loading of passengers who had booked. Some statistics were given, showing that, over a 12-month period, on BOAC's services from London, two passengers out of 10,000 were off-loaded, whereas the number of "no shows" was considerably greater.

Their Lordships were not concerned with whether that policy was commercially sound or unsound, fair or unfair to passengers generally, operated conscientiously or otherwise. Such questions were primarily within the control of administrative authorities, the Civil Aviation Authority, or the Secretary of State in this country, and similar bodies elsewhere. Their Lordships were only concerned with the letter of August 14.

Was the letter a promise as to what the airline intended to do, or was it a statement of fact as to the airline's service?

The distinction in law between a promise as to future action, which might be broken or kept, and a statement as to existing fact, which might be true or false, was clear enough. There might be inherent in a promise an implied statement as to a fact; and where that was really the case the court could attach appropriate consequences to any falsity in, or recklessness in the making of that statement. Everyone was familiar with the proposition that a statement of intention might itself be a statement of fact and so capable of being true or false. But that proposition should not be used as a general solvent to transform the one type of assurance into another; the distinction was real and required to be respected, particularly where the effect of treating an assurance as a statement was to attract criminal consequences. As Lord Widgery had said in *Beckett v Cohen* ([1972] 1 WLR 1593, 1596), it was never intended that the 1968 Act should be used to make a criminal statement out of what was really a breach of warranty.

Which character—promise or statement—should be attributed to the letter seemed on its face debatable. The Lord Chief Justice thought the choice was nicely balanced, but he concluded that the essence of what was said was a promise: "We will not turn you out for anybody else." His Lordship might agree with that if the task was the normal one of judicial construction of the letter; at least he would not think it right to differ from Lord Widgery's view.

But there was a special feature about cases under the Act which altered the nature of the court's approach. Section 14, which described the offence charged against the board, provided in subsection (2) that for the purposes of the section "anything (whether or not a statement as to any of the matters specified in the preceding subsection) likely to be taken for such a statement as to any of those matters as would be false shall be deemed to be a false statement as to that matter".

So the crucial question was whether the letter was likely to be taken by the addressee for a statement as to the time at which the service was provided. Whether it was so likely was thus a question of fact—as Lord Justice Roskill had said in *R v Clarksons' Holidays Ltd* ((1972) 57 Cr App R 38, 53)—"essentially a question of fact for the jury . . ."

His Lordship agreed. Indeed, it was an essential feature of the Act that, when considering whether descriptions or statements were misleading, it was the meaning they were likely to bear to the persons to whom they were addressed that mattered—not the meaning which they might, on analysis, bear to a trained legal mind.

The findings made by the justices were, in his Lordship's opinion, findings which they were entitled to make. Their essence was that the letter, taken together with the ticket and the Earlybird Certificate, would be taken as a statement of an existing fact—that Mr Edmunds had a certain booking, which statement, in view of the overbooking policy, was untrue, since his booking, though very likely to be a firm one, was exposed to a risk—small but, as events proved, real—that it might not give him a seat on the aircraft. His Lordship thought that the justices were entitled to find that that would be taken as a statement of a fact, rather than as a mere promise that Mr Edmunds would be flown on the day and at the time specified, and that they did so find. It was on that finding so made—which was perhaps not fully brought home to the Divisional Court—that his Lordship felt obliged to reach a different conclusion.

His Lordship would answer the questions certified by suggesting that the magistrates were entitled to find that the statement contained in the letter, when read in the light of the ticket issued to him on July 11 and the Earlybird Certificate, was a false statement within section 14(1).

It remained, in the light of that answer, to decide the present appeal. A point concerning the identity of the defendant, British Airways Board, was taken before the justices, but in view of their decision as to the statement was not decided by the Divisional Court.

The letter was written on behalf of BOAC, not on behalf of the board. So the question inevitably arose whether there was any legal basis on which the board could be liable in respect of an offence committed by BOAC in making the statement in the letter. His Lordship was forced to conclude that there was not.

The board was constituted under the Civil Aviation Act, 1971, section 37; by section 38 it was given power to "control all the activities" of the corporations which included BOAC. The corporations remained in existence, but the Secretary of State by section 57 was given power to dissolve them and to transfer to the board all property, rights and liabilities of the corporations. In fact, BOAC continued to operate under its own name, but adding to it the name of British Airways, as, in effect, a trade name paving the way for the eventual take-over by the board.

The offence was committed on August 14 or 15, 1973, and BOAC was not dissolved until April 1, 1974, when the Air Corporations (*Dissolution*) *Order, 1973, took* effect. That provided that all property, rights and liabilities which immediately before the Order came into force were those of either of the corporations, should be property, rights and liabilities of the board.

There was nothing which could support an argument that the board could be prosecuted for BOAC's offences.

Finally—and the contrary was scarcely contended—the dissolution Order of April 1, 1974, was not, and could not under the Civil Aviation Act amount to, a provision making the offence of BOAC the offence of the board. The fact was that BOAC could have been proceeded against before April 1, 1974, but not after that date.

The appeal must therefore be dismissed.

VISCOUNT DILHORNE, concurring, said that the proceedings were misconceived from the outset. The magistrates had concluded that the board were liable for the contents of the letter because the notepaper had on it the words "British Airways" and because the board had by virtue of section 38 of the 1971 Act power to control the activities of BOAC. They also held that the criminal liabilities of BOAC passed to the board under paragraph 2 of the 1973 Order. But that paragraph did not extend to criminal liabilities.

LORD SIMON, also concurring, said that he felt entitled to say that to an uninstructed outsider it would seem that the simple, fair and economically sensible way of dealing with the "no-show" mischief was for the airline to demand a forfeitable deposit with the reservation, and that if international agreement could not be secured to some such arrangement it reflected little credit on the international organization concerned.

Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser delivered opinions concurring in dismissing the appeal.

Solicitors: Turner, Peacock; Richards, Butler & Co.

Court of Apeal

Directions on counsel's fees outside judges' power

Regina v McFadden
Regina v Cunningham

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice James and Lord Justice Shaw

A judge who, at the end of a 45-day trial connected with London bombings during which he criticized defence counsel for wasting time, expressed the view that the costs allowed by the taxing master should exclude costs referable to certain parts of the defence, was not giving a direction and accordingly was not exceeding his province or authority as a judge.

The role of a judge, the Court of Appeal said, was limited to drawing attention to matters which in his view might be relevant to the taxing authority's task. He made no decision and gave no direction.

Cornelius Michael McFadden and Hugh Patrick Gerrard Cunningham applied for leave to appeal against their convictions at the Central Criminal Court (Mr Justice Melford Stevenson and a jury) for offences relating to bombs planted at Madame Tussauds, the Boat Show and elsewhere in London and Uxbridge, on the ground that the verdicts were unsafe and unsatisfactory. On November 24 the court refused leave to appeal against conviction but reserved their reasons.

Applications by other defendants were also considered by the court.

Mr John Platts-Mills, QC, and Mr C. G. Allan for McFadden; Mr Ralph Gibson, QC, and Mr Michael Mansfield for Cunningham; Mr Brian Watling, QC, Mr Graham Boal and Mr Paul Grumbar for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES said that the applicants alleged that the differences which arose between the judge and counsel at the trial were due to misconduct on the part of Mr Justice Melford Stevenson. The judge took the unusual step, at the end of the trial, of stating that when the legal aid costs were taxed particular attention should be paid to the time wasted by counsel. In the event a substantial sum was disallowed on taxation of the fees of counsel. The court was told that the General Council of the Bar had investigated the conduct of the barristers in question and would state its views on the propriety of their conduct when tested by the professional standards laid down by the council.

It was important to be clear about the different functions of the courts and other bodies involved. Disciplinary functions in regard to the Bar were exclusively vested in the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar and were exercised by the Bar Council. A judge who considered that he had cause to complain of a barrister's professional conduct might complain to the Bar Council but had no power himself to take disciplinary action.

A judge had no power to tax the fees payable to counsel or solicitors, or to order what should or should not be allowed on taxation.

The Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings (Fees and Expenses) Regulations, 1968, provided that fees and expenses should be taxed by a taxing authority or a taxing master who should allow such fees and expenses as appeared fair and reasonable remuneration for work actually and reasonably done. If there was an appeal from the taxing authority's decision on the ground that the fees allowed were too low the taxing master might consult the trial judge.

There was no provision for a direction to be given by the judge, who was not in a position to know many of the relevant facts and could not conduct the necessary inquiries. The judge was limited, unless and until he was later consulted by the taxing authority, to drawing attention to specific or general matters which, in his view, might be relevant. If the judge was consulted it was to enable the person deciding what should or should not be allowed on taxation to be better informed as to the course of the trial and in particular as to what, if anything, in the judge's view represented work resulting in unreasonable or unnecessary expense. The judge made no decision and gave no direction, otherwise a situation might arise in which the taxing authority would have to override the judge's directions.

Mr Justice Melford Stevenson said: "I propose to direct the clerk of the court to make a note for the guidance of the taxing officer that the legal aid costs in this case should be most vigilantly taxed and in my opinion the costs allowed should exclude any costs that were occasioned by the instructions to which I have referred."

That was a strong expression of view, but it was in terms his opinion for the taxing authority's guidance. It did not go outside his authority.

Inquiries made by the court had revealed that the judge had been consulted by the senior taxing officer and had explained in detail what he had in mind. He did not give any direction to the taxing officer and the taxing authority had in no degree surrendered its function to the judge. The court hoped that that would remove any public misunderstanding as to the facts.

The Bar Council issued statements from time to time to give guidance to the profession in matters of etiquette and procedure. A barrister who conformed to the council's rulings knew that he could not be committing an offence against professional discipline. But such statements, although they had strong persuasive force, did not bind the courts. If a judge required a barrister to do, or refrain from doing, something in the course of a case, the barrister might protest and cite any relevant ruling of the Bar Council; but since the judge was the final authority in his own court, if counsel's protest was unavailing he must withdraw or comply with the ruling or look for redress in a higher court.

In the present case most of the friction that occurred between Bench and Bar arose from the fact that the trial lasted 45 working days. The judge clearly thought that was excessive and that it was due to unnecessary, inappropriate and too prolonged cross-examination by some defending counsel, particularly in the conduct of McFadden's defence by Mr Platts-Mills and Cunningham's defence by Mr Turner-Samuels, QC.

The case against the two consisted mainly of fingerprint evidence. The defence challenged the Crown experts' identification of the respective prints and alternatively contended that if the prints were rightly identified they must have been planted by someone. That in turn led to the Crown calling numbers of additional witnesses who were brought before the court solely to show that they had not planted the fingerprint in question.

That the trial judge had an interest in seeing that time was not wasted was manifest. At a time when the cost of most serious criminal cases was met out of public funds, someone had to be concerned for the taxpayer's interest. Among those who should be so concerned were the defence advisers. If and so far as the defence advisers did not or could not exhibit that concern, the judge had to do so. It was useful to stress that before intervening in that field, the judge should consider his position most carefully. It required great experience and a considerable exercise of tact for such a course to be effective and constructive instead of destructive of the climate needed to foster fairness to all concerned in the trial.

It had to be stressed that the court's only function was to see whether the verdicts against the defendants were safe and satisfactory.

The first submission of relevant misconduct attributed to the judge came from Mr Platts-Mills. He referred to comments in the summing up where Mr Turner-Samuels's cross-examination of prosecution witnesses was described as "fierce", "ferocious" or "bitter". The submission was that the use of such adjectives must have denigrated the case presented by Mr Turner-Samuels in the jury's eyes, and that prejudiced McFadden's case, which had relied on the cross-examination by Mr Turner-Samuels.

The suggested link between the cross-examination and possible prejudice to McFadden was too remote. The argument also contained another fallacy that if a judge appeared biased towards a particular defendant that would prejudice the jury against the defendant. That was not so. Indeed, their Lordships' experience was precisely to the contrary. Forensic techniques varied from time to time, but it was still possible to point to success at the Bar based upon a reputation for courage in standing up to the judge when occasion demanded. Similarly the jury's instinctive reaction against an officious display of judicial authority was a potent antidote to bias against an accused.

The instructions given to Cunningham's counsel were that he had never touched the device in question. He accordingly asserted that either the print was not Cunningham's and had been misidentified or that a genuine print had been planted. It was established that in certain circumstances a print could be planted, but the defence had had no evidence to cast suspicion on any specified individual as having done that.

Mr Turner-Samuels did not therefore allege a plant by any particular witness but examined a large number of witnesses to ascertain whether they had been in a position to make a plant. That tactic caused Mr John Cobb, QC, for the Crown, to call witnesses for the sole purpose of saying that they had not made a plant, and a serious waste of time resulted.

The matter came to a head when the judge said: "I am getting deeply concerned about the time that this case is taking. . . . I have listened carefully to the cross-examination to see whether it has revealed any factual basis for any suggestion [of fingerprint planting]. Nothing of the kind has been revealed, and I think a general groping cross-examination directed to every police officer, and, indeed, behind that police officer, to every department of Scotland Yard, where documents could be stored, is not a proper exercise of counsel's duty . . . and I believe a roving commission of the kind which is now being conducted is a breach of the rules of advocacy, and that it is consuming public time on a scale which is quite frightening, is quite clear. I wish to say that publicly."

In spite of that intervention, Mr Turner-Samuels stood his ground and persuaded the judge that he had the right to "probe" that issue, which he was then allowed to do over a period covering many more days and numerous additional witnesses. The judge made no further attempt to interfere after the reason for cross-examination had been explained to him.

The court rejected any suggestion that that had rendered any of the verdicts unsafe or unsatisfactory. There was no question of misconduct by counsel in the sense of any deliberate wasting of time for personal advantage or for any other motive.

The applications had been the occasion for assembling all the events in the progress of the trial which could be the subject of criticism. They had, of necessity, been presented to the court in concentration. At the trial they had been distributed and diluted over some 45 days. No doubt the trial would have been better without them, but in the context of the mass of evidence and the argument developed before the jury, there was no cause for thinking that the issues were not put fairly before the jury and the court had no misgivings as to the propriety of the verdicts.

Solicitors: Bowling & Co; DPP.

Mill fire too fierce to stop, insurance claim court told

A fire at Briggate Mill at North Walsham, Norfolk, which resulted in an alleged fradulent fire insurance claim for £153,700, was so fierce that "there was no stopping it burning", a witness told committal proceedings at Norwich Magistrates Court yesterday.

Reporting restrictions have been lifted in the case of Geoffrey Leonard Allen, aged 56, described by the prosecution as "the Godfather", of Pulham Market, Diss, Norfolk, and seven others who are accused of conspiring together and with others to induce the Royal Insurance Company to settle.

Mr Allen and his former wife, Marion Knox Tucker, aged 47, of Attleborough, Norfolk, are similarly charged with conspiring to induce the County Fire Office Ltd to settle a £150,000 claim on Shortgrove Hall, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr Arthur Sidney Whitworth, a retired bank official who lives next to the mill, said that just after 9.30 pm on August 7 he heard a noise like falling rain and realized that the mill was on fire. "The mill was well alight; there was no stopping it at all."

Mr Whitworth said that after the fire Michael Howard and Terence Robinson, two of the defendants, asked him if he had any idea how the fire ha dstarted.

Mr Edgar Denton, a Jersey hotelier, said Mr Howard and Paul Root, another defendant, stayed at his hotel from August 3 to 10 this year. After a telephone call on August 8, Mr Howard told Mr Denton there had been a fire at a mill he owner.

The hearing continues today.

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WEST EUROPE

Señor Arias expected to include critics of regime in new Cabinet

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Dec 10

There was speculation in Madrid today that Señor Arias Navarro, the Prime Minister, would try to give his Cabinet a new look by naming four men known for their outspokenness in the past. They are Señor José Maria de Areilza, the Count of *Motrico, who was one of General* Franco's most distinguished ambassadors, Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Ambassador in London until last month and a former Minister of Information and Tourism, Señor Frederico Silva Muñoz, a former Minister of Public Works, and Señor Adolfo Suárez, former governor of Segovia and director of state-run television.

None of them represents an anti-regime group, but they have spoken out against some of the regime's policies, particularly Señor Areilza and Señor Fraga, who have called for liberalization.

While Señor Arias is holding his series of meetings to choose his new Cabinet, which is expected to be announced by Friday, strikes are affecting different parts of the country. Today was the first of three "days of struggle" organized by the communist-influenced Junta Democrática.

In Madrid, according to official figures, 25,000 workers went on strike yesterday; *most* of them were still out today. At one factory, police evicted 800 striking workers. The workers taking part in the "days of struggle" are protesting over a wage freeze and are asking for amnesty for political prisoners.

In Tarragona protesters had police on the run when they chose a novel way of expressing their dissent. They plucked the *feathers from a dozen hens and* painted their bodies with anti-regime slogans. The hens were let loose.

Señor Marcelino Camacho, the leader of the illegal Workers' Commissions, appeared before a *magistrate of the political* Public Order Court today. The court must decide whether Señor Camacho, who was freed on pardon 10 days ago and re-arrested three days ago, must face new charges.

According to political prisoners and their relatives, who gave a news conference secretly in Madrid today, an estimated 2,000 prisoners are still locked up for *political* reasons. They say that 237 *political prisoners were* released under the King's "general pardon", but about the same number had been arrested since then.

They alleged that the police were adopting subtle new torture tactics, such as making political prisoners remove their shoes and socks before they were locked up in basement cells at the central police headquarters here. In the Model Prison in Barcelona, they said, the police recently used an electric cattle goad to control rioting prisoners.

Portuguese minister likely to be dropped

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Dec 10

Dr Jorge Sa Borges, Portuguese Minister of Social Affairs, will be dropped from the Government because he resigned from the centre-left Popular Democratic Party (*PPD*), according to Dr Francisco Sa Carniero, the PPD *Secretary-General*.

Dr Sa Carniero was speaking at a press conference today after the resignation of 22 leading members of his party, which with 80 deputies is the second largest in Portugal. In addition to Dr Sa Borges, they included three secretaries of state in the Government, 17 assembly deputies including the party's leader in the assembly, and a former acting secretary general.

*Dr Sa Carniero said the con*stituent assembly would be considering the legal position of the dissident PPD deputies, but in his opinion they no *longer had a right to their seats.* At the assembly elections last spring they had stood as representatives of the party and had been backed by party funds. *The assembly is drafting a new* constitution before national elections expected in the spring.

Dr Sa Carniero said Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister, had assured him that all members of the sixth Pro*visional Government* were regarded primarily as representatives of their respective parties. The PPD would be entitled to nominate new representatives in the Government. He described the Prime Minister's attitude as realistic.

There were hard fought negotiations between the Socialists, the PPD and the Communists when the sixth *Provisional Government* was formed last September. They resulted in the parties being represented roughly in proportion to the votes they received in the assembly elections. The Socialists received four ministries, the PPD *two and the* Communists one.

At the time because of the antagonisms between the PPD and the Communists it was emphasized that the Government was one of national unity and not a formal coalition of the parties.

However, Dr Sa Carniero said today that with a Government reshuffle expected, one possible move might be the strengthening of the administration by again making it a formal three-party coalition with each of the party leaders serving as ministers without portfolio. This was the format of the fourth *Provisional Government* which collapsed in July when the Socialists withdrew.



Mrs Sakharox holding the diploma of her husband's Nobel Peace Prize. In the background *is Mrs Lionaess, chairman of the Nobel committee.*

Dr Sakharov appeals for amnesty

Oslo, Dec 10. — Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and outspoken defender of human rights, today appealed for a general political amnesty throughout the world. We made the appeal in a short speech read by his wife Yelena after she had accepted this year's Nobel Peace Prize on his behalf.

*Dr Sakharov was denied per*mission by the Soviet authorities to go to Oslo to receive the prize, which consists of a gold medal, a diploma, and 630,000 Swedish crowns (*£70,000*). His 800-word speech was read by his wife to a packed gathering which included King Olav and Mr Bratteli, the Norwegian Prime Minister.

Dr Sakharov said he was "very grateful and very proud . . . to see his name placed together with the names of many outspoken people, among them Albert Schweitzer".

Before reading her husband's speech Mrs Sakharov said he *was now in Vilnius, capital of* Lithuania, where the scientist Dr Sergei Kovalev was being tried.

"Due to those same strange characteristics [of Soviet society] which made it impossible for Sakharov to be in Oslo, he is at present near the court building, not inside, but standing out in the street, in the cold, for the second day, *awaiting the sentence against* his closest friend", Mrs Sakharov said.

The Soviet Ambassador and ambassadors from other East European states were absent.

After receiving the prize, Mrs Sakharov surprised those present, and especially King Olav, by presenting him with a gift from her husband—a copy of his latest book, *My Country and the World*. The King accepted the gift smilingly and chatted briefly with Mrs Sakharov, wishing her a pleasant stay in Norway.

Twice during the ceremony King Olav, Crown Prince Harald, Crown Princess Sonja, members of the Government, Parliament, the diplomatic corps and almost 1,000 other invited guests rose and applauded Mrs Sakharov.

Mrs Aase Lionaess, chairman of the Nobel committee, said Dr Sakharov was given the Peace Prize for his struggle for human rights, for disarmament and for cooperation between all *nations because the struggle had* peace as its final goal.

"The Nobel committee deeply deplores that Andrei Sakharov has been prevented from being present here today *in person to* receive the Peace Prize", she said.

Mrs Lionaess said Dr Sakharov believed that his views on the need to stop nuclear tests had had some effect. This *was when the United States* and the Soviet Union signed the treaty in 1963 banning tests in the air, in space and in the ocean.—Reuter and AP.

Moscow, Dec 10.—Dr Sakharov said this morning that *he thought the award would* draw attention to the problem of human rights. He was speaking to a Western correspondent in Vilnius, where Dr Kovalev, a fellow dissident, is on trial.

"I am very sorry that I could not attend the Nobel ceremony today," Dr Sakharov said. The Soviet authorities last month refused an exit visa.

Dr Sakharov described the award as "*an important* moment which cannot be left without attention". He continued: "I still think that if I had been allowed to go, it would have served to consolidate détente and would have *been a sign of good will.* The struggle for human rights, in my deepest conviction, is connected with the process of easing tension."

Dr Sakharov was today for the second day running refused entry into the courtroom where Dr Kovalev is on trial for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

He then went to the main post office in Vilnius to place a telephone call to his wife in Oslo. He said that he had previously tried until 2 am this morning to get through, but *without success.*—Reuter.

Our Stockholm correspondent writes: Winners of this year's Nobel prizes, other than the Peace Prize, received their awards at a ceremony in Stockholm.

Many of the prize-winners and many former laureates signed petitions to Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, and President Assad, of Syria, calling for an end to persecution of Jews and for free*dom of citizens to emigrate.*

Dr Linus Pauling, of California, laureate in both chemistry and peace, told reporters that Soviet attitudes reminded him of the *McCarthy* period in America, when he was refused a passport on grounds of "national security".

Commission takes five of Nine to court over oil stocks

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Dec 10

The European Commission has opened legal proceedings against five EEC member states, West Germany, Italy, *Belgium, Ireland and The Neth*erlands, for failing to pass laws to ensure sufficient emergency stocks of oil.

The action arises from a recent EEC decision to maintain enough stocks of various oil products to cover 90 days' consumption. All member states should have introduced national legislation to secure this goal.

Nevertheless, in a report to the European Parliament, the Commission says stocks in the Community have topped the 90-day mark throughout this year. In June, for example, they were enough to cover 95 days' consumption.

The 18 industrialized nations who are members of the Paris-based International Energy Agency were meeting in Brussels today to prepare their standpoint for the energy part of next week's conference in Paris on energy and other raw *materials.*

According to well-informed sources, they decided to continue to oppose any concept of linking oil prices to the rate of inflation in the West, an idea supported strongly by the oil-producing countries. In spite of pressure from some quarters for a hard-line approach to price questions, there was general agreement to "wait and see".

The question of fixing a floor price to protect the oil investments of oil producers like Britain was not discussed because it is not due to surface at next week's conference. *The sources said this was a* question to be sorted out at a later stage.

Only one guard at site of £600,000 art theft

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Dec 10

Pictura 75, the art dealers' exhibition from which four paintings by Jan Breughel and one by Pieter Breughel, insured for more than £600,000, were stolen during the week-end, was guarded at night by *only one man, it was learned* today.

The paintings exhibited, valued at more than £10m, were hung in the Maastricht Eurohal, near the Belgian and German borders. The total exhibition area of more than 2,000 sq yds was thickly carpeted and the one guard took 107 minutes or more to complete his round.

In addition, part of the exhibition hall backed on to a sports complex, and was only separated from it by a thin partition. No trace of a forced entry has yet been found.

The owners of the Breughel paintings, two London art dealers, have said they will not exhibit at Pictura in future, unless security precautions are tightened. The insurance companies concerned are offering a substantial reward for information concerning the whereabouts of the paintings. It is generally agreed in art circles that they cannot be sold, as they are much too well known.

The four paintings by Jan Breughel form the famous "Four Elements" series. The *Pieter Breughel*, "Return from the Fair", is also very well-known. "The Four Elements", belongs to the Terry-Engell Gallery, the "The Return from *the Fair" to the Leger Gal*lery.

The Terry-Engell Gallery is to be taken over by a Dutch art dealer, Mr Rob Nortman on March 1, but the Breughels do not form part of the sale. *The art theft, one of the most* sensational ever to take place in the Netherlands, but entirely overshadowed there by the terrorist activities in Beilen and Amsterdam, has led to fierce criticism of the secur*ity measures.*

The night watchman could not hear, because of the thick pile carpeting, what was going on outside his field of vision. The thieves also had an easy task since the lights in the *exhibition hall were left on at* night. The only outside security was the routine city police patrols.

It is not even certain exactly when the paintings were stolen. The night watchmen *and the security man who took* over from him on Saturday morning both say the pictures were still there.

The organizers of Pictura 75, Art and Project International, undeterred by the robbery, *have announced that their* exhibition was such a success that in future they will exhibit biannually. The next Pictura will be held from May 21 to 29, 1977. The organizers promise that there will be more than one guard at night.

Bonn call to improve air safety

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Dec 10

A reform of the air safety system over West Germany is needed urgently, a joint session *of the Bundestag* transport and defence committees decided in Bonn today.

The four-hour meeting, which took place behind closed doors, examined the complications in air traffic control arising from *heavy usage of limited air space* by civil aircraft and much military flying by several Nato air forces.

Some 300 "near misses" have been recorded here so far this year in the air. The most spectacular recent case *forced the* captain o fa Lufthansa airliner to go into a crash dive to avoid two Luftwaffe fighters on a collision course. The pilots were *later suspended.*

The Government is to publish a plan for tightening safety regulations early in the New Year, whereupon the two committees will probably meet again.

*Among the problems identi*fied by the committees, according to spokesmen after the meeting, were the special dangers at low levels, where *military aircraft, sporting air*craft and executive aircraft rely heavily on flying by sight. The only effective solution would be a totally integrated single traffic control network to supervise all civil and military flying.

Higher welfare costs anger French

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 10

Employers, managers and trade unions today joined in a chorus of protest at Government proposals to save the French state social security services from bankruptcy next year. M *Michel Durafour, the* Minister of Labour, was only too right in predicting that to satisfy all parties he would have to square the circle.

Faced by the prospect of a 10,000m franc (£1,111m) deficit in 1976, if contributions and payments for medical services, old age pensions and family allowances continue as at present, the minister announced yesterday that *all sides of* industry must contribute more from January 1.

This particularly annoyed employers because M Jean Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Economics, had publicly promised them only a few days ago that social charges would *not be increased during the pre*sent economic troubles, while *firms* are being urged to reinvest.

But the employers' contributions—like those of the workers—are to go up an additional ½ per cent of total wages.

M François Ceyrac, president of the Patronat, the French employers' organization, told the Government here today that before putting an additional burden on business it would have done better to clean up its own faults in administering social security and appeal to citizens to use the system more responsibly.

The sharpest reaction came from the Confédération des Cades, the professional organization of middle ranking and senior executives which regards itself as representing the most highly taxed sector of the population.

All the trade union confederations, from Communists to Catholics, complain that the increased charges mean a cut *in the workers' standards* of living. To this M Durafour has replied that *no one can go on* demanding both higher wages and better welfare services—without being willing to pay any more—in an economy where the growth rates are unlikely in the next few years *to equal those of the 1960s.*

M Durafour has also proposed cutting the value-added tax on pharmaceutical products from 20 to 7 per cent and making economies in the hospital service. Together these *should lop 1,700m francs from* next year's expected deficit. The increased contributions will wipe off the rest.

In the political field the extreme right now feels that the time has come to play on *the deeply felt desire for law* and order among the silent majority and head an offensive against every form of subversion.

Last night M Joel Dupuy, a former sergeant, told a meeting in Paris that M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, M Marchais, the Communist secretary general, and M Seguy, leader of the Communist-dominated CGT *union confederation, should all* be charged before the High Court.

Vigorously applauded by the audience, made up of both young and old, M Dupuy declared that the people of France *would no longer tolerate* attacks on its army.

M Dupuy said *that his com*mittee had a membership of 35,000, and that 80,000 persons had signed his "counter appeal" launched in March in reply to the "eappeal of the hundred" of leftist soldiers for *improvements in the condition* of military service and the democratization of the armed forces.

Aftering singing "The Marseillaise", the meeting broke up. There were no clashes outside. Vast forces of police had seen to that.

OVERSEAS

House drops contempt proceedings brought against Dr Kissinger

From Fred Emery
Washington, Dec 10

The recommendation before Congress to cite Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, for *con*tempt in failing to supply subpoenaed documents was withdrawn today as expected. The information sought from Dr Kissinger by the House intel*ligence committee* had been supplied satisfactorily. Mr Otis Pike, the committee chairman, said, by documents and readings from them supplied by President Ford's staff at the White House.

The items outstanding were State Department recommenda*tions for covert* activity between 1962 and 1972. President Ford had tried originally to invoke executive privilege. How far Mr Ford caved in, or how far Mr Pike and company were relieved at not being forced to go farther is not clear.

A very shrewd member of the committee, Mr Les Aspin, who was formerly a Pentagon expert on defence and intelligence matters, went along to the White House. If he was satisfied, a majority in Congress would have to be too.

Mr Pike said the outcome could be called a *victory*, but he would refrain from claiming one. It certainly seems to have been another collapse of executive privilege, a dubious doctrine that Dr Kissinger adheres to unwisely after it was discredited by overuse and abuse under Mr Nixon.

Many in the "establishment" here deplore that Mr Pike went to the extent of having his committee recommend the Secretary of State for contempt. It certainly marked a further collapse of comity that is essential to keep the separate branches of the American Government working. Without the action, however, it is possible that the committee would never have heard what it wanted for its investigation. Nor would it have heard Dr Kissinger give yesterday unprecedented explanations of the strategic arms negotiations inside the Administration.

A similar contempt action was dropped against Mr Rogers Morton, the outgoing Secretary of Commerce, after he agreed to hand over what he at first refused: confidential reports by *American firms* of their connivance at the Arab boycott of Israel.

According to reports of those reports in more than three-quarters of American trade in the past few years, firms have *withheld information* that they were complying with the boycott.

going Ambassador to Britain, was approved as successor t Mr Morton this morning, b the Senate commerce commi tee.

Dr Kissinger left today f attend the Nato ministeri *meeting* in Brussels and late the conference in Paris with o producers and third-worl nations.

His officials put about th news that the Nato allies we close to agreeing "new prop sals in the force reduction tal with the Warsaw Pact countrie including, apparently, the r duction in the number *American nuclear weapons* Europe. Hitherto Dr Kissing has been more concerned wi the actions of communists Portugal and Italy and, pote tially, in Spain and France.

He is still preoccupied wi *the notion that Nato cannot st* as it is if communists becor part of the government of Nato member. The issue l lost its urgency thanks to P tuguese developments. but Kissinger is not satisfied w *the way things have gone the* nor the way they are going Italy.

He has misread the situati in Portugal continuously, indeed, who has not? clearly allowed his own glo *to colour* his appreciation ev of what his own people we reporting from Lisbon.

He was heard frequently private to wish that Portu would go communist, just give the aliance a good shal *up and bring it to its sens* in a new solidarity.

He seems perplexed and d comfited that Lisbon has r gone bright red and at a l how to proceed in poli except to bemoan the tre towards cooperation with co munists that he sees even France. How far he will brin this up with ministers is u clear, but the matter seer never far from his mind.

Angola, although outsi *Nato, will also be brought u* with discussions focusing what more the West can do thwart the Soviet-backed Pop lar Movement for the Liber tion of Angola. For the fir time yesterday, Dr Kissing *admitted that the United Stat* was helping neighbouring cou tries.

The assumption has been th American armaments ha been funneled through Zaire t the forces of Mr Holde Roberto, but Dr Kissinger's us of the plural is taken to mea American help is going t Zambia as well. He specifie that he did not mean any wa going to South Africa.

Clash on human rights at end of church assembly

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Dec 10

The World Council of Churches ended its fifth assembly in Nairobi tonight after two and a *half* weeks spent discussing topics ranging from the place of women in the church and the community, disarmament and the responsibility of Christians to combat racism in all its forms, to the development of the ecumenical movement.

In the final days of the conference, a clash occurred between delegates from the Soviet Union and other Eastern block countries and the Western delegates before a compromise was agreed on the question of human rights in the Soviet Union.

There were also lengthy and heated discussions on the controversial Programme to Combat Racism (PCR), under which the World Council aids mainly African liberation groups; and when Asian delegates complained that human rights in their part of the world were being overlooked while the spotlight remained on Africa, concern was recorded about the violations of human rights in every country of Asia.

Nevertheless, there was agreement among the delegates that this assembly had been less sensational than some of its predecessors. The assembly is held only every seven years and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, commented today *that one of the great contrasts* had been the prominent role now played by women and young people.

However, he saw the question of communication between the world council's headquarters at Geneva and some 300 member churches throughout the world as a problem requiring urgent attention. "It is easy to issue edicts in rather technical language here which would not *be understood in a little* country parish far away", *he* explained.

Another important aspect of the conference, he said, was the strong emphasis on evangelism in view of the fact that famine, destitution, the population explosion and other human problems were more serious today than they were at the time of the 1968 assembly in Uppsala. Dr Coggan and other Church of England delegates agree that this increasing emphasi was making it more difficu to further the process dialogue with members of othe faiths.

Increased support for t Programme to Combat Racis a concerted effort to get wom into all decision-making fiel and aid to Christians and othe who are harassed or imprison for defending human rig were all approved.

In the discussion on the Pr Bishop Philip Russel, of Nat unsuccessfully moved an ame ment to deny assistance to *organization causing seri* injury or the taking of life.

Behind many of the debt in the assembly was the shad of the financial crisis facing world council. Churches America and West Germ *were asked to increase t* 1976 contributions by a t from the 1973 figures, and other churches were asked raise their contributions by or by *as much as they could*

This is an effort to clo gap between an estimated budget of 8.2m Swiss fr (about £1.5m) and an estim *income of only 5.6m francs*

Another dustmen's strike hits New York

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 10

The sun has come out again, the skies are blue over Manhattan, it is a warm December day and the stink from the *rotting garbage* in the streets is rising heavenwards.

A dustmen's *strike has now* lasted for nine days, and people are once again walking in the roadways because the pavements are often impassable with waist-*high* piles of malodorous rubbish.

It *is a private* strike this time, not a public one. The municipal garbage collection service was breaking down earlier this year, even before the city slid into near bankruptcy.

The Mayor took to visiting the dustmen's depots at odd hours of the day, and was incensed to discover, as often as not, that more dustmen were there "resting" than were out on the streets collecting garbage. Sanitationmen, as they are called, are very well paid but prefer working extra hours, at overtime rates. That was *they needed to rest by* day

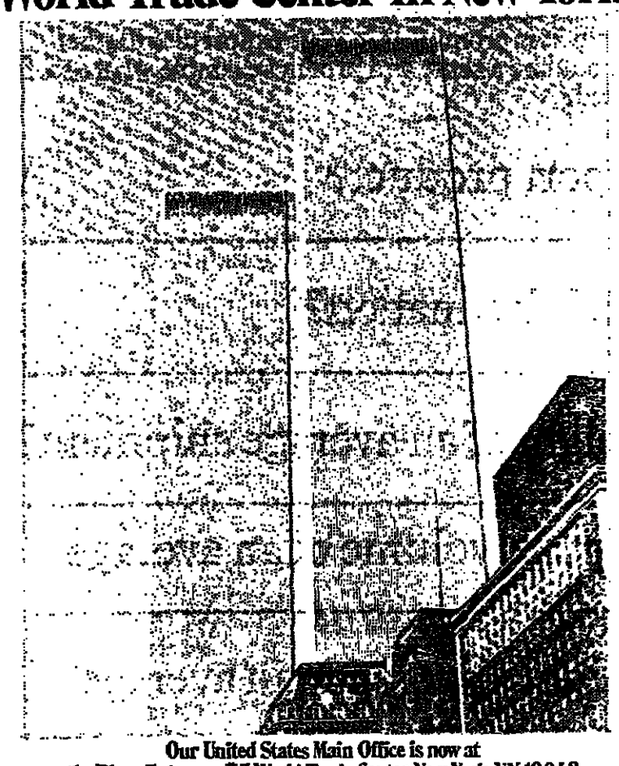
It was also notable that smarter parts of the enjoyed a far better servic garbage collection than did places as Harlem. *So when* broke upon the city, one of *first and most* popular econ measures was the dismiss 2,000 sanitationmen.

There were strikes demonstrations at the time, the mayor called in *450 pri* firms to clear the garbage it seemed for a *moment* that city might thus save money and be cleaner a result.

The hope was dashed days ago, when the private g age collectors went on st against their companies. Mayor tried to solve the p lem by asking the city's rem ing sanitation men to *overtime*, the very prac which he had tried to abol

They have refused. They that it would mean tak "blood money".

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has moved to its new office in the World Trade Center in New York.



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OVERSEAS

Boston school in state of siege after judge orders takeover

From Patrick Brogan
New York, Dec 10

There were 120 policemen on duty in and around South Boston High School today, twice the usual number. The local office of the main black civil rights organization was firebombed during the night, and three black schoolboys were arrested and two were injured inside the school in fights with white boys.

This was all because racial integration in Boston took another step forward yesterday when a federal judge took over the school himself and removed the headmaster and the football coach because the school has not been desegregated peacefully.

The school is on the top of a hill in a working class district of Boston which is isolated from the rest of the city between the bay and a great swathe of roads and railways. It is an Irish Catholic district and is the centre of the fight in Boston against desegregation by busing. Judge Arthur Garrity ordered the busing last year, on the grounds that the local school board had done nothing to desegregate the city's schools.

Black children have been brought into South Boston High School by bus ever since, and white children have been driven out to schools in black districts, some of them five or six miles away across the city. All the buses need police protection, and a large police force has been needed inside the school to keep the peace.

The judge ruled yesterday that, in fact, the peace had not been properly kept because of obstruction from the city's school board, and that the school is not providing proper desegregated education.

Black boys had been refused admission to the school's football team. They had been harassed, taunted, teased and bullied by white boys, and there were constant fights and disorder in the school.

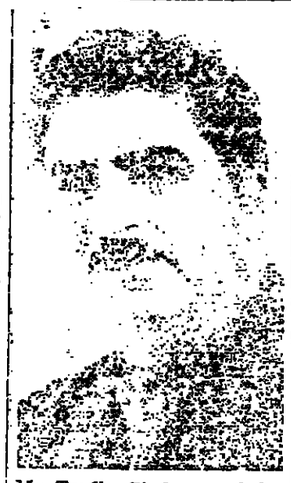
All these allegations, which the judge believed, were made in a week-long hearing on a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) to have the school closed.

The judge, who visited the school himself and said he was appalled by what he saw, decided instead to put the school into receivership. He *nominated* an official from the city's Education Department to take it over and to report directly to the court.

He thus took South Boston High School out of the control of the school board, which is an elected body and has a large anti-busing majority. He also transferred control of two city bureaux which are meant to supervise desegregation away from the board and to the school superintendent, an official appointed by the mayor.

The judge also ordered that the headmaster and his entire administrative staff should be transferred to other schools, together with the football coach. Anti-busing politicians and representatives of parents' groups have denounced all these rulings bitterly as anti-democratic and unjust.

The NAACP office in Boston was seriously damaged by the fire bomb and the school is once again in a state of siege. About a third of its pupils have abandoned the school since it was desegregated, and many of the black teenagers who have been brought in by bus have now asked to be transferred to other schools.



Mr Taufiq Ziad: noted for revolutionary verse.

Communist mayor in Nazareth

From Eric Marsden
Nazareth, Dec 10

In an office by the side of the Virgin Mary's Well here Communist Party officials today were celebrating the election of Israel's first Communist mayor, Mr Taufiq Ziad, a Muslim. He polled 67 per cent of the votes to beat three rivals and headed a Democratic Front list which won 11 of the 17 seats on the Nazareth town council.

Israel Government officials are predicting that the result may have grave consequences for Jewish-Arab relations, but this gloom is not shared in Nazareth. There was no sign of tension in the town today.

Officials of the Democratic Front emphasized that though Nazareth has elected a Communist mayor, it has not "gone red", as is being claimed by Israel politicians. Its 11 seats are evenly split between the New Communist Party and the Alliance of Academics, Merchants and Workers, which have five each. The remaining seat is held by a doctor who belongs to both organizations.

Mr Ziad, who is 46, is a Communist member of the Knesset and a poet famous throughout the Arab world for his revolutionary verse. He was circumspect in his victory speech. He promised that he would stick to issues relating to the town's development and would not use his mayoral office as a rostrum for national politics.

There are few doctrinaire Communists in Nazareth and the joint victory of the New Communists and the non-party alliance is more of a pointer to the growth of Palestinian nationalist feeling, prompting the town's Arabs to seek an alternative to voting for Israel establishment parties.

In an interview, Mr Rayek Jarjoura, aged 38, a Nazareth lawyer and leader of the Alliance of Academics, Merchants and Workers, denied that the Democratic Front was Communist dominated.

MPLA forces now advancing after recovering from early setbacks

Soviet aid turns the tide in Angola civil war

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Dec 10

The war in Angola appears to be swinging in favour of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

During the past two weeks there has been a dramatic change in the military situation. At the time of Angola's independence last month the MPLA was being squeezed by the forces of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) back into a strip of territory stretching east from Luanda. Now it is advancing on three fronts.

The MPLA's success, largely due to a huge injection of Soviet and Cuban arms and assistance, has led to speculation that the movement could win a total military victory. This seems unlikely, partly because of the tribal loyalties which the other two movements command and also because Unita and the FNLA are themselves receiving increased support from the West.

Despite its recent successes the MPLA controls less territory now than it did in August when its forces held 12 of the country's 16 provincial capitals. But the MPLA is not going to be crushed and it will be an essential element in any future attempts to achieve a political settlement.

Probably the MPLA's biggest single success has been to the north of Luanda. Three weeks ago the FNLA held positions only 18 miles outside the capital and had the important water pumping station at Quifangondo within reach.

Since then the MPLA has driven its Zaire-backed rivals out of the town of Caxito and northwards along the Atlantic coast towards Ambriz, an FNLA stronghold. Ambriz is now reported to be partially evacuated. MPLA forces are also advancing north-east along the road to Carmona, the FNLA's headquarters.

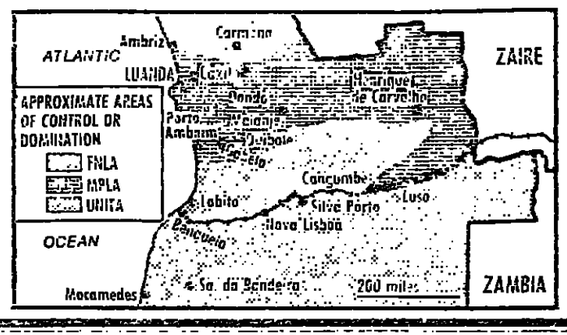
In the south the armoured column of FNLA, Unita and white mercenary forces, which in a month captured much of southern Angola from the MPLA, has been halted in its tracks south of Porto Amboim. Another force which was heading for the Cambambe dam and hydro-electric scheme at Dondo (where most of Luanda's power is generated) has hit solid MPLA opposition near Gabela, about 50 miles east of Porto Amboim.

An FNLA-Unita advance up the main road from Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) towards Quibala has also been stopped. This force was to have linked up with the other one thrusting towards Dondo.

The fighting in the south is reported to have been particularly heavy with severe losses on both sides. The MPLA, backed by Cuban "advisers", has been using rocket launchers as well as small arms.

The situation in the east is more fluid with both sides making claims and counter-claims. The key town of Gilanje has been recaptured by the MPLA after its seizure by the FNLA-Unita last month. The MPLA still holds the big air base of Henrique de Carvalho, near the Zaire border, although Unita claims its forces are fighting there.

Probably the most serious setback for the combined FNLA-Unita army has been its failure so far to recapture the whole of the Benguela railway which runs from the Atlantic port of Lobito to the Zaire and Zambian copperbelt. The MPLA still controls the central railway town of Cangumbe and recently a strong MPLA force, including Katangan mercenaries, advanced more than 70 miles westwards towards Unita's military headquarters at Silva Porto before being turned back. Control of Luso is disputed.



There is no prospect of an early reopening of the railway which is vital for Zaire's and Zambia's copper exports. However the western end may soon be able to carry supplies to FNLA and Unita forces inland.

The latest developments bode ill for South Africa which is becoming increasingly nervous about the establishment of a permanent Soviet presence along the northern border of South-West Africa (Namibia).

Although the extent of South Africa's involvement in Angola has been exaggerated and is modest compared with the Soviet Union's, the fact that its troops are there at all has scared off Western and African countries who otherwise share Pretoria's fears about Soviet intentions.

South Africa is in danger of being trapped alone in its support for Unita and the FNLA (which themselves have been embarrassed by South Africa's involvement). No one, it seems, wants to be seen as an ally of apartheid.

Two British lawyers in Nkomo team

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Dec 10

Two British lawyers and a former Rhodesian Supreme Court judge is now Deputy Chief Justice of Zambia have joined the team of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian African leader, as part of his constitutional team. Mr Nkomo will lead his team at 10 am tomorrow for what he described today as the first plenary session with a Government team headed by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, to try to resolve Rhodesia's constitutional problem.

The British lawyers, Mr Roland Brown and Mr Robert Wright, QC, flew into Salisbury today in a Zambian Air Force aircraft with Mr Leo Baron, a former Bulawayo lawyer, who was detained immediately independence was declared in November, 1965, and was held until April, 1967.

Mr Baron went to Zambia in 1968 from London and is now Deputy Chief Justice of Zambia. He has been Mr Nkomo's legal adviser for many years.

Mr Nkomo also named a 12-man delegation. The Zambian Government's involvement in the talks was evident in the presence of Mr Baron as well as Mr Peter Kasandra, described officially as Zambian Ambassador to Salisbury, four Zambian women secretaries and two male officials.

Asked at a press conference if tomorrow's meeting was just another preliminary meeting, Mr Nkomo said it was not. As far as he was concerned it would be the first plenary meeting and historically December 11, 1975, would be regarded as the date the constitutional conference began.

Asked to comment on Mr Smith's statement in the Senate on Tuesday that the conference would start without preconditions and there would be no immediate majority rule, Mr Nkomo said Mr Smith was entitled to say what he liked. As far as he was concerned, both sides were getting together to discuss a constitution for all the people of the country.

Vorster fear of 'Marxist belt' across Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Dec 10

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, today added his voice to the growing chorus of concern over Russian and Cuban involvement in Angola.

He said at Stellenbosch University, of which he is Chancellor, that it was the Soviet Union's intention to have a string of Marxist states across Africa from Angola to Tanzania. "This would have serious consequences not only for South Africa but for states such as Zaire and Zambia and the Western world", he said.

If the Soviet Union, through its backing of the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) established a permanent presence in Angola it would stand astride the Cape sea route.

He said South Africa had no territorial ambitions in Angola or any desire to create a sphere of influence there. A "hypocritical debate" had been started about alleged South African involvement, the aim of which was to make South Africa a scapegoat.

While Mr Vorster was speaking it was announced that another South African soldier, the nineteenth so far, had died after an action in the "border operational area".

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Ovamboland, the tribal homeland south of the Angolan border, today said that bands of armed insurgents had penetrated deep inside South West Africa (Namibia).

Addis Ababa: Organization of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers will hold an extraordinary session here from December 19 to 21 to discuss the Angolan situation, the OAU secretariat announced today.

Cheering Egyptians greet M Giscard

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Dec 10

Thousands of Egyptians today gave a rousing welcome to President Giscard d'Estaing when he arrived in Cairo on the first visit to the country by a French president.

Crowds carrying banners in French and Arabic, and waving Egyptian and French flags, packed the route from Cairo airport to the Kubbeh Republican Palace, where President Giscard will stay.

President Sadat and Mrs Sadat greeted the French leader and his wife when they landed on board a special aircraft. Before it landed, the airliner was escorted by a squadron from the Egyptian Air Force.

When the aircraft stopped on the tarmac, a 21-gun salute was fired and crowds packing observation balconies

Informed sources in Cairo said the talks between the two leaders would concentrate on three main subjects: political, military and economic.

On the political side, the presidents would exchange views on Middle East developments and coordination to encourage present peace moves to resolve the Arab-Israel conflict. The two men have developed a close understanding, and President Giscard d'Estaing was quoted by the Egyptian official Middle East news agency as having said in Paris that his views and those of Mr Sadat were identical on all issues they would discuss.

They are expected to hold two rounds of talks and their discussions also will include the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East conference and the question of participation by the Palestinians as an official delegation.

President Giscard d'Estaing enjoys a special prestige in the Arab world for his support of the Arab cause and Palestinian rights.

Militarily, the two leaders will consider the possibility of French participation in an ambitious programme for an arms industry in Egypt. Further sales of French weapons to Egypt are also likely to come up during the talks.

After President Sadat's first visit to Paris last January, France agreed to supply Egypt with jet fighter-bombers and other weapons in response to Cairo's decision to diversify its sources of weapons. This question was again discussed when Mr Sadat stopped over in Paris on the way to the United States in October.

Economic subjects at the talks will include French financial and technical assistance to carry out Egyptian development projects, including factories operated by nuclear power and telecommunication networks.

Cairo, Dec 10.—President Giscard d'Estaing tonight promised the fullest French help for Egypt in the development of its economy.

At an official dinner given by Mr Sadat he said: "France feels directly interested in the existence of a peaceful, prosperous and strong Egypt, an indispensable factor of stability in a region of the world whose fate is essential to world peace."

Egyptian officials announced tonight that France and Egypt would sign on Saturday an agreement providing for the construction of a 600-megawatt nuclear power plant in the Nile delta area, due to go into operation in 1984.—Reuter.

US to supply Israel with advanced fighter

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 10

The United States is to sell Israel a number of F15 jet fighters, the advanced twin-engined aircraft which the United States Air Force is just introducing.

A Pentagon announcement said details of the sale, including numbers and delivery dates, were being withheld at the request of Israel. It is known that Israel wishes to acquire the F15, and the lighter F16 which is not yet in production, to match the advanced fighter-bombers supplied by Syria.

How 'Jim' views the responsibilities of Mr Callaghan, Foreign Secretary

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

"I want to take foreign affairs into the market place; I want to show that foreign policy is not a thing apart and the Foreign Office is not a place apart", Mr James Callaghan said yesterday introducing a pamphlet he has written on foreign policy.

To be accurate, one should say "Jim Callaghan", because the Secretary of State's paper is a Fabian tract, No 439, and that is how he styles himself in it.

Since he took over at the Foreign Office 21 months ago, he has been keen on opening up the discussion of British foreign policy. As the pamphlet puts it, "foreign policy is not an idol to be hidden in the temple, untouched by profane hands". The problems of peace and war, riches and poverty, liberty and oppression "should not, and cannot, be left as the sole prerogative of a few foreign policy 'experts'".

What is more, Mr Callaghan believes that, the more the British people take an interest in the world beyond their shores, the less preoccupied they will be with their own economic problems and the better they will see themselves in perspective.

Surprisingly for a man who has just set the European Community into such a turmoil over his wish to go it alone at the producers-consumers conference next week, Mr Callaghan emerges as a committed internationalist.

The nature of diplomacy has changed, he writes. "It is still about the traditional and all important issues of peace and war, of alliances and adversaries, but, more and more, diplomacy is about such matters as energy, and economic relationships and trade", he says.

Increasingly, international institutions must be used to ensure that initiatives are effective. "This is the age of the multilateralists and the main thrust of our foreign policy must be to find solutions in a multilateral context", he writes. "Of course this cannot be the exclusive thrust of our foreign policy . . . but it is through a multilateral approach that we can often make our voice most effective."

He adds approvingly that, in the run-up to the producers-consumers conference in the United Nations, the EEC countries were able to speak with a single voice throughout the session, a voice which reflected many of the ideas which Britain had advanced months earlier. (The paper was written before the recent clash of views, of course.)

If anyone should ask, in light of this, why Mr Callaghan seems to be so difficult in the European Community, the answer he would no doubt give is that national interests must still be protected and the French are not the only ones who can play at that game.

The other side of Mr Callaghan's basic theme of interdependence abroad is the integration of foreign policy into the rest of government business. "I am convinced", he writes, "that an active foreign policy should run parallel to domestic recovery and can aid that recovery."

Foreign policy was not merely subject to the constraints of the British economic predicament and of British public opinion. "Nowadays it is also an integral part of the Government's entire strategy, economic, cultural and social", he writes.

As part of his plan to open up foreign affairs to wider discussion, Mr Callaghan now holds regular meetings with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry to review policy. The recent "round table" with the Soviet Union was also a step in that direction.

Summing up, the paper gives this definition of Britain's diplomacy: "The purposes of our foreign policy are twofold. One purpose is to use our external relationships in this difficult period through which Britain is passing to support and bolster our own efforts to rebuild our economic strength.

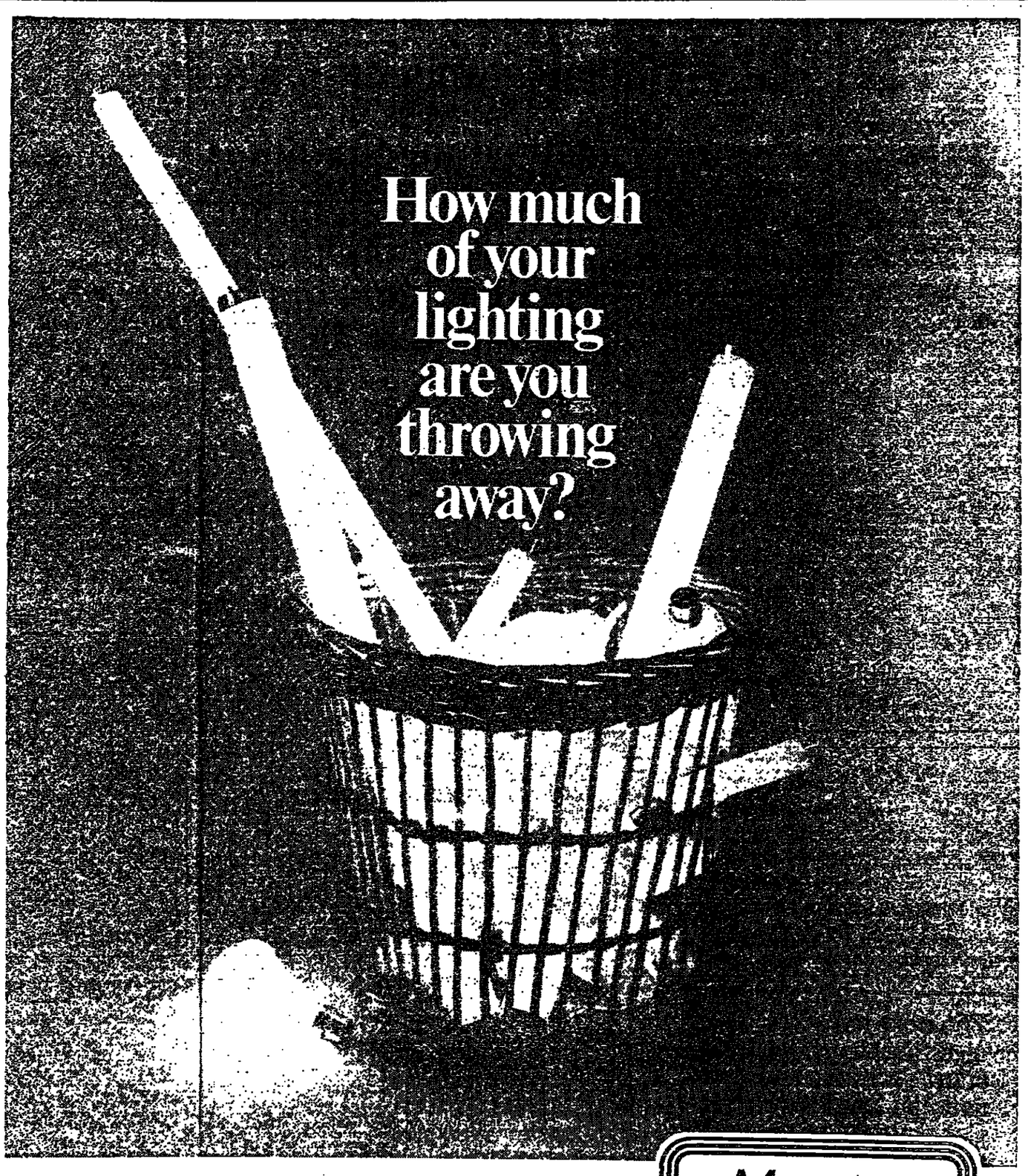
"A successful foreign policy can have favourable reactions on the domestic scene while, conversely, a confident, democratic, progressive and well-run society at home will certainly increase our stature overseas.

"The second purpose is to use our influence, our experience and worldwide relationships to help solve the political and economic problems of the world, and especially to redress the current imbalance between rich and poor nations."

Mr Callaghan's only overtly political sentiment in his paper is his concluding remark: "Economic considerations must never silence us on the great issues of human rights and human dignity. A Labour Government will always speak out on these issues, whether it be for the freer movement of ideas and people on our own continent, or in demanding an end to racial discrimination in southern Africa."

A Labour foreign secretary, he adds, cannot be a Don Quixote tilting at every windmill. Neither could he hear and see no evil.

Challenges and opportunities for British foreign policy, Fabian Society, 30p.



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OVERSEAS

Mr Whitlam speaks of malice at work against Labour Party

From Michael Leapman
Canberra, Dec 10

With the latest opinion polls showing his chance of victory dwindling further, Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Labour leader, brought his election campaign to a climax in Canberra tonight. He addressed a "vigil for democracy" on the lawn outside Parliament House, at which his supporters were invited to light a candle to "rekindle the flame of parliamentary democracy" in Australia.

Several thousand people attended, many with children and babies, some eating picnic suppers on the grass in the chilly evening. Steak sandwiches, hot dogs and soft drinks were sold from caravans at the sides of the lawn.

Candles in paper cups were sold for 6p each and people kindled them as the sun went down behind the floodlit Parliament building. They kept warm singing campaign songs as they waited for Mr Whitlam and other party leaders to appear.

It was a theatrical occasion and Mr Whitlam's speech matched it. Referring to his dismissal by the Governor-General, he warned the rally:

"To condone what has been done to the Australian constitution and its conventions this year would be to open the path to more and more breaches until parliamentary government in Australia became unworkable and the stability and integrity of our democratic institutions were destroyed."

The nation's unity was at stake, Mr Whitlam declared, adding: "There is at work against us a malice and vindictiveness, a crude assertion of power and privilege and superiority, such as we have not seen in our time. Those things must not triumph."

The rally was televised live on the last night that broadcasts are allowed to report the election. The stations concerned are forced by law to refrain from doing so for the last two days of the campaign, although the campaigning and newspaper reporting of it continue until polling day on Saturday.

Among the crowd, I spotted Mr John Gorton, the former Liberal Prime Minister, who is standing for the Senate as an Independent and has appeared in advertisements urging people to vote Labour.

Today's poll in the *Sydney Morning Herald* showed the Liberal-Country Party coalition to have a lead of 12.6 per cent over Labour—52.8 per cent against 40.2 per cent.

Today's Gallup poll puts the coalition lead at 13 per cent. If the figures are reflected in the result, the coalition would win a comfortable majority in the Lower House, though the Senate result could still be close.

At a press lunch in Canberra today, Mr Whitlam restated his belief that the polls were inaccurate. They were, he maintained, an attempt by the newspaper proprietors "to psych the Australian public into believing we are going to be beaten".

Melbourne, Dec 10.—Mr Fraser was sprayed with beer and spat at here tonight as 1,000 shouting demonstrators gave him the rowdiest reception of the election campaign. He was hit on the back of the head by a paper bag filled with beer as police escorted him and his wife into a hall.—Reuter.

Diary, page 14

PARLIAMENT, December 10, 1975

SNP challenged to outline 'bizarre consequences of separatism'

House of Commons

MR REID (East Stirlingshire and Clackmannan, Scot Nat) asked if the Secretary of State for Scotland would take the opportunity to define for the first time what he understood the word "separatist" to mean.

MR EWING, Under Secretary, Scottish Office (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab)—I have noticed in recent days his touchiness on the question of separatism. I would have thought the responsibility was on the SNP, although they find it difficult to accept responsibility at any time. It would be in their interests if they were to publish a White Paper with their separatist policies. I would be delighted to debate for the next year what separatism means.

To date the SNP have been running away from separatism. I welcome his fresh approach to put this to the people of Scotland.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab)—Now that we are to have a Scottish assembly at some time in the future Scottish question time can no longer be regarded as the property of Scottish MPs. As an English coal miner for 21 years before I came to the House, I was happy to assist Scottish coal miners by producing cheaper coal than could be obtained in Scotland.

If there are to be changes arising out of North Sea oil I would expect the Scottish assembly to take into account that English ratepayers and taxpayers will no longer be happy to contribute that extra 50 per cent, which seemingly we do, to the Scottish taxpayers if there is any attempt to prevent British people getting North Sea oil at the same rate as everybody else.

MR EWING—He has put his finger on one of the consequences of separatism. The Scottish miners will note exactly what separatism means. I welcome Mr Skinner to Scottish question time.

MR GORDON WILSON (Dundee, East, Scot Nat)—In failing to define the term "separatism" will he consider when he next visits the site of the future Scottish assembly the wise words of Lord Kilbrandon on a recent *Panorama* television programme when he said that the consequences of devolution could well be the increasing of contacts between Edinburgh and Brussels and the fading out and withering away of the connexion with Westminster?

If so, will he describe independent Scottish membership of the EEC as a form of separatism?

MR EWING—He is in danger of joining the same circus as Mr Edward Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) and riding about six horses at once. Maybe he should refresh his memory. He was opposed to entry to the EEC. He would not want that forgotten.

I happen to take the view that the flow of information and discussion between Edinburgh and Brussels, Edinburgh and London and Edinburgh and all other world centres will increase with the establishment of a Scottish assembly. I should warn the SNP that I do not intend to assist them in finding a definition for what separatism really is. It is for them to define it.

MR SPROAT (Aberdeen, South, C)—A growing number of thinking people in Scotland regard the Government's White Paper as a load of expensive rubbish. The White Paper is a guaranteed recipe for more civil servants, more bureaucrats, more government, more public expenditure, more taxation, and tragically, although the minister does not want this, it would inevitably lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom within a decade.

MR EWING—I know he holds these views strongly, but there has been no evidence to support the views he has been putting forward in recent months.

MR BUCHAN (West Renfrewshire, Lab)—Could he be helpful as always to the SNP and assist them in seeking a definition? Their own chairman gave a definition a week ago when he said that Scotland would be no more separate than Norway or Holland. In other words, England would be a foreign country where Scotland was concerned. This would apply to many of our own relatives living south of the Tweed if that policy were implemented.

MR EWING—However unacceptable this view may be to the SNP it is a fact of life. The leader of the SNP is on record as saying that Scotland would have its own army—dare I say a tartan army—its own navy—dare I say a tartan navy—and its own air force—dare I say a tartan air force?

No doubt Mr Reid, who is nodding his head in vigorous approval that he should have all these things, will find it easy to explain to the dockyard workers in Rosyth exactly what is going to happen to the dockyard in that situation. (Labour cheers.)

MR RUSSELL JOHNSTON (Inverness, L)—How will it be possible to give thorough consideration to representations about the Scottish assembly if the deadline for giving them is the end of February, and we expect the Bill to be produced in March?

MR EWING—This debate has gone on for a long time in Scotland. We would think it reasonable to expect those people who want to comment on the White Paper published two weeks ago, have adequate time to consider and submit their views in the ti given.

MR GOURLAY (Kirkcal Lab)—Has he read the report *The Scotsman* today in which Reid said there should be a ye rational debate on separatis Will he take the year suggeste an opportunity to explain to Scottish people what separa will actually mean?

MR EWING—I am certainly pared to join in a year's debat what separatism means. I am the Scottish people will welc the opportunity presented to t not once, but twice by Mr Reic least the Scottish people are ing to clearly understand separatism means—(SNP shou "What is it?").

I challenge the SNP to pu their own White Paper. Mr Do Stewart (Western Isles, SNP) "Tell us". I have quoted a rate army, navy and air force, the debate in the year ahead bring out many more of the consequences of separatism.

Discretion beyond the format of convention in drafting legislation

House of Lords

LORD SIMON of GLAISDALE, a Lord of Appeal, in calling attention to the report of the Renton Committee on the preparation of legislation, said it was necessary to improve both the machinery and the method of legislation.

Improved scrutiny of legislation was required not with regard to its policy but specifically to its meticulousness and clarity. That was necessary at two stages, before the introduction of a Bill and during its passage through Parliament.

He suggested that the legislation committee should be specifically given the duty of scrutinizing legislation from the point of view of its drafting and not its policy. It should be presided over by the Lord Chancellor and all law officers should be members. Bills, including finance Bills, should be brought before it in abundant time before their introduction.

My own view (he said) is that most of the trouble we have with legislation is due to a desire to legislate too much, too widely, and too deeply.

Legislation which was unnecessarily difficult to understand was a derogation from the democratic right of the citizen to know by what law he was governed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that every Opposition was apt to regard most Government legislation as an unnecessary and unwelcome burden on the statute book and every Government tended to see all its geese as swans. Those conflicting basic attitudes did nothing to relieve the burden which fresh legislation placed on all concerned.

Statements of general principle might make Bills shorter but the difficulty was that it might in the end produce less certainty if the intention of Parliament was to be defined by the courts from generalized abstractions.

The Government were committed to a broad and important programme of social reform in which legislation must play a leading part. They were anxious to ensure that the machinery for achieving social improvement was as effective and satisfactory as they could make it. Within the limits of what was practicable he and the law officers strived to enhance the quality of legislation.

The fundamental question was how best to improve the content, form and clarity of the large volume of legislation which Parliament produced. It was important to identify the nature and extent of the problem and see by what means it could be remedied.

With many of the committee's recommendations relating to drafting techniques the Government were fully in accord, but it would be inappropriate for draftsmen to be rigidly bound to follow in each and every case and regardless of context, a particular format of convention. The draftsmen must continue to be given a degree of discretion in the application of particular techniques.

The Government accepted the priority which the committee considered should be accorded to the recruitment and training of more draftsmen. An extremely high quality of recruit was required and even so, it could take 10 or more years of training and experience before a draftsman could be allowed to undertake a big Bill under pressure.

The Government would seek to provide a continuing effort to maintain the stable strength of the establishment of draftsmen. The drafting strength of the Law Commission had been fully restored.

The DUKE of ATHOLL (C) said it was universally recognized that there was a need for less legislation so that what was enacted could be given more consideration at all its stages.

LADY BACON (Lab) said members of both Houses had difficulty in understanding Bills and, speaking as a former minister, ministers also had difficulty. What was needed was a Cabinet minister responsible for the language and structure of legislation, not just particular Bills.

LORD TRANMIRE (C) said that if Parliament went on turning out a spate of legislation the Parliamentary machine would break down and it would no longer be reasonable to expect the citizen not to be ignorant of the law.

Westminster was exceeding its functions in legislation. The nation was suffering from two distressing diseases. One was that too large a part of the gross domestic product was being taken by public expenditure and the other was that too large a share of manpower was being taken by central and local government.

The nature of legislation was a factor in both complaints. The complexity of the law giving wide powers to ministers required a large staff of civil servants to help ministers draft the laws.

The essential cure was the devolution of power to responsible local government and provincial or national assemblies. It would remain the function of Parliament to express its will in clear and concise language. It would be for the subordinate legislators to work out how the will of Parliament could be applied in their areas.

The time has come (he said) when we have to turn the clock back and hand over more powers to responsible local authorities and leave ourselves with our correct and main activity—the drafting of the purpose of legislation in clear and simple language.

LORD DENNING, Master of the Rolls, said that he had to spend the greater part of his working life in interpreting statutes and from time to time he was appalled by the obscurity of them and the cost which it entailed to the litigants to have them argued before the judge, then before the Court of Appeal, and then the House of Lords.

Judges often threw the blame on the draftsmen. It might be that draftsmen were in part responsible and that the ministers wished to avoid a difficult subject, but the judges must take a greater responsibility because of the methods of interpretation which the courts had applied at least for 100 years. They went by the strict grammatical, literal meaning. Draftsmen sought every device of certainty and to cover every conceivable circumstance, leading to long sentences and the absurdities and difficulties of interpretation.

If judges in future tried to find the intention of Parliament they would do a great deal to cure the bad habits of the past. A tremendous advance would be made if they could have general principles enacted in simple words. It could be a good thing as Britain was in the Common Market if there were common methods of draftsmanship and interpretation.

LORD STOW HILL (Lab) said that he hoped Parliament would not endeavour to formulate legislation in general terms of principle. Certainty and simplicity were needed. The Continental system of broad statement with the detail left to the judges to fill in would rarely result in certainty.

LORD GARDINER said the key question was who was to be responsible for the recruitment and training of parliamentary draftsmen? In Britain there were training courses for Commonwealth draftsmen but there never had been courses for British draftsmen, thus there was a chronic shortage. The method of training was that the young draftsman picked up the job from an older one.

LORD MOLSON (C) said it was all that which was inserted between the subject and the main verb in draft legislation that made Bills so difficult to read. Further thought should be given to the possibility of having shorter sentences and having a full stop after each separate idea.

LORD WIGODER (L) said there must be hundreds of court cases a week where the wording of a statute was in dispute. The real problem was the inadequate consideration which arose from the sheer volume of legislation produced.

LADY ELLES, for the Opposition, said intelligent students from university who eventually wished to go into the office of the parliamentary counsel should be encouraged to overcome the financial difficulties of training after leaving university.

House adjourned, 9.9 pm.

Reasonable conduct media must observe

MR FAIRBAIRN (Kinross and West Perthshire, C) asked if the Lord Advocate was satisfied with the operation of the law of contempt of court as it related to newspapers and the media.

MR KING MURRAY (Edinburgh, Leith, Lab)—The law of contempt of court as it relates to the media is no doubt capable of improvement. Certain recommendations of the Phillimore Committee have a bearing on the matter.

There has been little spontaneous public reaction to that report and in order to supplement their consideration of the recommendations the Government are initiating consultations with interested bodies before reaching any final decisions. It would be wrong for me to anticipate the outcome.

MR FAIRBAIRN—In Scotland the law of contempt as it relates to the media is mastered by two decisions of the late Lord Clyde which were dominant in a recent decision which was patently unjust to the newspapers concerned.

While we in Scotland would not like to have the absurdity they have in England of prospective accused, or defendants, as they call them, parading in the press, like Mr Peter Hain, asking for witnesses in an identity case and funds to identify him, would the Lord Advocate ensure that the law as it is at present is not oppressive to the media in the proper exercise of their function of guarding the public interest?

MR KING MURRAY—I am aware of the two cases to which the question referred. I would have thought that the fairness and justice most important in this matter is the fairness and justice of the trial of the accused person.

On any view there must be rules of reasonable conduct which the media will have to observe.

Regarding the recent case it is a fact that some people wish their photographs to be in the papers on almost any pretext.

Minister will resign if defence cu undermine security of West

MR WILLIAM RODGERS, Minister of State for Defence (Teesside, Stockton, Lab), moving the second reading of the Armed Forces Bill, said its primary purpose was to renew and revise the provisions which determined the day-to-day legal framework within which members of all three Services lived their Service lives. A narrow emphasis on discipline could be misleading.

The Bill was brought forward so that the Service discipline acts could be continued for another five years but its scope helped to ensure that as far as possible the rules to determine Service life reflected and kept pace with civilian experience and practice. If the Bill was given a second reading he intended that it should go to a select committee as on the last occasion.

The Select Committee when considering the last Armed Forces Bill said that the possibility of a variation in the powers of commanding officers should be examined. The conclusion of the examination was that it would be of value if commanding officers were given additional powers to deal with summary breaches of Service discipline. This would reduce the number of courts martial and the Serviceman would not be subjected to the stigma of having to appear before a court martial.

The Bill introduced changes designed to extend the range of sentences available to tribunals dealing with civilians serving abroad or the dependents of Servicemen serving abroad. This applied particularly to the British forces in Germany where the same trend in juvenile crime had been experienced as in this country. The Bill provided awards and sentences modelled on those which might be applied in magistrates' courts in this country.

The current review of defence expenditure was no more than part of the usual annual public expenditure survey conducted by successive Governments at this time of the year in which future spending programmes were subject to close scrutiny. The issues were ones that had been debated frequently and the outcome of the survey was certainly not decided. Nothing useful could be added to or comment made on the current speculation.

I would certainly not (he said) remain a member of a Government which undermined the collective security of the West to which successive Governments have been committed for nearly 30 years through Nato under the treaty which Ernest Bevin signed.

Questions of judgment arose about the level of defence spending consistent with Britain's obligations. There was room for two views, and perhaps more.

MR YOUNGER, Opposition spokesman on defence (Ayr, C), said the press, expert opinion, and expressing the deepest concern about cuts in defence spending. If half the rumours were true, the effect on industry and jobs would be catastrophic.

The Government had a responsibility in this matter, not to the Tribune Group, or even to the Labour Party Conference, but to the nation. They might have to put up with being ruled by the most incompetent government this century, but they could not allow them to destroy the future security of the country.

Britain (he said) cannot afford to trigger off another round of force reductions throughout the Alliance and still less can we allow ourselves to be considered thoroughly unreliable allies. What sense was there in making onesided reductions in Britain's forces when the whole purpose of the MBFR talks was to achieve mutual and balanced force reductions?

In a talk on November 27, the Secretary of State (Mr Mason) had tried out another argument. He had said that they could provide for defence only what they could afford to provide, and what they could afford to provide was ultimately a matter of political judgment reflecting, however, imperfectly, the will of the people.

Mr Mason was getting refreshingly near the truth. It was a matter of political judgment, but it was the political judgment of his Government which was both faulty and reflected all too imperfectly the will of the people.

Did Mr Mason believe that the people of Britain would rather spend more money on nationalizing North Sea oil than on having adequate defences?

Did he think the people would rather pay for the Community Land Act and its new model army of bureaucrats than keep the Royal Navy up to strength? Did he think the people would rather pay for nationalizing the aircraft and shipbuilding industries than help those same industries to produce the vital needs of their defences? He did not think for a moment that this was so.

Any further defence cuts would be a gross dereliction of the duty of the Government not only to the majority of the British people who did not elect them, and even to some of those who did elect them, but to every one of their Nato allies as well.

Well might the corridors of Nato now be reverberating with the cry: "With friends like these, who needs enemies?"

The Government had done many foolish things but he could not believe they would be so irresponsible on this subject as to fly in the face of virtually all responsible opinion throughout the western world.

The Government must give three undertakings. First, that no defence cuts would be decided without full prior consultations with the Nato allies. Second, that there would be no unilateral reductions of forces in advance of the MBFR talks. Third, that there would not in any event be reductions below the critical level spelt out by the defence White Paper and said by Mr Mason to be the minimum level for their defences.

If they could not give those undertakings the Government would no longer be able to claim to be steering a middle course between the Opposition on the one hand and their militant left wing on the other. One would be forced to conclude that they were increasingly being influenced by those in their midst who sought to overthrow the western way of life.

If the rumours were true the entire Cabinet would stand condemned for the complete dereliction of their prime duty to ensure the safety of the land. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

MR ALAN LEE WILLIAMS (Havering, Hornchurch, Lab) said the attitude towards defence should be re-examined. It was no good having a policy where every time there was economic difficulty they had to cut back on defence. It was time to have a profound look at defence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Healey) was calling for disproportionate defence cuts. He should ponder deeply about this because they were talking about the very security of the nation and the future of the Atlantic Alliance upon which prosperity depended. (Conservative cheers.)

MR RIPPON (Hexham, C) said defence was the fundamental obligation of government to the governed. It was not a principle from which they should be prepared to depart. Britain's cuts had been in striking contrast to the constant growth in Soviet military capability.

The country still retained their treaty commitment to the British Army of the Rhine. But they had only done it by the constant reduction of the home based mobile forces. Against that background there was no more room for a reduction in defence capability.

MR ALLAUN (Salford, East, Lab) said there should be a drastic reduction in defence spending in order to provide money for housing, health, education, pensions, social services and the war on want. Not a single penny should be cut from services which maintained the living standards of ordinary people. The Conservatives were clamouring for exactly the reverse. they wanted less for welfare and more for warfare.

MR KERSHAW (Stroud, C) said nobody could pretend that the Russians had been more accommodating towards the West since the Helsinki agreement. They had the most modern navy and large conventional forces with a long period of conscription. This was far beyond what was needed for the defence of Russia.

Further reductions in Britain's forces would mean the Navy would be hardly more than a coastal force, the Army would become a gendarmerie, and the RAF would be ineffective.

MR BANKS (Harrogate, C) said they had to get their priorities right and their safety right. They had to ensure that their respect as a nation could be upheld. U these rumours were reversed tain's word as a nation and crucial part of Nato woul called into question.

MR WATKINSON (West Cestershire, Lab) said that *Opposition were saying that* should be spent on defence must be prepared to set out areas where they would cut expenditure to provide the funds. There was no absolute of defence expenditure which desirable at any given time. an arbitrary figure.

MR WELLBELOVED (Be Erith and Crayford, Lab) sai reduction in defence expen which resulted in a weaken Britain's capacity to sustain Nato Alliance would be a dis Any reductions which would about a further severe loss o opportunities would also t disaster.

MR BUCK (Colchester, C) it was time that moderate La MPs, the people who really patriotic, sorted out those on own side whose policy wa socialize and nationalize every *and send the Politburo an* "I render" telegram.

British society had been jected to so many external internal pressures that this cou could not afford to have a forces without the highest morale.

MR ANDREW BENN (Stockport, North, Lab) said should be concerned to see that armed forces were composed volunteers. It should be made easier for young recruits who discovered that military life not for them to find their way

MR MacFARQUHAR (Bel Lab) said the essential minim defence requirement not just Britain but any of the Europ nations was a commitment su cient to ensure that the Uni States did not feel that the Eu peans were leaving everything them and that they might as *withdraw. That far they could* allow things to go, but up to t stage there was room manoeuvre.

MR ONSLOW, an Opposit spokesman on defence (Wokin C), said the Government should *now have realized that most M* saw that there was a point beyo which defence could not be cut a remain credible. If there was difference among those w accepted that proposition, it w where they identified the prec *point as being.*

Fundamental decisions on t defence of this country must n be taken in economic panic by Cabinet pressured by an unho alliance of the Chancellor, Ser tary of State for Energy (Mr Ben and the other members of the le wing Mafia. The world was getti tougher. The Russians had ev reason to think they were on t *brink of victory. That fact mi* explain why they went on putt guns before bread.

The Government must not allowed to gamble with the co sion of the European alliance. House would not permit a gov ment which did such a thing stay in office.

MR JOHN, Under-Secretary the Royal Air Force (Pontypr Lab), said the public expendi survey was still not compl Defence was no more exempt i its scrutiny than any other dep ment. Any sums which had been bandied around in the debate been hypothetical.

The Government were fi committed to maintaining modern and effective defence tim and cuts, if any, would judged in that light. If in the e the review was to result in important quantitative or qu ties fall in the United Kin contribution to the Nato de the Government would c their allies.

The Government continue adhere to the principle that should be no reductions in t stationed in central Europ advance of the MBFR agree The Government would modern and effective forc maintain Britain's essential mitments to Nato.

There was no question of m cuts which would leave country with ineffective They were pledged to moder effective defences and remained their posture.

The Bill was read a second

In brief

Party post for Gandhi son

Delhi, Dec 10.—Mrs Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, joined the top hierarchy of the ruling Congress Party today, symbolizing his formal entry into politics. The 28-year-old former car designer was appointed to the executive committee of the party's youth wing.

Mr Gandhi has emerged as a close adviser to the Prime Minister since the Government proclaimed a national emergency on June 26.

UN condemns Chile

New York, Dec 10.—The United Nations General Assembly last night condemned Chile for "the institutionalized practice of torture" called in a resolution, adopted by 95 to 11 with 23 abstentions, for the Chilean Government to "restore and safeguard essential human rights and fundamental liberties".

Snake snacks snag

Sydney, Dec 10.—Mr Peter Beattie, owner of a restaurant on the Murray River—which divides New South Wales, where man ysnakes are protected, from Victoria, where they are not—has been told by the New South Wales wildlife service that he will be prosecuted if he continues to serve fried snake.

Attack on general

Buenos Aires, Dec 10.—An Argentine Air Force general and his chauffeur were wounded by terrorists while driving today through Olivos, the Buenos Aires suburb where President Isabel Perón has her official residence.

Turkey tries again

Ankara, Dec 10.—Turkey today issued its second call within a week for negotiations with Greece over Cyprus, the Aegean Sea and other disputes between them.

Peking expects a record grain harvest

Peking, Dec 10.—China's grain harvest this year could set a record of more than 280 million tons, despite heavy flooding in central China and the worst summer drought for years in the north, observers said today.

A Government spokesman today confirmed that last year's harvest, a vital indicator of the nation's economic health, was surprisingly high at 274,900,000 tons.

The official Chinese media have given much space to this year's poor harvest in the Soviet Union and accused Moscow of using the bad crop as a smokescreen for building up stratetic grain reserves with American purchases.—Reuter.

Nepal plan to expand private sector

From Our Correspondent
Katmandu, Dec 10

The new Nepalese Government has announced a 10-point plan to improve the economy and the country's administrative machinery. The main point of the programme is the enlargement of the private sector to allow it to play a dominant role in the economy. The public sector is to be confined to a small area "where shortages are pronounced" and for the first time the private sector will be allowed to compete with the public sector. The plan, which comes into effect immediately, directs government enterprises and commercial firms to reduce the prices of consumer goods by at least 10 per cent.

The aim of the new Government, headed by Dr Tulsi Giri, is to make the country self sufficient. Dr Giri said today that Nepal was passing through a critical economic phase.

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Civil Service to employ more disabled: bad record of Parliament

MR HAROLD WALKER, Under Secretary for Employment (Doncaster, Lab), in a statement on the future of sheltered employment and of the quota scheme for disabled people, said: Statutory responsibility for sheltered employment is divided between central and local government and the consultative document published by the previous Administration in 1973 suggested that there would be advantages in a more unified system.

It is clear that there is no form of unification which would command sufficiently widespread support and the Government have, therefore, decided to retain the present statutory responsibilities. The Government are, however, anxious that the main policy aims set out in the document, which have commanded wide support, should be actively pursued: and consider that this will be best achieved if the Manpower Services Commission takes over my department's administrative and coordinating functions in this field. Arrangements for this transfer, to which the commission has agreed, will be made as soon as possible.

The commission will be taking steps to promote the closest cooperation between all those concerned with the provision of sheltered employment: to encourage its rehabilitative aspects and the more extensive provision of enclave arrangements; and to review the priority suppliers' scheme.

The Government have decided that the quota scheme should be retained and have agreed with the commission, which is already responsible for much of the scheme's administration, that it should, as soon as possible, take over full responsibility including inspection and enforcement. The present quota percentage will be retained at least until the commission has gained experience of administering the scheme and is able to put forward views on this issue.

This unification of functions under the commission will, I am sure, be more satisfactory than the present division of responsibility between the commission and my department.

The Government believe that greater public knowledge of the quota position of individual employers is desirable and will be exploring the possibility of placing a statutory obligation on employers to make information about their quota positions publicly available. Meanwhile, figures for Government departments will in future be published annually and other employers in the public sector will be asked to agree to similar arrangements.

I am asking the commission to consider the issue of a code of practice on the employment of disabled people for the guidance of employers; and also to consider, in the light of lessons learnt from the recent programme of stricter enforcement of the quota in selected areas, what more can be done to bring home to employers the need to employ more disabled people.

At the same time, the Government will be taking steps to promote the employment of more disabled people in the Civil Service and will be asking other employers in the public sector to review their employment policies to the same end.

I shall also be asking the commission to introduce a scheme under which employers who modify their premises, or install special or modified equipment, to enable disabled people to enter or remain in their employment, will be eligible for capital grants.

The National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, to whose work I should like to pay tribute, will remain statutorily responsible to the Secretary of State; but in practice most of its advice will need in future to be directed towards the commission which will, therefore, be strengthening its already close relationship with the council.

MR HAYHOE, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C)—It would be shameful if at a time of high unemployment we did not pay special attention to the employment prospects of the disabled. Unemployment among the registered disabled was something like double the national average.

MR WALKER—None of us can be satisfied with the unsatisfactory level of unemployment among disabled people. The position is worse than Mr Hayhoe suggested. The unemployment rate among the registered disabled is between 12.5 and 13 per cent.

There are obstacles in the way of more rigorous enforcement. I have had to learn that the hard way in the last 18 months.

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Although I welcome retention of the quota scheme and his constructive proposals it is late in the day to use phrases such as "exploring the possibilities".

The minister must require employers to pay whether they employed disabled people or not, so that they would be asking disabled people to work for them, rather than the other way round.

MR WALKER—This is an area where there are no ready answers. Problems are more readily identified than solutions.

MR CARTER-JONES (Eccles, Lab)—Technology can assist severely disabled people to earn a living and pay income tax. What we want is back-up support from the department.

MR WALKER said he wanted to qualify his statement on direct financial incentives by pointing out that the Under Secretary for Health and Social Security with special responsibility for the disabled (Mr Alfred Morris), was proposing in the new year to issue a discussion document where, in consequence of his White Paper of last year, this idea would be more thoroughly explored.

MR ARTHUR LEWIS (Newham, North-West, Lab)—Will the minister give details of the extent to which the higher Civil Service are taking up their quota of disabled people? I am told there are few among the top civil servants.

MR WALKER—I have no figures to indicate what the distribution of disabled people is throughout the Civil Service. We shall now publish the figures annually. We all want to make sure that our own house is in order first. I am bound to tell the House that the returns for Parliament make depressing reading. I hope the House will look at its own performance first.

He added that the Civil S Department was undertaki extensive review of emplo policies for the disabled i Civil Service.

The nationalized industrie National Health Service wou asked to take the same step Local Authority Associ would be consulted on the way of encouraging a s review of employment polic local authorities.

The Government had asked Manpower Services Comm and National Advisory Coun Employment of Disabled Peo review the priority supply s to see whether more business be placed by the public sectio sheltered workshops and fact

Parliamentary notic

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Private members' on penalties for terrorist offences, Civil Aid, remaining stages, Motio Northern Ireland (Emergency Pro Provisions and Various Emergency visions (Continuance) (No 2) Or

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Motions on Army Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuance) Order and Genn Reser Orders on Rates and Conditions of Pensions on pay and conditions of servants. Debate on EEC commi report on internal workers.

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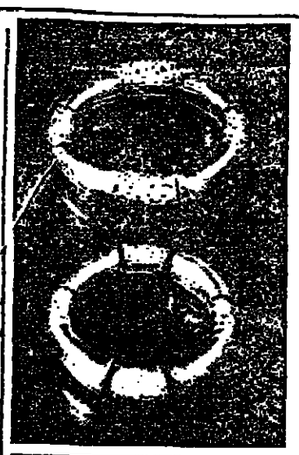
Shopping in New York/Shona Crawford Poole

Why do a New York shopping page? For fun, and because is a great place to shop, and because almost everyone who sits the United States spends anything from an hour or *two to* seks *in the city.*

The elegance of the posh stores, the fascination of the specialist ops, the dash, the cash and the choice are dazzling. So for ose who are forced by pressure of business or pleasure to rint through the shopping delights of New York—and with ologies to those who know and love the city better than I do—re is a quick guide to just a few of its attractions.

Trade is so international these days that few things you can y are either typically or exclusively American. Fifth Avenue the New York shopping street everyone has heard of, and th good reason. For the 30-odd blocks from Grand Army Plaza the Bottom of Central Park down to *Madison* Square where vadway cuts across it, the shopping is as smart and as varied you will find anywhere.

In the upper reaches, between magnificent department stores d airline offices, are the names which crop up in every major rnal: Gucci, Bally, Charles Jourdan, Hermes, Ted Lapidus, ragamo. Indeed fashion accessories which prominently dis-xy the designer's signature are so popular that it is not common to see well groomed people sporting the signed work several at once. And I wish I had done a *headcount of the* mber of women I saw on one sunny morning wearing identical r print rain hats (from Saks Fifth Avenue, about £5).



Two good places to shop for all-American gifts, souvenirs or peace-offerings which are unbreakable, and will no run you into excess baggage charges on the flight home, are the Hallmark Gallery and Tiffany. Hallmark's paper things for parties and greetings cards are well known in Britain, but we see only a tiny sample of the firm's amazing range. The gallery, 5th Avenue at 56th street, carries more sophisticated and more sickly sweet patterns than the few that cross the Atlantic. Some of them are very smart indeed. There are cards for every occasion, including many you may not have thought of, and huge selections of matching wrapping papers, tags, ties, strings, ribbons, seals, and additional decorations. The shop also offers a wide selection of really beautiful jigsaw puzzles, including a 500-piece circular peacock puzzle at about £2.50, and to mark the bicentennial celebrations an epic 1,000-piece collage of *the* eagle at £3.50.

Tiffany, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 57th Street (navigation is a box of birds in New York) is not the least bit intimidating compared with other shops that sell similarly swanky merchandise. On a Saturday afternoon the ground floor is packed with young couples in jeans buying something sentimental and not too expensive, as well as bigger spenders in fur coats, their fingers already heavy with previous purchases. Caps with hats pulled low, plainly not customers, slouch near the *exits to ensure* fair play. And, not least, Tiffany is full of really lovely things to buy.

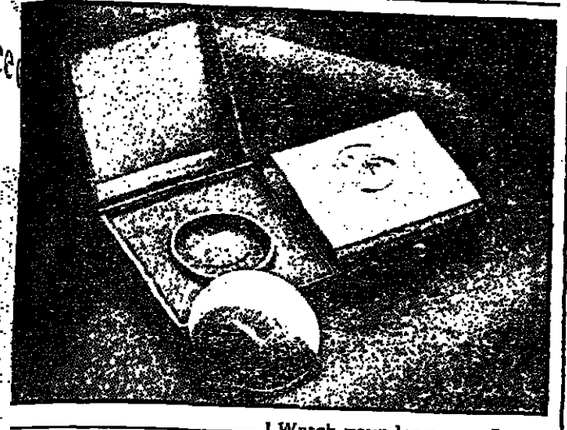
Striking modern jewelry from Tiffany's own designers and traditional styles gleam in the showcases. Customers watch with small smiles as their choices are tucked into pale blue boxes, tied with white ribbons, and dropped into tiny matching carrier bags.

For about £245,000 you can buy an enormous marquise diamond ring set in platinum; for about £12.50 a pair of sterling silver shackles to wear as cufflinks. And for the man who wants to buy a ring, but has not quite decided whose finger it must fit, there is a stretch ring in 18 carat gold with four panels of diamonds set in platinum for about £787.





Secret Gardens is the name of the Metropolitan Museum's engagement calendar, about £1.75 from the museum gift shop. Irises, pinks, and violets from the Unicorn Tapestries: lilies from a Flemish masterpiece; red poinsettias from a Winslow Homer watercolour; an orange tree by Mategna; golden bamboo leaves from a Japanese lacquer; a sea-edge garden by Monet . . . the calendar is a surprising look at a half-hidden world of flowers from the museum's collections. ● The photograph of the Acrobat shows three views of a single figure. The original Etruscan bronze is in the Metropolitan Museum, where these copies are on sale in the gift shop. The reproduction bronze figures are 4½ inches long and cost about £39 each.



here the seat in front of you an aeroplane conceals a "dis-mfort" bag and instructions emergency procedures, it w also offers a magazine with itorial echoing adjacent adver-sements. As navigation aids to w cities I find these unhelp-l, so I offer a lightning guide some of New York's magnifi-nt department stores. (My et deserve a small gesture of spect for this bit.)

rgdorf Goodman, Fifth renue at Plaza, has lovely, ex-nsive clothes, and oppres-ely helpful saleladies. It is not a comfortable place to owse on a quiet Monday orning but might be better at sier times.

mri Bendel, 57th Street near fth Avenue, should not be issed. The ground floor is oken up into tiny boutiques, l with the same rich red decor, d these sell exquisitely covet-le and expensive gifts, acces-ries and cosmetics. Fashions e upstairs.

ks Fifth Avenue is an enor-us store and has a greater ection of designer label thes under one roof than I ve seen anywhere.

loomingdales, 1000 Third venue, is an all-round depart-ent store. Stock in depth is ne of its most impressive tributes—children's clothing vers the whole of one of its normous floors. The linen de-rtment has huge stocks of ose extra fluffy American wels, and many printed de-gns *to coordinate with every-*ing else for the bathroom. ere are often good reductions.

rd & Taylor, Fifth Avenue at th Street, is claimed to be the lest store in the United ates, and is famous for its sts in clothing and household shions.

acy's, 34th Street at Herald uare, is a well-known tourist traction, and no wonder. It fers more than 400,000 single ms, not counting colours and es, on 10 selling floors. There everything here from kitchen ks to antiques with fashions d gourmet foods in between.

ercrombie & Fitch, Madison venue at 45th Street, is widely ld to be the best sporting ods place in the world. Equip-ent, clothing, accessories, oks, paintings and even bar uipment for doing, learning celebrating, make a sports-en's paradise. There is even Rainy Afternoon shop selling door diversions.

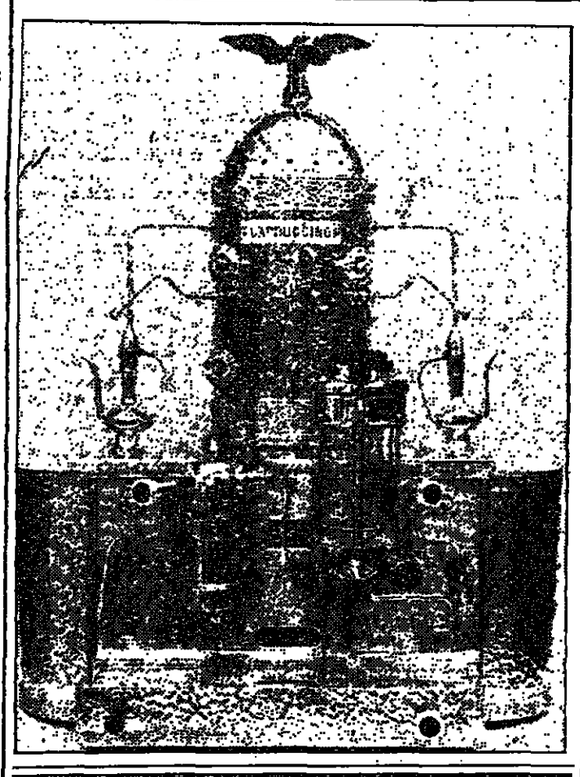
Orbach's, 5 West 34th Street, posite the Empire State Build-g, specializes in instantaneous anslation of the European shion collections at working rl prices.

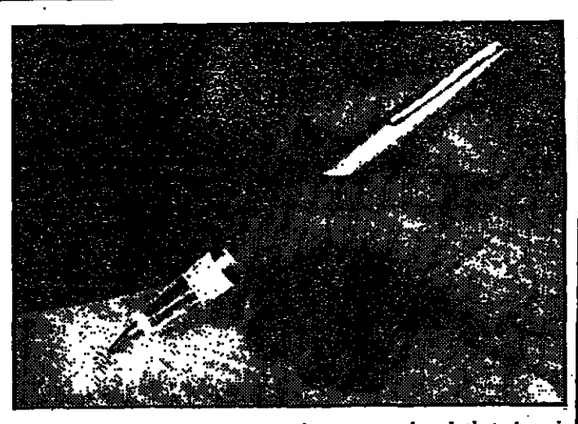
Altman's, Fifth Avenue at ast 34th Street, specializes in esigner label fashions for men well as women.

Watch your language. I was mystified by a saleslady at a department store hosiery counter who said she had no sheer black tights. Tights, it turned out are correct wear for ballet or yoga classes—*pantihose* were what I wanted, and she had plenty. Anyone in search of French knickers, well they are in fashion again, needs the translation *dance-pants*. And for those who delight in these cultural differences there is a whole genre of inessential baubles called *purse accessories* . . . trifles, these, at not insubstantial cost.

For the girl who has everything except a platinum case for her contact lenses there is, and here let me quote the advertisement, because it is a gem: "A clever little platinum case. With separate compartments for left and right lenses . . . Platinum because it doesn't merely shine, it practically glows. (Which makes it easy for her to find her lens case even when she isn't wearing her lenses.) Platinum, because it will last through all the changes of lenses she'll need in a lifetime. Because it resists scratches, nicks and chips. And because when she has to remove her lenses in public, there isn't a more beautiful way to do it." I thought you might enjoy that. The box costs about £500 plus tax. There is no extra charge for an engraved monogram, and it is available to order at The Platinum Design Collection, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

Down to earth again, but still on the subject of purse accessories, there are expensive looking covers for throwaway gas cigarette lighters. Bonwit Teller, Fifth Avenue at 56th Street, stocks two pretty patterns in gold or silver coloured metal at about £5 each. The lighters cost about 40p and can be found almost everywhere that cigarettes are sold.





Shopping hours: Many shops and stores open between 9 am and 9.30 am, but some, generally arty or exclusive establishments, wait until 10 am or later to admit customers.

Late shopping night in Manhattan is Thursday, when most stores stay open until 7.30 pm and a few until 9 pm.

If Sunday is your only free day in a hectic business schedule, there are shops and markets open in colourful districts which New Yorkers haunt in search of bargains and brunch. Kate Simon's superb *An Uncommon Guidebook, New York Places and Pleasures* (Davis-Poynter, £3.00) describes the shopping and eating possibilities in enthusiastic detail.

Also open on Sunday (1-4.45) is the Metropolitan Museum's excellent gift and souvenir shop.

Money: Banking hours are 9 am to 3 pm (Monday to Friday). Ordinary commercial banks will not exchange sterling notes for dollars. These transactions are conducted by foreign exchanges, which are few and far between.

Sales tax: In New York City a sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on all purchases except essential foodstuffs.

Taxis: Rain in the rush hour strains New York's otherwise plentiful armada of taxis. Rates are on a par with London now . . . expensive.

Greenwich Village is the ideal area for Saturday browsing, but take it gently—the inhabitants are not early risers. The shops are a crazy mixture of chic and tatty, and there are plenty of places to stop for coffee or something stronger and watch *the world go by.*

Second Childhood at 283 Bleecker Street, sells antique toys, many with their original boxes. Cars, trains and fire-engines, clockwork merry-go-rounds, cement mixers and soldiers crowd the shelves. There are not many dolls, and browsers are left in peace.

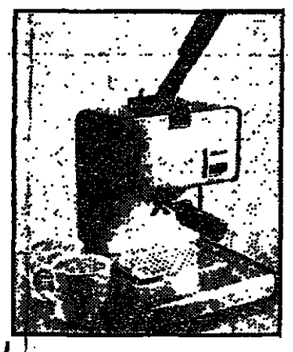
Across the road, at the junction of Bleecker and Morton Streets, is Exotic Aquatics, a bubbling green inferno of fish, snails, terrapins, snakes and other rare nasties. You do not have to care for this sort of creature to enjoy the shop; it is what is written on the front of the tanks that *is fun.* A handsome grey and gold fish with odd coral scales mooched behind the inscription, "Oscar (sold)". On another tank, "pine snake (boarding)" shielded the anonymity of its resident. Where could the *owner* have gone?

Soho, Little Italy and Chinatown are other areas to browse if you have the time.



A combined
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chemists
and department stores.

Photograph by Trevor Sutton



Anyone convinced that Americans love gadgets should confirm that belief by visiting Hammacher Schlemmer at 147 East 57th Street. For a diet computer, a pen that lights up in the dark, a tide-timer, a clock that shines the time on the ceiling, a lamp made out of the top of a parking meter, a food dehydrator, a bicycle rickshaw, an air cooled car seat . . . need I go on?

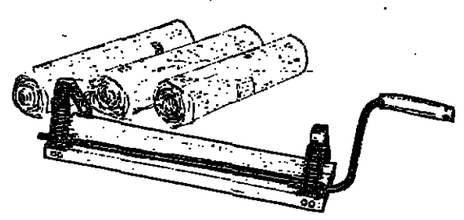
How about a giant copper and brass Gaggia Espresso and Cappuccino coffee machine (3ft 6in high by 4ft wide) for about £2,475. Isn't it splendid? Perhaps the Mini Gaggia (13in high by 7in wide) would be more appropriate at about £147.

Readers haunted by high fuel bills might consider the newspaper log roller—yes a rolling machine to make logs for the fire out of old papers—at about £7.50.

You would have to eat a lot of peanut butter to pay for the Salton Peanut Butter Machine at about £15.

Theatre critics, and people consulting psychiatrists who ask them to write down their dreams in the middle of the night, would make good use of the Nightwriter pen, about £4. The light goes on when the cap is placed on top.



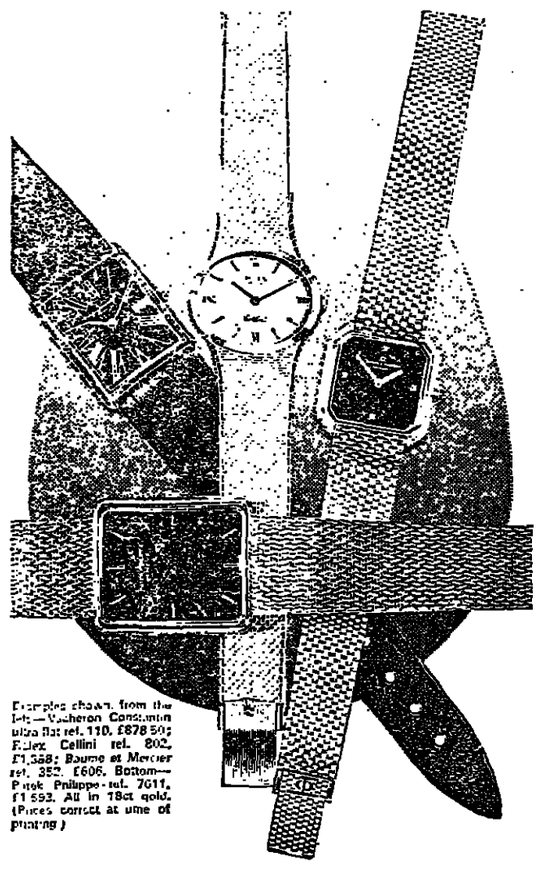


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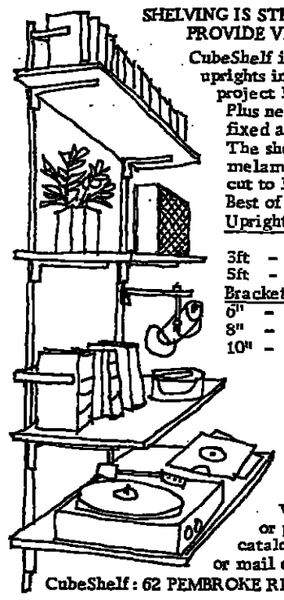
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APOLLO THEATRE. 437 2663. **RONALD PICKUP** in The Award-Winning comedies by **ALAN AYCKBOURN** **THE NORMAN CONQUESTS** "BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Drama Award. **TABLE MANNERS.** Tnt. 8.15. Sat. 8.30. Wed. 3.0: **LIVING TOGETHER** Tomor. Mon. Wed. 8.15: **R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN** Sat. 5.30. Tues. 8.15.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB. 836 2132. Gt. Newport St. (adj.) Leics. Sq. Underground. Inst. temp. membership avail. 15p. Eves. Tues. to Sun. at 8. **ANNIE ROSS** **MIRIAM MARGOLYES** **KENNEDY'S CHILDREN** "A blockbuster." C. Barnes, NY Tms. **LAST 2 WEEKS**

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056. Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS **THE BLACK MIKADO** "The best musical of 1975" S. Times. Evenings 8.0. Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

CARNABY ST. THEATRE. W.1. D'B... Mon.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. **NOEL COWARD'S "Still Life"** with Helen Horton. 329 7382.

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877. Red. price prevs. ntly 7.30 (ex. Dec. 15, 16), Mat. Sat. 2.30. Opens Dec. 18 **DANNY LA RUE** in a New Family Xmas Show **QUEEN DANNIELLA**

COMEDY. 930 2578. Evs. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs 3. **FRANCIS MATTHEWS** **LEIGH LAWSON** **AMANDA BARRIE** **A TOUCH OF SPRING** Directed by Allan Davis. "THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

CRITERION. 930 3216. Plc. Circus. Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Thur., Sat. 5.00. Season extended. **ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD.** "Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT.

DRURY LANE THEATRE. 01-836 8108. Evenings 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.30 **BILLY** A NEW MUSICAL. "The brightest British musical for years." Sunday People.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 **OH! CALCUTTA!** NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR. "Breathtakingly beautiful."—S. Tel. "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon.-Th. 8. Fri. Sat. & Bxn. D. 5.30 & 8.30 **LESLIE PHILLIPS, ROY KINNEAR** "Two of the funniest men on the British stage. Laughs come thick & fast." **ROGER'S LAST STAND**

DUKE OF YORK'S 01-836 512. Richard Goolden, Ian Talbot in **TOAD OF TOAD HALL** Mats. Dec. 22-Jan. 17. Book now.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Friday & Sat. 6.30 & 9.0. **BOXING DAY** One Perf. at 8.0 **THE CHARLES PIERCE SHOW** Devastatingly funny.—Daily Mirror "WICKEDLY FUNNY"—E. News.

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4061. Evenings 8.15. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. & Boxing Day 6.0 & 8.40. **RICHARD BRIERS** "Marvellous"—Gdn. **ABSENT FRIENDS** "ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Boxing Day 3.0. **RSC—FOR 12 WEEKS ONLY** **JUDI DENCH** **IAN McKELLEN** **ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL** in **TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD** By Bernard Shaw.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Krapp's Last Tape & My Memory of Carmen Miranda. Tnt. Tmr. 8.0. Sat. 2.30 & 8.0.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Dec. 20-Jan. 3 **CAMELOT PIE FAMILY CHRISTMAS SHOW.** Mats. 2.30, Evgs. 6.30 (Jan. 3 mat only) and **HINGE & BRACKET** at 9.15.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. **MORECAMBE** by Kroetz. Eve. 7.30 (Ton't. 7) **WORDPLAY** by Roger McGough. Evgs. 9 (Ton't. 8.30). From Mon. at 2.30 **MR BATT'S VARIETY SHOW WITH MR PUNCH.**

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Last Perfs. Ton't. & Tomor. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15 **"HERBERT LOM TRIUMPHS"** E News **NIGEL STOCK** in **BETZI** "William Douglas Home is one of the wittiest writers in the country. ENCHANTING ENTERTAINMENT." S Tms

HAYMARKET THEATRE. 930 9832. Prev. Mon. 8.0. Opens Tues. 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 2.30, Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's **ON APPROVAL**

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. at 3.30, Sats. 5.45 and 8.30. Boxing Day 5 and 8. The New Hit Smash Musical **IPI TOMBI** "PULSATING MUSICAL" Evg. News. "The huge cast is superb." S. Tms.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8.0. Dinner 7. **MIRROR** Company present Jean Genet's **THE MAIDS** **NORM & AHMED** at 1.15 a.m.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Thur. 9. Fri. Sat. 7.30, 9.30 **THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW** "Best MUSICAL OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard drama award.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE SHOW 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Saturday, Dec. 13th, 11 a.m. **THE JALOPY SHOW** Saturday, Dec. 13th, 3 p.m. **AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS** Extra Show at 5 p.m. **AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS** Sunday, Dec. 14th, 3 p.m. **AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS.**

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. PRE-SEASON. Ev. 8. Mat. Wd. 3. St. 5 & 8.30. **JOAN PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, JOHN MOFFATT, FRANK GRIMES** in **THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY** A new comedy by BEN TRAVERS. "Writing sex comedy of the year" Evs. Stan. Seats ... Jan. 1.

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-629 3036. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Billie WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS and Dr. ... LANGHAM in **ALPHABETICAL ORDER** "Michael Frayn's new play is a delightful entertainment" ... Last 2 weeks.

MAYFAIR. 629 3037. From Dec. 22 **SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW** Daily 2.0, 4.0 ... 10.30, 2.0, 4.0.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Dec. 16-Jan. 17. Booking now. Mats. ... 2.0 & 5.0. Evenings ... 7.15 ... **GULLIVER'S TRAVELS** with ... and ...

NEW END. 435 5325. **DEATH STORY** by David Edgar. 8 p.m. Last week.

NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072. Dec. ... **SPIKE MILLIGAN** ... **TREASURE ISLAND** in the Mermaid Theatre's Award Winning Production of **TREASURE ISLAND**. Until ... 17, at 2.30, 7.30.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Jan. 1. **BRUCE FORSYTH** in his own 'one man' number show.

NEW VICTORIA. 01-834 0671. Opens Dec. 26 at 7.30. Mon.-Fri. 2.30 and 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. David Hamilton, Adrienne Posta, Sue ... James, Christopher Beeny, Jenny ... Tomasin, ... Vance and Kenneth Connor in **ALADDIN**

OLD VIC. **THE NATIONAL THEATRE** 928 7616. Tont. Tue., Wed. 7.0: **HAMLET** Uncut text, runs 4 hours. Note early start. Tomor., Mon. 7.30. Sat. 2.15, 7.30: **PHAEDRA BRITANNICA** Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE in association with THE GOETHE-INSTITUT. 580 4970. Tomorrow. Mat. Sat. 5.0: **BRECHT-TUCHOLSKY EVENING.** Eva Meier accompanied by Karl-Heinz Weber. Tnt., Sat. 8.0 **FRANK WEDEKIND.** Eva Meier and Volt ... accompanied by Karl-Heinz Klein.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship. Premiere Wed. Dec. 17 at 7.0. Subs. Dec. 18, 19, 20, 27, 28 at 8.0. **ARTAUD AT RODEZ** by Charles Marowitz.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. Fri., Sat. & Box. Day 6.0 & 8.40 **JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR**

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Opens Wed. at 7.0. Subs. daily 2.45 and 7.30 **LULU, RON MOODY** **RACHEL GURNEY** in **PETER PAN**

PHOENIX. 836 8611. From Dec. 15. A. A. Milne's **WINNIE THE POOH.** Mat. dly. 2 p.m. & Tu., Sat. 11 a.m. For extra perfs. Thur. Fri. Sat phone Box Office.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6, 8.40 **ROYAL VARIETY HIT SHOW** **KWA ZULU** "Probably the most compulsively enjoyable musical show in London." F.T. "A joyous occasion indeed." S. Exp. Now Booking to Feb. 1976.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Opens Dec. 22 for 3 wks. only. Twice daily at 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. **CHARLES DICKENS** **CHRISTMAS CAROL** The story of Scrooge.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681. Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 **HARRY SECOMBE** in **THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS** "Lovable, clowning, excellent singing."—D. Mir.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. & Boxing Day 5.30 & 8.30 (NO PERFS. December 22-23). **ALAN BATES** in **OTHERWISE ENGAGED** A new play by **SIMON GRAY** Directed by **HAROLD PINTER**

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. **PAUL RAYMOND** presents **THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75** Open on Sundays from Jan. 4. Closed Christmas Day only.

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15. **BOXING DAY** one perf. at 9.15 **2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME** AND ADULT MUSICAL. "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Evgs. 7.30. Sats. 5.30 & 9. "Moving Being splendid mixed-media group present exciting thought provoking show."—Time Out. **JOURNAL OF ANAIS NIN** Prev. Tues. Opens Wed. next 7. **THE GRAND MAGIC CIRCUS**

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last 3 wks. Evenings at 8, Sats. 6 & 8.30 **TOM COURTENAY** in **THE FOOL** by Edward Bond.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Tues. 2.45, Sats. & Bxg. Day 5 & 8 **AGATHA CHRISTIE'S** **THE MOUSETRAP** WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in **AGATHA CHRISTIE'S** **MURDER IN THE VICARAGE**

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 **ARTHUR LOWE** **JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN** in **DAD'S ARMY** "Funny and touching . . . total artistic success."—Sunday Times.

SHAW 01-388 1394. Evenings 7.30. 7:84 Theatre Co. England presents **YOBBO NOWT** by John McGrath.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394. **KIDNAPPED AT CHRISTMAS** A new comedy for children by WILLIS HALL. Mon. to Fri. 11 a.m. & 2.30. Sat. 2.30 only.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 **DORIS HARE** Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS **NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH** Directed by Allan Davis. LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year. Christmas parking allowed nearby.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford. E.15. 01-534 0310. Evenings at 8.0. **NICKLEBY & ME!** A New Dickens Musical for all the family.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Bxg. Day 5 & 8. **Margaret LOCKWOOD** **Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM** **DOUBLE EDGE** "SUPERB . . . the cleverest who-dun-it I have seen for years." D. Telegraph. Nearby streets NOT affected by Xmas Parking restrictions.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 **MIKE YARWOOD** in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE" ". . . greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opens Dec. 18 at 7.45. **FABULOUS ICE PANTO** **DICK WHITTINGTON** Dec. perfs: Daily 2 & 6. Dec. 26 & all Sats. 2, 5 & 8: Children & OAPs. ½ price most perfs. 01-902 1234.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Evgs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Chichester Festival Theatre Production. **A NEW CHRISTMAS MUSICAL** **FOLLOW THE STAR** "The Perfect Family Show." S. Ex. Additional Mats Dec 16, 18, 30, Jan 1.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 8.45. "Funniest play in London." Vogue. **WHAT THE BUTLER SAW**

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312. **PAUL RAYMOND** presents **LET'S GET LAID** Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0. 2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR. Closed Christmas Day only.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. **JOHN GIELGUD** **RALPH RICHARDSON** National Theatre Production. **HAROLD PINTER'S** **NO MAN'S LAND** Directed by **PETER HALL** "GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." E.N. Must end Jan. 24.

YOUNG VIC (nr Old Vic) 928 6363. Tnt. Fri. 3. **CHARLEY'S AUNT.** Sat. 2.30 p.m. **FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND** for family, ½ children: 8.15 p.m. **ALL WALKS OF LEG** (from JOHN LENNON). Twice better . . . Guardian. Hilarious . . . Times.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Tnt., Fri. 8 Arrabal's **THE ARCHITECT & THE EMPEROR OF ASSYRIA.** 70p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dnc. ... Rev. at 9.30. New Revue **SWEET TEMPTATION** and at 11 p.m. **ROLF HARRIS**

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: **BARRY LYNDON** (A) Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 7.35. 2: **LOVE AND DEATH** (A) Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.30 (last 7 days).

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's **HESTER STREET** ... Progs. 1.15, 3.00, 5.15, 8.55.

ACADEMY THREE ... Marcel Carnés **LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS** ... 2.0.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. ... **CONFESSIONS OF A WINDOW CLEANER** (X) ... **BLAZING SADDLES** (AA). 3.45, 7.15. Late show Sat. 11.00.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. **A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE** (AA). Film at 2.00 & 5.05. (Chaplin Show at 8.15. Tickets available.) From Tomor. film at 3.45, 5.30, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. ... **POSEIDON** ... Wk. 1.15, 3.15, 8.00. Sun. 3.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. All seats may be booked.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. **FOOTSIE** ... **CONDUCT** ... Progs. Daily ... Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 727 5750. **FASSBINDER'S "FOX"** (X) ... 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. **TO HAVE & HAVE NOT** (A). 11.15 am **TO HAVE & HAVE NOT & PETRIFIED FOREST** 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. ... **TOMMY** (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 7.00, 8m. 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, HAYMARKET. 930 2738. **Dustin Hoffman** "**LENNY**" (X) ... progs. ... 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Sun. 4.30. 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE. 930 6111. Temporarily closed for redecoration and refurbishing.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) **Seat Rept Perf.** "**TOMMY** (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. progs. Wk. 1.30, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, ST MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—**THE JUNGLE BOOK** (U). For Info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. ... 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Features 3.05, 6.00, 9.00. Sats. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.45, 8.35. **BKBLE.** Late show ... 11.45.

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898. **Herzog's** **ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER** (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PHOENIX (formerly Rex), East Finchley Station. 883 2233. Herzog's **ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER** (A). Pgs. 2.15, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PLAZA 1 & **2**, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Box Office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). 1 **Glenda Jackson, Michael Caine, Helmut Berger. THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN** (AA). Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. perfs. Bookable eve. only. 2 **GONE WITH THE WIND** (A), in 70mm. Progs. Sep. perfs. Daily 2.15, 6.30. All seats bookable.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181. 2nd Great Year. **EMMANUELLE** (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 1.45, 3.50, 6.10, 8.30.

SCENE 1, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's **LISZTOMANIA** (X). Progs. 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 7.05, 9.25. Lte show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Dly. 1.05. Lte show Fri. & Sat. 10.55. **WHAT'S UP DOC?** (U). 1.15, 5.10, 9.05. **FREEBIE AND THE BEAN** (X). 3.05, 7.00. Lte show Fri. & Sat. 10.55.

SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. **THE TOWERING INFERNO** (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.00, 8.30. Lte show Fri. & Sat. 11.40. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.

SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. **THE EXORCIST** (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.50. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.

WARNER WEST END Leicester Square. Tel: 439 0791. 1 Tilly Spenlis. James Mason, Robert Conti. **INSIDE OUT** (A). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.50, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. 2 **BARRY LYNDON** (A) a film by STANLEY KUBRICK starring RYAN O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. Sep. progs. Wk. 12.25, 4.05, 7.55. Sun. 3.05, 7.55. Late show Fri., Sat. 11.30. 3 Dirk Bogarde, Ava Gardner. **PERMISSION TO KILL** (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.30. All seats may be booked. 4 A Ken Russell Film starring Roger Daltrey. **LISZTOMANIA** (X). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.20, 3.40, 6.00, 8.25. Sun. 3.30, 5.50, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.

EXHIBITIONS

OLYMPIA INTERNATIONAL SHOW JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS Dec. 17 to 21. **WED. GALA** 7 p.m. Thurs. to Sun. 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. (Sat./Sun. Evgs. sold). **BOOK NOW—OLYMPIA.** 01-371 3057.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 01-629 6176. **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS** | Watercolours and Drawings from Sketchbooks. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs., until 7 p.m.

ALBANY GALLERY, 14 Masons Yard, St. James's, S.W.1. 839 6119. Fine English Watercolours. Until December 19th. Mon.-Fri.: 10-5.30.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1. **BRITISH ART 1890-1975** Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1578

BELGRAVE GALLERY 17 Motcomb St., S.W.1. (235 0066) **ALFRED HAYWARD** (1871-1975) Centenary Exhibition. Open Mon.-Fri., 10-6. Open Thurs. 18th Dec. until 9 p.m.

BARTOLOZZI'S colour engravings of Holbein's drawings of people at the court of Henry VIII (published 1792). 9 Colville Place, W.1 (off Charlotte St.), tel. 637 3127. Thurs./Fri. 11, 12th Dec. 10-6. Sat. 13th. 10-12.30.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6.

CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY ART 11 Albemarle Street, W1. 499 1307. Original Graphics for Christmas from £25. Monday-Friday 9.30-5.30: Sats. 10-1.

CHRISTOPHER MENDEZ. 734 2385. Gillray & Rowlandson Prints. 51 Lexington St., W.1. Mon.-Fri., 10-6.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond Street, W.1. 491 7408. English and French 19th Century Drawings and Watercolours and Margaret Stones—Watercolours. Until Jan 10. Dly: 9.30-6; Sats 10-1.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY 178 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. A SELECTION OF 38 PAINTINGS by **L. S. LOWRY** Until 13th Dec. 10-6: Sats. 10-4. 01-584 7566.

William Darby Gallery 38 New Bond St., W.1. 629 5108. **PATRICK SYMONS** Part I: Recent work until 19th Dec. Part II: Earlier work until 23 Jan.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES 63 Queens Grove, NW8. 01-586 3600. **ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PAINTING '75**

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116. **LAURENCE WHISTLER** Glass & Paintings by **GERALD KELLY**

FRY GALLERY 58 Jermyn St., St. James's, SW1. **CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION** 500 English watercolours and drawings from £1 to £25. Mon.-Fri., 10.00-5.30: 01-493 4496.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. 01-493 6932. **PRESENTS** contemporary paintings, drawings, sculpture, prints. Until Christmas. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. **CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION** Early English Watercolours. Until Dec. 30th.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. **ESKIMO ART** drawings, prints, carvings.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council) Burne-Jones until 4 Jan. Mon.-Fri.: 10-8; Sat.: 10-6; Sun.: 12-6. Adm. 50p. Children, students, O.A.P.s: 25p. 10p all day Mon., Tues.-Fri.: 6-8 p.m. Also admits to New Work II.

HAZLITT GOODEN & FOX 38 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-930 6422. **VILLIERS DAVID** Oil Paintings, Drawings & Watercolours. Mon.-Fri.: 10-5.30, until 19th Dec.

JOCELYN FEILDING FINE ART LTD., 28 New Bond Street, W.1. Christmas Exhibition of Watercolours by Sir Albert Richardson, P.R.A. Mon.-Fri.: 9.30-5.30. 01-499 1123

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of 19th and 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture, including works by Boudin, Derain, Feininger, Gris, Leger, Manet, Marquet, Modigliani, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Signac, De Stael, Tanguy and Toulouse-Lautrec. Weekdays: 10-5; Saturdays: 10-1. At 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-493 1572/3.

LEGER GALLERIES, 13 Old Bond St. Annual Exhibition **EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS** Mon.-Fri., 9-5.30; Sats., 10-1.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1. 499 5058. **ROBERT BATES**—New Watercolours.

MILNE HENDERSON GALLERY, 31 St. Christopher's Place, W.1. 487 5501. **CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION** of 18th and 19th century Japanese Prints, Drawings and Paintings, £15—£150. Daily: 10-5; Saturday: 11-3.30.

MOORLAND GALLERY 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Pictures for Presents. Until 20 Dec. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6: Sats. 10-1.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. New collections of **FINE BRITISH & EUROPEAN PAINTINGS** & Special Seasonal Clearance Offer of Original Paintings from £5 little as £50. Delightful presents.

PORTRAIT SCULPTORS AND MALL PRINTS 73 Annual Exhibition. Mall Art Galleries, The Mall, S.W.1, till 19th December, 10-5; Sats. 10-1. Adm. 50p.

REDFERN GALLERY. XX CENTURY GRAPHICS. December - January. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY 36 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 7997. **CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS UNDER £2,000** Daily 9.30-6.00. Sats. 10-12.30

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. **2001—AND** Two different attitudes. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 until 23rd Dec.

ROY MILES GALLERY 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1. 01-930 8665. **ENGLISH & EUROPEAN PAINTINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST** Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.

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THE ARTS

Steven Spielberg and the great white shark

Martha's Vineyard is a small island off the east coast of the United States. To get there you drive from Boston for about an hour and a half and then take a car ferry across Nantucket Sound for another 45 minutes. There is an air of exclusiveness about it, rigorous local laws prevent the billboards or shanty developments that spoil so much of the Massachusetts coastline. For years it has been known as an expensive holiday island, the preserve of the Boston and New York rich who like to keep a home or two out of town. In 1969 it achieved notoriety when Senator Edward Kennedy drove Mary Jo Kopechne off the bridge at Chappaquiddick on the far side of the island. The ferries obtained a new traffic in the people who felt the need to go and gaze at the location of the tragedy.

I went there in May, 1974, to take a look at a different location and to interview a 26-year-old American film director, embarking on his third feature. At the time neither Steven Spielberg nor I knew he was engaged in making one of the most successful films of all time—*Jaws*, which opens in the West End on Boxing Day.

The snow had only recently deserted the mainland and a wet chill capable of penetrating any number of garments had settled on the island. The unit publicist gave me a yellow oilskin and a mug of thick soup as we waited on the Edgartown harbour for the crew to return from their watery location. "Can I have a look at the mechanical shark while we're waiting?" I asked. "What mechanical shark?" he replied obtusely.

Eventually two boats, dangerously overcrowded with chattering humans, emerged out of the mist. On the first, Fascinatin' Rhythm, I could discern Richard Dreyfuss, bearded since *American Graffiti*, and Roy Scheider, looking, if anything, colder than he had been in *The French Connection*. "Coffee, brandy, morphine, anything", yelled Dreyfuss at the publicist. The boast was being driven in an erratic zig-zag course by a short young man, clad in a black anorak and polo-neck sweater and with a black knitted ski cap on his head. He was laughing and singing and swopping badinage with Dreyfuss, most of it obscene. The unknowing spectator might have taken him to be the junior member of the unit and not the man in charge of the whole operation.

We shared lunch with a flock of seagulls who were glad to benefit from the bread in the diet-conscious Spielberg's sandwiches. Long gone are the days when sleek limousines would spirit the stars and director of multi-million dollar movies off to champagne lunches. On *Jaws*, at least, everybody queued up and mucked in, stars and chippies alike, and the only seats available were in the boats tied up to the quay.

Two things seem to have accompanied Spielberg through life: talent and luck. As a teenager he made a 22-minute film called *Amblin*. It was a love story with no dialogue, just music and effects. It won the Atlanta film festival in 1969 and its director a contract from Universal Studios at the age of 21. He made episodes of their various television series, including the first *Columbo*, and would probably have remained there longer had not a friend of his bought the screen rights to a short story in *Playboy*. It was by Richard Matheson who based it on a true incident that happened to him. He had a momentary encounter with a lorry driver who for 10 minutes or so attempted to drive him into a wreck, looming larger and larger in his rear view mirror and forcing him to drive at 80 miles an hour. Spielberg translated the story into a chilling 90 minute film for television which attracted critical raves.

In many ways the truck in *Duel* was the precursor of the shark in *Jaws*, although by that time Peter Benchley had not written his book. Spielberg is aware of this. "From the 'go' I had no intention of showing the face of the truck driver in *Duel*. I wanted the truck to become the personified villain. I wanted the film to begin very slowly with this man pulling out of his middle-class neighbourhood and driving through the city streets and then on to the open road and the film unwinded rather than happened. it unwinded in such a way that each incident had to be more exciting and more tempting than the one before so it would snowball into a climax. I wanted the film to be a grim awakening to the man who plays it safe, he leads a normal life, nothing dangerous ever happens to him, and then this truck represents all the hidden dangers of life that can happen to a man who isn't aware of his own mortality."

Duel still pops up in various double bills around the country. It drew quiet appreciation rather than fame and fortune for Spielberg but, much more important, it drew him to the attention of two men to whom he now has great reason to be grateful and who have themselves even greater reason to be grateful to him. Earlier this year Steven Spielberg became a millionaire and at the same time Richard D. Zanuck and David Brown are each reputed to have put $20m into their separate bank accounts. Although as they tried vainly to keep warm and went into anxious huddles with various production managers and contractors in an even vainer effort to prevent their budget from nearly doubling on that icy May day in Martha's Vineyard last year, they could be forgiven for looking as overcast as the Massachusetts sky. They backed Spielberg in *Jaws* and in his first true essay into feature films with *Sugarland Express*.

The idea for that film was Spielberg's. "I read it in the *Citizen News*, a now defunct Los Angeles newspaper. It was about these two young people who had had their baby taken from them and were then pursued across Texas by the entire law enforcement division for some very small, petty crimes. It was a media event that just escalated. In Texas there is a posse theory. If a fellow officer is in trouble, everybody, all of his colleagues, jump into their cars and fall in behind to try to help the guy out. In this case 90 police cars were involved in a bumper to bumper pursuit that was strung out over 150 miles across Texas. And in the end, they actually hired sharpshooters who killed the young man. In the budget of my picture I could only afford 40 or so, but still people could hardly believe it."

The film was moderately successful. It won Spielberg a writers' award at Cannes, and perhaps a personal award from Goldie Hawn, whom he converted from the giggling dummy in *Laugh In* into a substantial dramatic screen actress. "I knew there was something very serious under that laughing façade. I don't like casting actors who are low-key people. I like people with energy and I ask them to give me too much so that I can then take it down to a level I feel is believable."

A klaxon sounded: lunch was over. Spielberg decided to give the remainder to the seagulls. "Come on Jonathan Livingston, you see he likes it, kosher salami, good Jewish seagulls." About 40 of us filled up the boats and set out for the ocean. Zanuck and Brown stayed behind impassively on the shore. They looked even more worried.

Steven took the helm again. "I've always been afraid of the water and I felt that if I could be around a 25-foot great white shark, I wouldn't be afraid of going into a swimming pool. Truthfully, when I read the book I was fascinated by the last 120 pages which were an amazing set piece, a battle between three men amongst themselves and—in the background—a fish they know nothing about, a fish they can't conceive of until they actually see it come out of the water, suspended 20 feet in the air, 75 hundred pounds of fish, *Cauceridon coccyrius*, which is a species of great white shark. Also I was fascinated by that fear people have when swimming of not being able to see below the water line. You know what your hands are do[ing] but you don't know what y[our] legs are up to; you don't kn[ow] what's swimming around. Th[at's] how this film feeds on y[our] fear, it feeds on the paran[oia] of not knowing what's be[low] the waterline.

"When we were shooting [the] Australian sequences, one [of] the great white sharks jum[ped] into the cage boat and s[mashed] both it and the cages. T[hen] the shark grabbed a cage in [its] jaws, which can close [and] squeeze at 21 tons per squ[are] inch, and started twisting. When we recovered the cag[e it] was completely torn up. Sh[arks] can saw holes in the bottom [of] 100 foot boats with their [ser]rated teeth. Sharks will m[ove] and bump a boat or an inte[nded] victim before they attack, [not] so much in a playful ma[nner] but to test its defences, a[nd if] it's going to bump back, [and] if it doesn't, they come in [for] the kill."

The grey waters of the [west]ern Atlantic looked infini[tely] less inviting than ever bef[ore;] in fact it was now hard to r[ecall] a time when they had ever [been] inviting. We reached a [half-]sunk fishing boat, the a[fter]noon's location. Scheider, [Drey]fuss and Carl Gottlieb ([who] wrote the screenplay and p[lays] a journalist in the film) [had] to heave to the hulk and [see] what, if anything, remains a[fter] the shark has done his w[ork.] Filming from one boat a sec[ond] boat approaching a third [boat] all turning uncontrollably in [the] incoming tide, must rank [high] among tasks to test [one's] patience. Eventually they [were] all lined up, when an er[rant] trawler decided to make a s[nail-]like track across the hori[zon.] The cold grew colder and [the] drizzle grew into rain.

"This is my second da[y at] sea", shouted Spielberg. "[And] I have 54 more to go [76 a[s it] transpired] and if I happe[n to] survive this, I'll have le[arned] a lot. Shooting at sea is t[wice] as slow as shooting on l[and;] the camera doesn't stay s[till,] you can't hold composition[s in] frames, you have to take a [lot] of potshots and shoot [...] You can't ask an actor to [...] on his mark and say his lin[es."]

Eventually all seemed to [be] in line. The Panavision cla[pper] board which someone had [wit]tily endowed with serra[ted] teeth snapped closed. As [the] boats converged on each ot[her] Carl Gottlieb attempted to g[et on] the hulk and promptly [fell] overboard. Even he coul[dn't] devise a storyline to inc[lude] that take—and as his rigid b[ody] was pulled from the brin[y no] doubt if it was uppermost [in] his mind. Another long de[lay] ensued and during this, w[ith] extraordinary rapidity, the [en]tire cloud cover lifted, reve[al]ing a sapphire sky.

"I can't get any more sh[ots] today, they won't match", c[om]plained Spielberg to the p[ro]duction manager, Jim Fargo.

"You've got to", yell[ed] Fargo. "Get some close u[ps,] shoot anything but get som[e] footage. This picture's over bu[d]get, we're losing money."

I doubt if anybody has eve[r] made a more incorrect sta[te]ment in the history of motio[n] pictures.

Iain Johnstone



On the way to the West End: Cauceridon coccyrius

Place of Change
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

The last of London Contemporary Dance Theatre's premieres in the season at Sadler's Wells (which continues until Saturday) is *Place of Change*, by the company's director Robert Cohan. In a press release, it is described as a work in progress, although this is in fact already its second production, as Cohan created it last summer for the Bat-Dor Dance Company in Israel.

Perhaps he has in mind revising it to eliminate the obvious traces of Bat-Dor's circumstances. When that company was in London one noticed a tendency for the ballets to have a leading woman's role calling for force of personality but very limited technique, and *Place of Change* follows that limiting formula. Anca Frankenhaeuser, who now plays the central role, paces about with appropriate deliberation but looks as though she would prefer a more active part.

The music is Schoenberg's Second String Quartet, played by the *Chilingirian Quartet* with Marilyn Minns singing the soprano solos of the third and fourth movements. The fast passages seem to tax both choreographer and performers: it is far harder to dance really fast with a modern dancer's bare feet than in a ballet dancer's specially designed shoes.

Cohan has invented some interesting movement in passages where a man turns round and round holding his partner; at one time the girl, swinging out from the man, has her angle of support shifted so that she also moves through an angle relative to the ground; another girl twitches hands and feet fast while her partner rotates, producing a bizarre effect.

Rather too often, however, the dances draw attention to the dancers' narrow range of technique; or perhaps I noticed that because we have seen so many new works in a short period, all relying on the same falls, rolls and twisted jumps. Martha Graham invented this particular technique for her own expressive purposes; London Contemporary Dance Theatre will, I suspect, find their own real creative style only when they rebel against it as Graham herself rebelled against her predecessors.

The change mentioned in the title is apparently meant to be one within human nature, but finds its expression mainly in a literal change of costume for most of the cast. The performance was competent rather than illuminating; some of the partnering was singularly graceless. Cohan's amusing *Waterless Method of Swimming Instruction*, opening the programme, showed off choregrapher and company far more stylishly.

NPO/Tjeknavorian
Festival Hall

William Mann

Loris Tjeknavorian, who made his South Bank debut on Tuesday conducting the New Philharmonia Orchestra as substitute for Maurice Jarre, is Iranian-born, now in his late thirties, and better known here as a composer. As such he might have been expected to choose a more *recherché* programme, but he opted for two masterworks and, as his chief visiting card, an exotic and much-loved virtuoso score.

If the blend of works seemed strange, one could reflect that Thomas Beecham might well have compiled a programme of Wagner's *Meistersinger* overture, Mozart's violin-and-viola Sinfonia concertante and Rimsky-Korsakov's *Sheherazade*. During the concert I thought often and wistfully of Beecham's way with those particular compositions.

The most enjoyable playing to be heard in the concert took place in *Sheherazade*, especially in the "Tale of the Kalendar Prince" which Gwydion Brooke launched inimitably with his narrative bassoon solo, a feast of wit and subtle inflection and elegant timbre. The soft ensemble playing later in the same movement was delicate too; indeed, whenever the music called for lively, colourful playing the members of the NPO could be heard to respond, since it is always gratifying music to play.

Mr Tjeknavorian conducted it with vigour but alas there is not enough: the score abounds in figurations (think only of the recurrent barcarolle rocking accompaniment motif) which need scrupulous articulation, smeared over more often than not, and in climaxes scrupulously organized by the composer, here left to arrive by virtue of their own construction. *Sheherazade* does not need a conductor's cosmetic treatment, but its ideas and evocative background do require spirited characterization and close attention to detail, much desiderated in this performance.

Mr Tjeknavorian earned good marks for beginning the *Meistersinger* overture in dignified fashion (bolder conductors often hurry it in pursuit of their youthful vigour), but he nursed melody and bass at the expense of beauty in the middle voices, and managed to conjure an anticlimax out of the grand thematic reunion. In the Mozart he had two fine soloists, Carl Pini and Csaba Erdelyi, but the performance suffered from a basic instability of pulse and momentum which seemed to unsettle the composure of the soloists and harmed the poise and purport of what is arguably the most glorious of all Mozart's concertos.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

ART EXHIBITIONS

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, SW7. The Land: 20th century Landscape photographs. Wkdys. 10.00-17.50; Suns. 14.30-17.50. Adm. 40p.

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Funny play written in deadly earnest

The Bed Before Yesterday
Lyric

Irving Wardle

For a start, here is a writer old enough to have sired Malcolm Muggeridge exalting physical passion as the key to earthly happiness. Ben Travers's first new play in London for six years cannot be treated as an ordinary event. One cannot help contrasting the vigour and emotional generosity of this piece with the cold premature senility of authors half his age. But without that contrast, *The Bed Before Yesterday* would still come over as an extremely funny play written in deadly earnest.

It treats with kindness a figure who is usually the target of derisive sniggers: the woman who comes sexually to life in middle-age. Alma, who has turned her back on the bedroom after a traumatic nuptial rape, arrives in her fifties with a house and money but no friends. So she buys as a male companion, a hard-up rabbity widower as sexually uninterested as she is herself. In a fit of bravado, they make love once, after which Victor is keen to resume his single bed. But Alma, having discovered what she has been missing, takes a solo trip to the hot South and enjoys an expensive Latin chauffeur for three weeks.

It could be the story of Mrs Wentworth-Brewster or a Margaret Dumont role. In Travers's hands it is nothing of the kind. He certainly notches up the laughs at the expense of her ingrown virginity, but she scores them herself and she develops with the playwright's full approval.

To begin with she has all t[he] standard symptoms of dom[in]eering, houseproud censorio[us]ness; but she also has the [in]telligence to realize how i[n]bearable she is to other peop[le.] And the comedy derives fr[om] her insight. "You think I['m] an absolute shrew," she t[ells] Victor. "Of course I don['t."] "Don't lie to me!" As Jo[an] Plowright plays her, reach[ing] a foot-stamping climax, [and] then tottering away with [a] hand to her brow as she [rea]lizes she has done it again, [this] kind of passage regularly [con]vulses the house.

The date of the play is 1[9..] when there were doubtless [more] Almas about than there [are] now. But once the life f[orce] claims her, she and the [play] escape from any na[rrow] sense of period. John Moff[att's] Victor, the man who turns [im]potent for a quiet life, [is a] classic marriage wrecker: [a] man who affects a ki[ndly] roguish manner, always r[eady] to perform menial little [tasks] around the home, rather [than] have his peace and unb[roken] sleep disturbed by noc[turnal] exertions.

The central duet [is] supported by a group of [na]tives and confidantes who [see] Alma on her way. These inc[lude] Helen Mirren as a plati[num] wigged film extra, and F[rank] Mills as a West End s[pec] virtuoso modelled on [...] Walls. These are sh[...] written parts, but the pl[ay] lacks the plausibility of [its] main situation. Lindsay A[nder]son directs the piece wi[th] microscopic attention to [dia]logue and motive, and s[uch] restraint in production eff[ects] so that the few explosions, where the enraged Plow[right] kicks a cushion over the [...] of Alan Tagg's mews [...] room — exert all the gr[eater] impact.

Graham company for Covent Garden

For the first time in its history Covent Garden is to play host to a modern-dance company. From July 19 to July 31 next year the Martha Graham Dance Company will be seen in London after a 10-year absence, when they make their Covent Garden début in a two-week season, arranged with the help of Robin Howard, director general of the London Contemporary Dance Trust and c[hair]man of the international [com]mittee for the Martha Gra[ham] fiftieth - anniversary cele[bra]tions.

Martha Graham, who foun[ded] the company just over 50 y[ears] ago, will be with the comp[any] on its visit to London w[hich] will open with a special [gala] evening. It is hoped that Ru[dolf] Nureyev will be among th[ose] taking part, and that Aa[ron] Copland will conduct his [...] ballet *Appalachian Spring*.

A wonderful right and left

awaharlal Nehru
olume One: 1889-1947
y Sarvepalli Gopal
(Cape, £10)

rvepalli Gopal has written exceptionally good biographical study of Jawaharlal ehru, whom he served as rector of the Historical Divi-n of the Ministry of External fairs for 10 years from 1951 til Nehru's death in 1964. is work is not merely a life India's first Prime Minister, is a history of the struggle for dian independence, which n be said to have started in 19 and reached its fulfilment August 15, 1947, when lume One of this biography mes to an end. As one would pect, the book is meticulously dexed. Mr Gopal draws from very wide number of sources d was given unlimited access Mrs Indira Gandhi to her her's papers. It is indispense reading for any serious dent of modern Indian fairs.

First it explodes a number myths. The granting of indedence to India and Pakistan 1947, the decision that partin was inevitable, the changg of the rules of the Commonalth to allow a republic to main a member were almost irely due to the British me Minister of the day, ment Attlee. He had ch-ned a detailed knowledge of dia as a member of the Simon mmission nearly 20 years rlier. As Lord Ismay, who s Lord Mountbatten's Chief Staff when he was Viceroy, ote to Attlee on March 6, 49:

u have, if I may be so bold as say so, ridden an absolutely nsistent and far seeing line on dia from the very outset. . . . nway, you have brought off a onderful right and left, which story will certainly acclaim.

was Attlee who set a rminal date for British withawal and who decided to ring it forward and who perraded his fellow Commonealth Prime Ministers to acpt the formula of republics ithin the Commonwealth, cognizing the Sovereign as ead of the Commonwealth.

The significance of Mountbatten's appointment as Britain's last Viceroy was the urgent necessity of replacing Wavell who strongly and persistently favoured the Muslim League as against Congress, and the fact that he and Nehru established a largely harmonious working relationship and a growing personal friendship. But Mr Gopal effectively disposes of a not uncommonly held view that Mountbatten's good looks, links with royalty, and dazzling war record in some way bemused those concerned on the Indian side into accepting "his solution".

Nehru was, also, in many ways an extraordinary person to have led India in independence and along a Socialist path. He was the son of a rich father, educated at Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge and, as he was to confess, often felt himself to be more British than Indian. Yet almost until the last moment in 1947 Nehru rejected Dominion status for India, because of the British connexion, apparently failing to recognize that under the Statute of Westminster of 1931 the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand became, in every sense, sovereign independent countries.

Motilal, Jawaharlal Nehru's father, was a rich anglophile who was a prominent member of the Indian National Congress. This was, before 1914, a loyalist body interested not in subverting British rule but aiming to increase the number and seniority of Indians who might serve in it. Jawaharlal Nehru was actually intended by his father to serve in the Indian Civil Service, and neither father nor son saw anything repugnant in working under British masters. For both men the turning point came with the massacre at Amritsar in June 1919 when General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on a large crowd of Indians who were crawling away from their meeting place on their stomachs. The official number of dead was given at 291, but this was probably an underestimate.

Both Jawaharlal and his father became determined nationalists, and the son came under the spell of Gandhi, who thus incurred the life-long jealousy of the father. Yet Nehru always recognized that although he held an influence on the masses like a latter-day Messiah, Gandhi never possessed any systematic thought on economic or administrative problems.

The Mahatma's astonishing achievement was to end British Rule in India, and therefore the Empire, through a peaceful campaign of refusal to co-operate with the authorities, combined with a passive policy of civil disobedience.

Mr Gopal recounts a series of miscalculations and misunderstandings which make sad reading. First there was the worsening of relationships between Hindus and Muslims, which the British did nothing to discourage. This was followed by the pandering to the Princes by successive British Governments until the imposition of a shot-gun marriage between British India and the States two months before Independence. Then came the failure of the Cripps Mission of 1942 which led to the formation of the Indian National Army which actually fought against the British with the Japanese. Even more tragic was the massacre of millions of people at the time of the creation of the new Dominions of India and Pakistan in August 1947.

Nehru was, in his youth, powerfully influenced by Meredith Townsend's *Asia and Europe*, the message of which was that Asia and Europe were separate in every sense, since there was an inherent antipathy between them. Nehru's subsequent life belied this thesis and so does the author of this book. Mr Gopal writes of British rule and British people without hostility and without illusion, and indeed with a degree of knowledge which is only explicable on the basis of understanding and even affection. If he shows irritation with the British at times, most other races do as well.

Humphry Berkeley



Gertrude Stein singing happily at Biligain, from Everybody Who Was Anybody by Janet Hobhouse (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.95), a short biography (compared with James R. Mellow's enormous book, *Charmed Circle*, which appeared last year) but one which covers the essential facts without padding. Janet Hobhouse has a particular sympathy and understanding of the writings which have hitherto proved particularly impenetrable to critical analysis, and stresses the importance of Gertrude Stein's childhood and early life as a foundation of her prose. With more than 100 photographs and illustrations of the life and art collection it is lively, amusing, and will provide a very good introduction to the life and works of the Earth Mother of twentieth-century culture.

Philippa Toomey

Doom of Utopia

Piers Paul Read

The Lost Paradise
By Philip Caraman
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £5.95)

From the end of the sixteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth century the conversion of the South American Indians was put in the hands of the Jesuits. In *The Lost Paradise* Philip Caraman tells how they set out in pairs into the unexplored jungle and, with extraordinary patience and courage, coaxed the sometimes savage Indians into settlements called Reductions where they could be taught the Gospel and the practice of religion.

This spiritual care involved the priests in temporal responsibilities. The nomadic Indians had to be taught the rudiments of a settled life: they had to grow food and to develop an economy which could sustain them. With a combination of common sense and idealism—the latter derived partly from Thomas More's *Utopia*—the Jesuit fathers founded communes which were not only benevolent and just, but were also economically successful. Since the two priests attached to each Reduction were mostly men "who in their home countries would have occupied a university chair or attained eminence in scientific research", they had an advantage over the more primitive *encomiendas* of the Spanish colonialists. They studied the Indians' use of roots and herbs to produce effective medicines against endemic diseases and developed plantations of *yerba* (for *maté*) so superior that had it been allowed they would have cornered the market in Buenos Aires.

The success of the Jesuits was due not only to their own qualities but also to the alliance they formed with the Spanish Crown. By converting and civilizing the Indians, they reduced the danger faced by the Spaniards whenever they set foot from their fortified towns. Later still the armies of native Guarani, raised from the Reductions, defended the Spanish territories against incursions by the slave-raiding *Mamelucos* from Brazil.

In return for this service to the Crown, the Jesuits won concessions for their Indians. They paid a low rate of tax and were protected by law from "contamination" by the Spaniards who could not employ the Indians, sell them alcohol or settle in the area of the Reductions. It was a policy of separate development which postponed for more than a century the destruction of the indigenous population of South America.

As soon as the interests of the spiritual and temporal powers diverged, this Paraguayan Utopia was doomed. From the start there were pressures for the expulsion of the Jesuits: the colonials coveted the Indians as slaves and forced labourers; they resented the economic success of the Reductions and resented the power of the Jesuit priests who often came from Northern Europe. Calumnies were spread around the New World which reached the Old. They culminated in the expulsion of the Jesuits under Charles III.

Without the leadership of their priests, the Reductions collapsed and those areas of central South America which once had been cultivated, with decent towns, fine churches and an adequate network of roads and bridges, were smothered once again by the jungle which remains there to this day.

The Lost Paradise is a detailed and scholarly work written in a dignified, unobtrusive style. It is possible on occasions to feel lost in impenetrable thickets of facts and figures; but it was clearly right for Father Caraman to have written a definitive account of his Society's most exotic enterprise. My only criticism is that he sometimes seems narrowly defensive of the Jesuits' record, disproving the petty allegations of the eighteenth-century rationalists. I would rather that he had treated the wider questions which preoccupy contemporary Jesuits in South America.

How far should a priest go in his involvement with secular society? To what extent can souls be saved by the imposition of a paternalistic, egalitarian social order? And was the "Lost Paradise" a model of society to which all men might aspire, or was it just a historical curio brought about by the conjunction of benevolent and intelligent Europeans with the simple and innocent Guarani?

Bad luck

Montrose, by Ronald Williams (Barrie & Jenkins, £7.95). James Graham, Fifth Earl of Montrose, died well. Driven through Edinburgh in a hangman's cart, refused permission to wash before his trial, his jailers instructed to blow tobacco smoke in his face because he disliked it, he made a noble final speech. A Covenanter who later went over to the King, opposed Argyll, and during the Civil War disguised himself as a groom to invade Scotland (of which he had been appointed lieutenant-general), he was betrayed by Charles II, and after being routed at Invercarron, entrusted himself to a protector (Macleod of Assynt) who sold him to his enemies for 25,000 Scots pounds. Ronald Williams has written a detached and extremely full biography of Montrose, whose complex character and life have perhaps never been so well set out.

Derek Parker

The second volume of Sir John Wheeler-Bennett's memoirs is reviewed on page 14.

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Amazing graces

he Dukes
y Brian Masters
lond & Briggs, £6.95)

e title of Duke is the rarest nour that the Crown can bew on a person not of royal ood. That means pretty rare deed for most of us, though depends upon your point of w. When the boy who was to come George V was created ke of York, his granny wrote him: "I wish you had mained as you are; a Prince one else can be, whereas a ke any nobleman can be, and any are."

Queen Victoria was exaggering. There have been fewer an 500 individual dukes since e first creation 638 years ago. day only 26 non-royal Dukes rvive. They are a dwindling ecies of our natural fauna, ced with almost certain even-al extinction. They are still markable specimens; some scended from our native fiosi who came over with lliam the Conqueror to carve England, others from Charles s frequent expeditions to at used to be described aintly as the wrong side of blanket. Charles made no s than six of his bastards kes.

All our dukes are inextricly interbred and their famis intermarried, often with fortunate genetic conquences. Most of them are ll rich beyond the dreams of mmoner's avarice. Nine of e survivors own more of the d of these islands than the ueen herself; and nearly all them have property and ets, though not incomes, rth millions.

Brian Masters has written e history of our dukes and eir antecedents, which in ny cases is the most impresve thing about them. It is a bering story of greed, pride, mal hatred between father and son, and all the other deadly sins, plus a few others peculiar to dukes. This melancholy catalogue is enlivened by frequent lunacy, dissipation, sexual aberration, nuttiness, extravagant snobbery, and behaviour so scandalous that it would be incredible in anybody of lower degree. The grandfather of the present Duke of Bedford was such a misanthrope that he had 200 look-outs stationed at intervals round his grounds to give warning that he was coming, and so spare him the distasteful sight of one of his workmen. The third Duke of Beaufort, accused of impotency by his duchess in one of those hideously messy and acrimonious divorce actions that dukes still go in for, demonstrated his triumphant virility to the court behind a screen. The fourth Duke of Rutland started each day with a breakfast of seven turkey eggs washed down with copious bottles of port; and carried on from there. Like so many other voluptuary dukes he died young and painfully, with a ducal liver swollen to grotesque grossness and putrefaction.

Until recently it was possible to avoid death duties by passing on to one's heir a tax-free inheritance, provided one lived for seven years after the date of transfer. One noble lord, whom Mr Masters is too discreet to name, anticipated his deadline by dying a few weeks early. Noblesse oblige; so the family shoved him in the deep freeze until the time was ripe to announce his death officially.

But the dukes are not all bad. They have enriched our cultural heritage by heaping some of the most beautiful and extraordinary piles of masonry in the world round our countryside. They have contributed more than their fair share to the national store of scandal, gossip, and eccentricity, so dear to the English. Some of them, usually the original first dukes, have even been talented and admirable human beings who have contributed to the general good. But the moral of this book is: if offered a duchy or invited to marry a duke, refuse as firmly as you would refuse to drink a cup of sulphuric acid.

Philip Howard

In similar vein: Amazing Grace, *by E. S. Turner, just published by Michael Joseph, £4.50.*

A happy life

Take It From The Top
By Humphrey Lyttelton
(Robson, £3.50)

I approve of books of collected pieces. Very often individual fragments of a man's writing, heretofore scattered in magazines like a family dispersed across the globe, give a much clearer picture of what he is up to when gathered together for a happy reunion. (The paperback versions of Bill Tidy's great *Fosdyke Saga* are a case in point.) And what emerges from Humphrey Lyttelton's new book of pieces (which I suddenly realized I had subbed and sent over to the printer because a lot of the material has already appeared in *Punch*) is that if at any time he was banned for life from playing, broadcasting or gastronomy, he could pull his full weight in the community as a writer. Whether he is writing about his father, about his days as a steelworker, about life as a restaurant critic or simply about mucking about, his touch is effortless. his recall of apt experiences formidable and his readability total. If he has not quite the perfection of personal style of a Gwyn Thomas or Basil Boothroyd, it is probably only because he is not a full-time writer; even so, his mock-obituary of himself with which the book starts is by itself a minor humorous classic.

A third of the book is about jazz musicians he has known, but no technical knowledge is needed; these portraits are of people, not of the music they play, and written with the same easy-going, amused affection that makes the remaining two thirds so attractive. By modern standards there is not much harsh realism—the occasional flash of anger, the sadness at Louis's surrender to old age—but then you get the impression that Humph has lived a happy live and prefers to write from that standpoint. It makes for happy reading.

Miles Kington

Next week: Michael Ratcliffe on the Cyril Connolly-Noel Blakiston Letters; Ronald Lewin on Guderian.

Poetry

Ever since those notorious Clark Lectures, 20 years ago, when Robert Graves laid into his contemporaries right and left, reserving a particular knockout for Ezra Pound, there has been something of a tendency for critics to set these two poets up as opposites. If you are a Gravesian, then you mutter that crack about Pound's Chinese ideograms being copied from the nearest tea chest for all you know. If you are a Poundling, you remind people that Graves's contribution to English letters at the time of Pound's trial was to urge publicly that Ezra should be hung. Yet critics who know better—I am thinking especially of G. S. Fraser—have found the merits of these two poets not mutually exclusive. And people who have known both of them—see, for instance, Ronald Duncan's volumes of autobiography—have even put it on record that they were not unalike in personality.

The ideal Christmas present for your poetical nephew, then, to help these civil wars to cease in his troubled mind, would be Ezra Pound's **Selected Poems 1908-1959** (Faber, £3.50 and £1.30) and Robert Graves's **Collected Poems 1975** (Cassell, £8.50). Each book is the working record of a lifetime's devotion to poetry. Curiously, it seems to me that both men hit their peak round about the same moment—Graves with the heart-broken lyrics of lost love which he wrote just prior to *The White Goddess* (1948), and Pound with that superb eighty-first canto out of the Pisan prison-cage:

Pull down thy vanity, it is not man
Made courage, or made order, or made grace,
Pull down thy vanity, I say pull down
Learn of the green world what can be thy place . . .

That sounds a note possibly unique in twentieth century poetry in English. It was a brief magnificence, but the diligent searcher in Pound will find others. I recommend his book in particular for anyone seriously interested in learning the *craft* of verse. Graves has more obvious technique, but it is used to distance his thoughts and feelings, make them somehow smaller, neater, and more bearable. In Pound you catch a man's mind moving, and the poetry is the movement. Of course, that could be awful, and sometimes it is. The worst Pound is much worse than the worst Graves.

Sydney Goodsir Smith's **Collected Poems 1941-1975** (John Calder, £7.50) gathers together the life-work of a Scottish poet who died earlier this year at the age of 59. He deserves to be better known. Smith's greatest achievement is without doubt "Under the Eildon Tree", a series of elegies in which personal and subjective elements are subdued to the myth of Thomas the Rhymer and his seven-year sojourn in the lands of the Queen of Elphame, and in which the mood shifts with remarkable and successful abruptness from the romantic to the self-satirical. MacDiarmid apart, I rate him the finest Scots-writing poet of the century. This book shows, amongst other things how well he had heeded MacDiarmid's slogan, "Not Burns—Dunbar!"

Alan Brownjohn's **A Song of Good Life** (Secker & Warburg, £2.90) deliberately does without fireworks. No verbal pyrotechnics here, but good solid craftsmanship, an honest look at the complexity of human relationships, and one or two poems that nag at the memory—less because of good lines that stand out, as on account of the *absence* of lines that stand out, all being delivered to the reader in the same level tone of uncompromising seriousness. I'm not so very keen on the play, "A Love Song", which pads out the middle, and occasionally a monotony of scene or tone obtrudes—it is usually late afternoon in Mr Brownjohn's world, or late September, or last thing at night, and he'll be sounding tired after a hard day's work—but there is at least one poem here, "The Ship of Death", which is better than anything he has ever published before, and which seems to suggest a level of excellence in him still to be fully explored. Mr Brownjohn is genuinely seeking to write the kind of verse which will cast light on something dark in human nature. The attempt is honourable.

So are the attempts made in two slim volumes by a newcomer, Simon Curtis. These are **Something for Nothing**, a flimsy yellow-covered pamphlet, the first publication of an imprint from 17 Mauldeth Road, Manchester 20, and distributed without a price, and a more accessible book, **On the Abthorpe Road and other Poems** (Davis-Poynter, £2.50). Mr Curtis writes a poetry which is just the other side of common speech. But this is common speech when it is sensitive and truthful:

A walk through the neighbouring churchyard shows
It is a lesson they well demonstrate.
Those cold foreigners, in their mossy rows.
One it is something to have got quite straight.

The awkwardness of that final line is deliberate. It is a way of saying it which, I think, Edward Thomas would not have despised. Mr Curtis is a poet to keep an eye on.

Robert Nye

Two cheers

The Sound of Two Hands Clapping
By Kenneth Tynan
(Cape, £4.95)

It was just over 12 years ago that Kenneth Tynan abandoned regular work as a drama critic to become first a somewhat shadowy figure in the corridors of National Theatre power and then the permissive society's intellectual answer to Paul Raymond; in that time his writing has inevitably been limited by his other work.

Included here (and itself alone almost justifying the book's cover price) is "Nicol Williamson—the Road to the White House", a 15,000-word classic written originally for the *New Yorker* three or four years ago, soon after Tynan had returned from a baroque journey to Washington with Mr Williamson who had been mysteriously bidden to perform his solo show for the then President Nixon. The confusions which arose, and Williamson's inability and/or refusal to cope with White House protocol or such mundane technicalities as rehearsal, are lovingly documented by Tynan in what must be one of the best essays ever written about an actor offstage.

It is followed by a collection of lesser pieces, tributes to Coward and Dietrich and Merman and others in that group of high-definition solo superstars where Tynan finds what he calls his "enthusiasms". A disappointing piece on Eric Morecambe (is it my imagination, or is Tynan only ever at his best when dealing with those entertainers who were functioning as stars when he was still a regular critic?) is followed by a masterly account of Roman Polanski, the five-foot Pole you mightn't want to touch anyone with; much of the rest of the anthology is then taken up with some National Theatre logbook reprints, together with the inevitable essays in praise of bullfighting and pornography, next to acting the longest-lasting of all Tynan's obsessions. There are, too, some unexpected gems including a hitherto unpublished (even in the magazine) *Playboy* interview in which Tynan explains himself circa 1970 to Alan Coren, and a graphic description of the awfulness of the Omar Khayyam Hotel in Cairo.

In short, a wide-ranging collection of reviews of himself and others, but all adding up to one realization: that nothing in Tynan's life has become him like his years as a drama critic. At the risk of teaching my grandfather to throw eggs, the sooner he gets back to theatre reviewing on a regular basis the better for all our Sunday mornings.

Sheridan Morley

1st

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ALAN COREN
published by Robson Books

The ever-interesting topic

Edward Candy

Against Our Will
By Susan Brownmiller
(Secker & Warburg, £4.90)
Prostitutes
By Jeremy Sandford
(Secker & Warburg, £4.50)
Sex and Society
By Martin Seymour-Smith
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Sex and Society is the sixth volume of Twentieth Century Studies, written for the educated reader and based on evidence from well-authenticated sources. *Prostitutes* is the second of a series "designed by the author to add up to a composite portrait of contemporary British people". Since the first volume dealt with gypsies I can't help wondering if Jeremy Sandford isn't guzzling the cakes before the bread and butter. Susan Brownmiller's is a one-off job, belonging to the literature of feminism, and sharing with others in the genre a shrillness of language that actually detracts from the cogency of her argument.

There are two books by men, apologizing for the ways in which men mistreat women. While Ms Brownmiller and Mr Seymour-Smith agree that sex is fundamentally danerous and difficult, Jeremy Sandford achieves a measure of detachment that suggests that he, personally, is less disturbed than either of the others. But, "I've found", he says, "in working on this book, that I've been made sad". So the other two, uncovering more personal pain, are probably nearer the complex truth.

Prostitutes is an easy book to read, not so easy to write about or quote from, since it consists largely of what I don't quite like to call True Confessions—especially as it seems likely that some of the stories are far from true. Sandford covers the field from West End hostess to "cheap skate" in the Midlands, and takes a more cursory glance at the blue film industry and the strip club. His questions are unobtrusive, his comments never crass. Karina, at 18 has four illegitimate children, and her boy friend, who has installed her in a comfortable flat "walked with my Dad to the station . . . and we saw him on to the train and my Dad went off drunk." She reckons she's in heaven, and in his anxiety not to moralize Sandford turns sloppy. "It could be argued that prostitutes look and are young for their age. Working long shifts . . . uses men up in a rough way . . . we don't feel that we have a right to tell them not to do this work. 'A man must be free to go to hell as he chooses.' So also must a woman". But nobody goes to hell alone. Karina has abandoned a girl from the convent where she was taken into care in the West End, having been abandoned there herself by an older girl. The fun wears thin.

Against Our Will is described by its publishers as the definitive book on rape. Tribute must be paid to the author's courageous pertinacity; finding and organizing this terrible material must have been a heartrending chore. She sees her subject in terms of political economy, with psychological factors far less important than the social advantage to men in bonding together to exclude the female and to use her as disposable property. The book is stridently written, and Ms Brownmiller is sometimes chillingly insensitive, as for instance, in her reference to Sylvia Plath on page 327, but the overall view she provides is a valuable corrective to the myth of woman's inherent masochism. She also has the nerve to rap the intellectual left for their desertion of the woman's cause whenever the man involved is coloured or himself a radical: Frantz Fanon is her example, quoting an NLF fighter whose wife had been raped by French soldiers. "If they'd tortured her or knocked out all her teeth . . . I wouldn't have minded." No comment is adequate.

So to Martin Seymour-Smith, who covers as much of the field as can possibly be done in one volume and goes as deep as most readers would care to follow. The general line of his argument can be summed up in his quotation from Erich Fromm: "Thus to satisfy the woman, the man has to prove something, the woman does not." Seymour-Smith believes that our present pre-occupation with physical sexuality is only one symptom of a profound malaise arising from the anxiety of men, which is generated by male fantasies and suppressed memories of the most consistent taboo of all, incestuous union with the mother. Linked to this universal pain of suppression is the acknowledgment, often made in hostile envy, that all women are life-bearing creators, while men can only create life through women.

That the author himself has suffered in the perpetual struggle of the sensitive individual with his social role shows up in such a phrase as "this hideous century" which occurs suddenly and without explanation, in the context of intolerant attitudes towards homosexuality. Equally charged is his reference to "the holy sexism of the nastiest (British) old-woman virtuist of our day." But these are minor lapses in an otherwise wise, kind and scholarly work.

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Guardian Tuesday

SPORT

Football

A last-minute choice at Anfield who has plenty to shout about

By Gerry Harrison

Liverpool 3 Slask 0

Three goals by the 21-year-old Jimmy Case, his first in European football, put Liverpool into the last eight of the Uefa Cup and gave them a 5—1 aggregate victory over the Poles of Wroclaw, last night.

The Case story, in fact, was the *only romance and warmth to be* gleaned from a cold, foggy night *at Anfield in an unbalanced game* which attracted only 17,836 spectators, Liverpool's lowest attendance by some 7,000, for a European Cup tie on their home ground in 12 years.

Case, however, had plenty to shout about. A latecomer to League football, he was a last-minute choice here. He would not have played if Heighway had not yielded to an eleventh-hour throat infection. The original plan was *for Hall to replace Case in mid-*field.

He certainly enjoyed his reprieve although he could have scored half a dozen against the lightweight Silesian side, already 1—2 down after the first leg. Not even a second half reshuffle, putting Erlich in midfield, gave *Slask a moment's dominance. The* sorry statistics of one corner *gained in the eighty-seventh* minute and four shots on target say it all for the outplayed Poles, playing their first season of European football.

A quiet opening 15 minutes, with little penalty-area incident, saw the shaping of the characteristics which were to dominate the outcome. The Poles, *as in that* frozen corner of Silesia a fortnight ago, looked comfortable in possession, but short on *penetration and* power.

The lack of legitimate muscle has never been one of Liverpool's problems and here in the murk and fog of Merseyside, Toshack's ability in the air stood out like a beckoning lighthouse. Slask's coach had been right when he said they would miss their World Cup centre half Zmuda, who has *a groin injury.*

Toshack put in the first dangerous shot in the thirteenth minute; another four minutes brought Liverpool's first corner and then suddenly the Polish resistance *crumbled and Case* started to make a name for him*self. In the twenty-second minute* a fine bit of work by Toshack in beating Balcerzak, the full back, out on the left led to his first goal. The former electrician who received the ball with his back to the goal, wriggled round the sweeper Erlich, and shot right-footed past Kalinowski. This was Liverpool's 100th European goal at Anfield in 12 consecutive years *in the three competitions. More* important, it knocked the stuffing *out of Slask.*

Three minutes later Case hit the post after an excellent flick from Toshack. On the half hour he scored his second. This time he owed the chance to Keegan, who slipped past three defenders and left him a clear shot which Kalinowski could only partially parry. *Within two minutes Case* revealed that his left foot volleying leaves something to be desired as he missed a good chance, again presented by Toshack.

As a light interlude, just before half time, Pawlowski had two attempts at testing Clemence without success. Clearly, in a manner of speaking, their only hope was that the fog should finish it all and there seemed prospects of this as visibility deteriorated rapidly in the second half.

Liverpool, meanwhile, made hay *while the light shone. Case scored* his third goal within 90 seconds *of the restart when Kalinowski, a member* of Poland's World Cup squad, but disguising some of his talents here, could not hold Hall's drive and in nipped Case to polish it off.

The rest was something of a mechanical exercise, with Liverpool anxious to make the most of their freedom in and around the penalty area. Keegan should have



Case (centre) scoring Liverpool's second goal.

scored another from Hall's centre; Case had two more good opportunities, one after the referee had *given a bounce-up only four yards* from the Poles' goal.

After the game, Case revealed he was by no means satisfied with the three goals he scored. "I thought the goal the referee disallowed in the second half was a good one. The goalkeeper dropped the ball, and I put it in. I didn't hear any whistle, and it should either have been a goal or a free-kick. But he gave a bounce-up. If the goals keep going in, I *might change my mind about pre*ferring to play in midfield."

Bob Paisley, the manager, said afterwards: "We were very glad to get it over with. In the last 20 minutes it looked as if it might not finish because of the fog. All week I have been turning over different formations in my mind. But Case is still not up to match fitness, and is running himself in after puncturing a lung earlier this season."

Slask's coach Wladyslaw Zmuda said: "It was very hard, but very fair, and we have no complaints at all."

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, P. Neal, P. Thompson, H. Kennedy (sub, P. Cormack); E. Hughes, K. Keegan, B. Hall, J. Case, J. Toshack, I. Callaghan.
SLASK WROCLAW: Z. Kalinowski; M. Balcerzak, H. Kowalczyk, K. Karpinski, J. Erlich, M. Kopycki, J. Pawlowski, R. Faber, Jurtaft, Z. Garlowski, M. Olesiak (sub, J. Chwilowski), J. Sibis.
Referee: C. Gussoni (Italy).

Colin Bell, of Manchester City, is back in full training for the first time since he injured his knee in the fourth round League Cup tie against Manchester United on November 12. Bell, out of the side for five games, has set a target of the League Cup semi-final round against Middlesbrough next month for his return.

Fred Griffiths, Manchester City's physiotherapist, said: "He has been a revelation because it was one of the worst injuries for a footballer. It was his dedication and approach that helped.

Rugby Union

Australians cruise to ninth victory

By Peter Marson

Southern Cties 14 Australians 33

The Australians cruised to the ninth victory of their tour at Weston Turville, Aylesbury, yesterday when they beat Southern Counties by three goals, three tries and a penalty goal to two tries and two penalty goals. The splendidly rural atmosphere surrounding Aylesbury's club besides the Chiltern Hills afforded the Australians the opportunity to pick up the threads in a relaxed way following the tenseness of their first international at Murrayfield on Saturday last.

An enthusiastic gathering, many standing, others seated atop bales of straw spread themselves evenly around the touchlines, and latecomers were obliged to use their initiative to secure a position on the last vantage point, the pavilion's roof. It was a drab, grey, misty, day, but thankfully windless and dry with the pitch in admirable shape. Eisenhauer, the Australian lock forward who had dislocated his shoulder in the second match of the tour, was reunited with his fellows in the pack, and seven of the side to have played against Scotland turned out under their captain and scrum half John Hipwell.

In this present success, the Australians' seventh victory in the last eight matches, McLean made a notable contribution helping himself to 13 points from a try, a penalty goal and three conversions. If in this performance the Australians moved easily along predictable lines, then it would be true to say also that Southern Counties put in a highly commendable display and contributed fully to an entertaining and enjoyable game. It would be pertinent at this point, I think, to make reference of the excellence of Norman Sanson's refereeing.

The Australians led at the half-way mark by 13 points to seven, with McKid laying the foundations to victory early in the first half with the first of six tries. This had been born at a lineout where Cornelson's catch and Hipwell's pass set a speedy threequarter line in motion. A scrisp round of passing ended with Hipwell in support and Pearse and Ryan, too, before the centre dived to score wide out on the left. Clive Rees then made a darting, snipe-like run up the centre of the field and when he was obstructed Richards landed a penalty goal from in front of the posts some 35 yards out.

A splendid tackle by Richards now halted a dangerous thrust by Counties' left wing Phillips's little run and kick ahead Rees the chance to gather a timel bounce, and his speed and swer had the Australians wobbling an groping in vain. Again, Ray we up for his pass and Maxwell, to and he went like a train for t corner. Groom fired Counties last salvo with a penalty goa but by then the Australians wer winning well and after McLea Batch and Weatherstone h scored tries, the first convert by McLean, McKid, Lambi Finnanane and Hindmarsh com bined to bring the last try Pearse, and with a splendid ki from the touchline McLean co verted.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES: G. Richa (Wasps); C. Rees (London Welsh), Rae (Richmond), D. Hughes (Coventry), S. Maxwell (Bedford), Phillips (Saracens), M. Gro (Oxford), R. Fairclough (Saracens), Barker (Bedford), H. Jones (London Welsh), C. Hooker (Bedford), Black (Wasps), L. Riddle (Saracens), J. Vaughan (London Welsh), D. Ja son (Bedford).

AUSTRALIANS: P. E. McLe P. C. Batch, W. A. McKid, Westertone, J. R. Ryan, J. C. Hi marsh, J. N. B. Hipwell (Cappa S. C. Maddengall, C. M. Carter S. C. Finnane, G. S. Eisenhau R. A. Smith, J. K. Lambie, Cornelsen, G. K. Pearse.

Referee: N. R. Sanson (Scotlan

Eleven points inside five minutes upset Surrey

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Surrey 14 Middlesex 20

An interval lead of 10—9 at *Roehampton last evening* raised Surrey's hopes of causing a final upset in the South East division of the county championship. But, to all intents and purposes, their hash was settled when Middlesex, with two tries by their chunky wing three-quarter Lambert, scored 11 points in five minutes, midway through the second half.

So Middlesex, without any great conviction, but raising their game in the second period, *finished on top of the pile by* a dropped goal, three penalty goals, and two tries, to two penalty goals and two tries. They now qualify for their first semi-final round in four seasons—against North Midlands at Moseley on February 7.

For half an hour there was not a great deal to note beyond the kicking of goals. Whibley and Hiller exchanged short range penalties, both of them for ruck offences, whereupon Whibley landed another, for foot up in a scrummage, and missed two others well within his compass. Wilson then dropped a goal from a nicely controlled scrummage heel to stretch the Middlesex lead to 9—3.

Surrey, however, produced, on the stroke of the interval, the best *flowing rugby of the first half,* first when a "miss" play and a *long pass by Tikoisuva* gave Hughes the chance of a sparkling outside break. Then Surrey won a scrummage, Hughes was tackled in midfield, and Weston spun the rucked ball far out on the right for Tikoisuva, with a lovely piece of acceleration, to shoot through from just inside the 25. Hiller's attempted conversion hit a post.

These movements alone made Surrey worth their 10—9 lead at half-time. Tikoisuva proved himself a sharp and inventive deputy for Bennett at stand-off half, and Hiller, with impeccable judgment, unfolded most of the versatile skills of his palmiest era. Middlesex certainly flourished in the lineout where Ralston, so ill-used by his regional selectors, had a most productive evening against the younger Mantell. Wasps' New Zealander, the lanky Rickett, was another source of good supply at the front.

After Biggar had been replaced on a Surrey flank by Legg, Middlesex began the second half with a switch by Birkett that would have led to a try for Rees had the Scottish centre not delayed his pass in taking a fine cover tackle by Hearn.

After 19 minutes, however, the flying Rees—he is distinctly quick—dashed out of defence to be laid out by a high tackle from Hammond. The ball went loose, Ripley reached down from a great *height to retrieve it well, and* Friell sent Lambert pounding clear

Whibley could not convert the try, but kicked a 30-yard goal when Grant was penalized at a ruck. Then Lambert conjured his second try out of nothing, with another storming burst. Lawson had initiated a short side thrust which looked to have been snuffed out, but Lambert somehow found room by the touchline to accelerate away.

That made it 20-10, and Surrey's chance of reprieve was not improved when Hiller blotted his hitherto honourable escutcheon by stubbing a penalty from comfortable range.

The last Surrey try, by way of consolation, came as late as could be but still was a good one. Hammond came in from the left wing to set up Tikoisuva with a crash ball, Hughes *scythed diagonally* left, the hooker, Smith, supported him on the outside and Dickens sent in Grant by the flag.

Kent illuminate the gloom in match of low quality

By Alan Gibson

Sussex 13 Kent 26

Not much depended on this match at Eastbourne, except local rivalry which, to be sure, is always keen between these counties. Whether they meet at cricket, *football, bowls or stoolball there* is always an extra impulse to do well, an extra wrinkle in the forehead.

I am told that the ladies' stool-ball contests are specially fierce, fierce as Bailey's Brow which, I should explain, is one of the hills near Eastbourne. When it was pointed out to me through the twilight mist, it certainly had a look of Trevor Bailey playing relentlessly forward to a bouncer from Miller.

I had never been to Eastbourne for rugby before. It is a good, well run and hospitable club. Eleven of the Sussex side came from clubs within the county, which gives an indication of how the game is flourishing there. They should be a large power in the championship in a few years.

Yesterday, however, Kent gave them a beating by three goals and two tries to a try and three penalty goals. One cannot argue with five tries against one. It w not a match of high quality—t afternoon was too cold and t dim to make passing moveme easy—but Kent nevertheless ma aged to illuminate the gloom fr time to time.

Their tries were scored by Mo after the full back had joined t line; Cooke, after an excelle move which had changed directi twice; Sibley, after the back r had, by passing, made most the ground; Mort, again, turni up on the wrong wing after t Sussex defence had been put utter confusion—and Trotter, aft another movement in which fo wards and backs combined. Kibb made the conversions.

For Sussex, York kicked thr penalty goals and Rudd scored try from a maul near the lin The Sussex forwards had be pushing Kent in the first half b were being pushed by them in t second, as tends to happen to fo wards when they win the ball a still find themselves trailing bac

It occurred to me that Suss were trying, in the current fashio tactical ploys above their abilit It does not matter which numb one dials, it is no help if the lig are down.

Ajax knocked out as Helling misses a penalty

No country has more than one representative after the third round of the Uefa Cup was completed last night. Indeed, both the Russian teams were knocked out after losing heavily in the first leg. The survivors are from Belgium, Bulgaria, England, East Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain.

Ajax, of Amsterdam, Europe's aristocrats only two years ago, went out on penalties. They led 2—1 after the first leg against Levski Spartak of Bulgaria. But in Sofia, Levski, in turn, won 2—1 and with extra time failing to break the deadlock the contest went into a penalty competition.

Pavel Panov, who scored both goals for Levski, scored a third, and Geels, who scored the Ajax goal, repeated the effort from the spot. But his colleague, Helling, missed his penalty, the fourth to be taken, and Ajax lost 8—6 on aggregate.

In Italy, AS Roma, 0—1 down to FC Bruges, of Belgium, conceded a second half goal by Raoul Lambert, a striker, who was hurt in the first leg, and lost 2—0 on aggregate. Their compatriots, AC Milan, found the four-goal lead with which they travelled to the Crimea enough to see them through against Spartak Moscow, who were almost as far from home as their visitors.

Viktor Papayev raised faint Russian hopes with a goal in the 61st minute but by the time Evgeni Lovchev scored Spartak's second there were only six minutes left. Their neighbours, Torpedo, who also switched their home leg south to the Black Sea coast, pulled back two of the three goals, by which they had trailed Dynamo Dresden, within 23 minutes.

But the East Germans put themselves beyond reach with a goal from Heidler with 20 minutes to go. Torpedo picked up a late consolation goal and were left to reflect on a penalty missed by Petrenko only four minutes after the start.

Barcelona's 3—1 home leg lead over Vasas soon looked impregnable in Budapest when Johan Cruyff laid on a fourth goal after 16 minutes. He mesmerized three defenders near the corner flag, beat the goalkeeper with his cross and the diminutive Fortes stabbed the ball in. It proved to be the only goal and Barcelona went through 4—1 on aggregate.

Tottenham at last in top half of table

By Norman de Mesquita

Tottenham 2 Everton 2

Everton were far from popular at White Hart Lane last night. They antagonised the home crowd before the game started by requiring nine changes to be made to the printed programme when two would have sufficed. Their fierce tackling in the first half and their winning of a point upset the White Hart Lane crowd even more.

But the point gained by Tottenham was enough to take them into the top half of the first division. Those who remember the famed "glory days" probably wonder why any mention needs to be made of a relatively mundane statistical fact. But it is something like two years since Tottenham last found themselves in such an exalted position.

As recently as mid-September, they were twentieth, but since then they have suffered only one defeat in 17 league and cup matches. Everton's recent record—four points out of the last 14—is, on the other hand, far from encouraging.

Tottenham made all the early running with Neighbour particularly causing the Everton defence some uneasy moments. The visitors tried the offside trap without success and, on one occasion, their goalkeeper, Davies, ran more than 10 yards outside his penalty area to chest the ball down and then kick clear. He was not so effective in the twenty-fifth minute when Pratt took an inswinging corner on the left and the ball went inside the near post to give Tottenham an interval lead they just about deserved.

Everton started the second half with a more positive approach and Jennings did well to save a Hamilton shot from close in. But he had no chance when Latchford's shot was deflected to Telfer, whose header curled over Jennings and just under the crossbar. Six minutes later, Everton were ahead. Jones centred from the left and Latchford scored with a fine glancing header.

Tottenham fought back well, though, and after Perryman and Pratt had gone close, Duncan headed the equalizer. The goal was made by Coates, who latched on to some loose play by Bernard and centred from the left with pinpoint accuracy. The remaining 20 minutes saw a lot of midfield endeavour, two substitutions and a caution for Gary Jones after a stupid tackle on Osgood.

It was a disappointing result for Tottenham, of course, but obviously delighted Everton. Their second half performance made them worth a point and if they had been as positive in the first half as they became in the second, perhaps they would have taken two. It seems a great waste of such talented players as Hamilton, Latchford, Telfer and others to make them play to a system that appears to have limited horizons.

Tottenham, as we know, nowadays run faster than they have ever done before. But speed is not everything and their game cries out for a sobering influence. In the context of their present style, Coates is supreme and there was a roar of expectancy every time he embarked on one of his runs.

The most encouraging aspect of Tottenham's current run of success must be the continued emergence of their younger players. Osgood, obviously benefiting from playing alongside Young, is showing steady progress and Jones, forever harrying the Everton defence last night, is a truly exciting player to watch.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Jennings; T. Naylor, C. Knowles, J. Pratt, W. Young, K. Osgood, R. Coates (sub N. McNab), S. Perryman, J. Duncan, C. Jones, Neighbour.
EVERTON: D. Davies; T. Darracott, S. Seargeant (sub M. Buckley), M. Bernard, R. Kenyon, M. Lyons, B. Hamilton, M. Dobson, B. Latchford, G. Telfer, G. Jones.
Referee: D. Nippard (Hampshire).

Defeat that could do West Ham some good

By Michael Archer

West Ham 0 AC Fiorentina 1

This was supposed to be just the extra taste of *European football* that West Ham United needed as an appetiser for the quarter-final round of the Cup Winners' Cup in March. Sadly the second leg of this Anglo Italian Cup Winners' *Cup final—a straight* challenge game that has lain dormant for four years—underlined the task they will face. Maybe their defeat, only the third at home this season, will be good for them in the long run. Certainly the failure to win Gigi Peronace's renovated challenge match will hardly cause heartbreak. But the manner of the defeat was all too *familiar*, even against a side in the bottom half of the Italian first division and without four key players.

West Ham, as so many English sides have done before against Continental opposition, ran, harried and chased relentlessly, but in the end were beaten with an economy of effort. The story is told in the count of corners: West Ham 12, Fiorentina 0.

The work rate of Holland, Paddon and Brooking gave West Ham all the possession one could have asked, but from it came little but a ceaseless stream of crosses, never from behind the defence, which were almost without exception gobbled up by Fiorentina's big back four.

Holland could perhaps have changed the course of things early on if he had hit the target instead of the roof of the stand from 12 yards following Paddon's long throw-in. As it was, in the nineteenth minute Speggiorin, who had twice shown the power of his left foot, was given the drop on McDowell by a pass from inside the Fiorentina half and Day never had a chance. At the other end, Jennings should have capitalized on a rare slip by Martini and a Lampard free kick had the gangling Mattolini at full stretch. But the two best chances came after the break. If Paddon's left-wing cross had found Holland's head properly he could not have missed from four yards and Curbishley, a substitute, met a Brooking centre beautifully in full stride but volleyed wide.

Don Revie, who was looking for World Cup points from the Italians, saw the most obvious one in the shape of Antognoni. His international skill shone through in midfield on a night when West Ham hammered themselves senseless.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; J. McDowell (sub K. Coleman), F. Lampard, P. Holland, T. Taylor, K. Lock, A. Taylor, G. Paddon, B. Jennings, T. Brooking, J. Ayris (sub A. Curbishley).
AC FIORENTINA: M. Mattolini; G. Galdiolo, A. Tendi, E. Pellegrini, M. Dolo Martini, S. Beatrice, C. Desolati, C. Merlo, G. Guerini, G. Antognoni, W. Speggiorin (sub C. Bresciani).
Referee: J. Keizer (Netherlands).

Wembley offered to Wales

Wales have been offered to play at Wembley in the first leg of the quarter-final round of the European championship. Trevor Morris, the secretary of the Welsh Foot*ball Association, said yesterday* that the authorities had offered to put the ground at Wales's disposal for the game to be played on either April 24 or May 22.

Wembley officials have offered to make all arrangements for the game and have pointed out that Wales could more than double the money they could take in gate receipts at Cardiff or Wrexham. *They also pointed out that London* is now only a couple of hours away from South Wales by road and train.

Compared with Wembley's capacity of 100,000, that of Ninian Park in Cardiff is about 50,000 and at the Racecourse Ground in Wrexham, 30,000. Mr Morris said that the decision rested with the FAW council, although Wales did need money to improve shaky finances. "With that in mind, it might be foolhardy not to capitalize on the current success of the Welsh international side."

"The prospect of playing the game at Wembley looks attractive, but to play the game outside Wales would, in my opinion, be selling our birthright and national pride for a piece of gold", he said.

Yesterday's results and scorers

Ucfa Cup

Third round, second leg

AS Roma (0) 0 FC Bruges (0) 1
40,000 Lambert
Bruges won 2—0 on aggregate

FC Porto 2 SV Hamburg 1
Julio Cubillas Reimann
Hamburg win 3—2 on aggregate.

Levski (1) 2 Ajax (0) 1
Panov (2) Geels, 60,000
Levski won 3—3 on penalties. Aggregate tied at 3—3.

Liverpool (2) 3 Slask (0) 0
Case (3) 17,836
Liverpool won 5—1 on aggregate

Torpedo (2) 3 Dynamo Dresden (1) 1
Dikkiarev (2) Heidler
Dynamo won 4—3 on aggregate

Spartak (0) 2 AC Milan (0) 0
Papayev 50,000
Lovchev
Milan won 4—2 on aggregate

Slal Mielec (0) 2 Inter Bratislava (0) 0
Sekulski
Iskras 14,000
Slal won 2—1 on aggregate

Vasas (0) 0 Barcelona (0) 1
22,500 Fortes
Barcelona won 4—1 on aggregate

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION. Celtic 1, Hibernian 1.
OTHER MATCHES: Leicester 10, Nottingham 9; Reading University 3, Bristol University 13; National Westminster Bank 0, Old Brockhams 32; Ealing 22, Lanner University 0.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bryanston 12, Campbell College, Belfast 0; Lofts 6, Chesnunt 23; Dulwich College 38, Marlston Castle 7; Haileybury 17, Glenalmond 10; King William's College (IOM) 11, Birkenhead 9; Loretto 14, Millfield 8; Rhymes Park 17, Stowe 0; Reeds 22, Rugby 7; St. Dunstan's 7, D. L. Rehman's (A) 9; Stonyhurst 0, Ashville 3; Warwick 30, Abingdon 0.

First division

Tottenham (1) 2 Everton (0) 2
Pratt, Duncan Telfer,
18,633 Latchford

Anglo-Italian Cup

West Ham (0) 0 Fiorentina (1) 1
11,649 Speggiorin
Fiorentina won 2-0 on aggregate.

RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Southern Division 14, Australians 33.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Eastern Counties 12, Hampshire 8; Sussex 13, Kent 26; Surrey 14, Middlesex 20.

South East

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Middlesex	5	5	0	198	37	10
Surrey	5	3	2	138	63	6
Eastern Counties	5	3	2	101	94	6
Kent	5	2	3	84	111	4
Sussex	5	1	4	57	146	2
Hampshire	5	0	5	37	166	0

COUNTY MATCH: Huntingdonshire and Peterborough v. Norfolk 11.
WELSH CUP: Second round: Briscoes 14, Aldersley 9.
FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round replay: Nuneaton Borough 1, Corby Town 1 (after extra time).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Kettering 1, Hereford 0 (abandoned after 63min. fog).
LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Yeovil 1, Dorchester 1.
IRISH CITY CUP: Final: Bangor 0, Coleraine 0 (after extra time, Bangor won 3-1 on penalties).
SCHOOLS FIXTURES: Birds Trophy: Final: Hampton GS 2, Greenshaw 0. Inner London Palmer Trophy: Holland Park 1, Highbury Grove 0 (after extra time). Other matches: Brentwood 3, Newport 3. Haberdashers 1, Dr Challoner's GS 1.
HOCKEY: Kingston GS 0, Hockey Association XI 5; RAF Hendon 2, Slitor Wing 2.

Table tennis

Russians may have come too late

The Russian nominations for the Norwich Union international table tennis championships at Brighton next month were today received in England two days late. The English Table Tennis Association have to decide, since the draw has already been made, whether the entries should be accepted or not.

The problem is a particularly difficult one because the Russian party of four players includes the holders of the men's and women's singles titles, Anatoly Strokatov, and Elmira Antonian. Charles Wyles, the chairman of the association, John Wright the championship referee, and other officials will discuss the problem and announce their decision tomorrow.

When the draw was made on Monday Mr Wright said that, in the event of the subsequent receipt of the Russian entries, it was unlikely it would be possible to accept them. But the Russians are a big attraction and in the cause of friendly relations this decision could be reversed.

Cricket

MADRAS: Sri Lanka, 1st D. Hoon 61, S. Venkataraghavan 3 for 11) and 108; South Zone, 307 and 68 for 5. South Zone won by 5 wkts.

Motor racing

McLaren's new man will hunt Ferraris next year

By A Special Correspondent

James Hunt, out of a job when Hesketh racing withdrew recently, will drive for the McLaren team in the world championship next season. Hunt, who won this year's Dutch Grand Prix at Zandvoort, to give Hesketh racing their only world championship victory, will be at Silverstone this morning for his first try-out in a McLaren M23.

For his acclimatization exercise he will be in the cockpit of the car which Emerson Fittipaldi drove to such effect to finish second in this year's final championship round at Watkins Glen. Since then the car has been modified in detail and weighs some 25lb less. As a further boost to performance, output of the Cosworth-Ford DFV engine has been increased, though the extent of the improvement is not being revealed by Teddy Mayer, a director of McLaren Racing.

Mr Mayer said yesterday that he was particularly pleased to have signed Hunt, since he was one of two drivers he would have considered had Fittipaldi decided to retire. (The other was this year's world champion Niki Lauda.) Fittipaldi has joined his brother in the Copersucar team. "From what I know of James, he should be easy to work with as he is a driver dedicated to winning, and that's what counts at McLaren", he said. "I think we have a very real possibility of capturing the world championships next season."

Sponsorship for the McLaren effort will continue to come from Marlboro, the cigarette firm, and Texaco are expected to confirm continuing assistance for the team in 1976. Patrick Duffeler, a director of the team, said in London yesterday: "We unexpectedly lost a driver of great talent in twice world champion Emerson Fittipaldi and replacing him so late in the year was a challenge. We wanted a top line driver for a car which, when last tested at Paul Ricard, proved very competitive, but we also needed someone who could work well with the team and Jochen Mass. It was the logical choice and we were fortunate that James had suddenly become free."

Hunt is delighted at the prospect of driving for such a professional team and thinks there is a good chance of beating Ferrari in 1976. "Our hope", he said, "is that if we are slightly more competitive we can push them into making the sort of mistakes which they made in 1974. We are not totally overwhelmed by the suggestion of Ferrari's superiority, but I think we have to finish consistently in order to beat them."

For the Record

Squash rackets

WEMBLEY: British amateur championships: Second qualifying round: I. R. G. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) beat K. Richards (Australia) 9—7, 9—5, 9—6; R. E. G. Colburn beat A. Hough 8—10, 9—4, 9—5, 4—9, 10—8; J. C. Yorke-Long beat G. B. Edwards 7—9, 9—5, 10—8; N. H. Stewart beat Nizam Din (Afghanistan) 9—0, 9—1, 9—3; J. G. Kingston beat G. Morgan 9—4, 9—6, 9—3, 9—2, 10—9; A. G. Sims beat P. Scully 10—9, 9—3, 9—5; G. Stanier (S. Africa) beat T. W. Edelman (Zambia) 9—1, 9—4, 9—7; T. B. Connor beat M. Chandra (Pakistan) 9—6, 9—2, 9—0; C. Blackwood (NZ) beat S. Zaman (Pakistan) 9—5, 9—1, 9—2; N. B. Drysdale beat K. E. Randell 9—7, 9—5, 9—6; C. Mustker (S. Africa) beat J. E. Cottingham 9—3, 9—7, 9—5; N. D. T. Martin beat V. Q. Irvine (NZ) 9—7, 9—2, 9—1; W. Andreas (US) beat C. R. Wheeler 9—1, 9—3, 9—4; M. Helal (Egypt) beat T. Ansell (Australia) 9—10, 9—0, 9—1, 10—9; R. Bruce-Lockhart beat M. Khan (Pakistan) 9—3, 9—2, 9—1; L. Leiner (Sweden) beat J. W. Beattie 9—2, 10—9, 9—1; A. P. Dwyer beat J. M. Galt 9—4, 9—4, 9—0; D. Colquhoun beat M. H. Tennant 9—7, 9—4, 9—6; R. G. (Pakistan) beat C. T. Carr 9—1, 9—0, 9—0; J. S. Palmer beat P. (Australia) 9—5, 9—1, 9—5; F. Morris beat R. Devonport (S. Africa) 9—6, 9—1, 7—9, 9—1; Ivent (Sweden) beat G. Dunn 9—2, 7—9, 9—1, 9—2; F. Ekerst (Sweden) beat E. B. Harris 9—7, 9—5, 9—1; Sier (Canada) beat R. H. Maddocks 9—6, 9—7, 9—5; R. H. Carter beat D. N. Burford 9—7, 9—4, 9—5; M. N. Wilson beat M. T. Weir 9—3, 10—8, 9—4; P. L. Kam beat M. W. Brocken 9—7, 9—5.

Golf

RABAT: Moroccan grand prix: First round: 70, T. Aaron (US); 71, Edwards (US); 72, W. Casper (US), R. Cerrudo (US), J. Garaialde (France); 73, T. Horton (GB), Benson (US), C. Harmon (US), A. Gallardo (Spain), B. Pascal (France); Other GB scores: 76, Bembridge; 77, D. McClelland; 78, Wood, M. Gregson.

Skiing

Austrian girl in the lead after downhill success

Aprica, Italy, Dec 10.—Austria upset all predictions by dominating the women's World Cup downhill here today. Austrian skiers took the first two places and five finished in the top 10. Nine were also placed among the top 20 finishers.

The Austrian performance eclipsed Switzerland, the favourites, and refuted the theory that Austria's strength would decline on the retirement of the world champion Anne-Marie Moser (nee Proell).

Taking up the mantle of the legendary Mrs Moser today was the diminutive 21-year-old Brigitte Totschnig from Radstadt, near Filzmoos, who achieved her first World Cup win. She produced a breath-taking performance over the tricky 2,566-yard Palablone course, with its sharp 700-yard drop and 34 gates, to finish in one minute, 47.49 seconds—0.36 seconds ahead of Elfi Deufl, also of Austria.

Although an often brilliant performer in training, Miss Totschnig suffered badly from nerves. She had been disappointing in actual races and last year Austria relegated her to the European Cup. "But last summer I read a book called *How to Succeed* and that gave me a lot of confidence", she said today. "Everything went perfectly and I had no problems. I skied even better than in training."

Cindy Nelson, of the United States, was third today.

"I was surprised near the bottom because they'd iced over the course and I wasn't prepared for it", she said. "But I expected to be on form only in January so I'm quite happy."

Switzerland's hopes first crumbled when the time-keeper announced Miss Zurbriggen's result and immediately afterwards the favourite, Marie-Therese Nadig, went crashing off the course.

Miss Zurbriggen, flashing down on her huge 7ft 3.75in skis, set the day's best intermediate time in 41.89 seconds, but she found conditions difficult in the final section and finished fourth in 1:48.16. "I really suffered on the bottom half of the course. My skis were knocking together on the ice," she said.

Miss Nadig, who was fastest in practice, crashed on the last but one bend after setting the fourth best intermediate time. "I slightly lost my balance, recovered, but then hit a hole and went out of control," Miss Nadig said. She was not injured.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL: 1, B. Totschnig (Austria), 1min 47.49sec; 2, E. Deufl (Austria), 1:47.85; 3, C. Nelson (US), 1:47.91; 4, B. Zurbriggen (Switzerland), 1:48.16; 5, N. Soiess (Austria), 1:48.21; 6, I. Eagle (W Germany), 1:48.47; 7, M. Kaserer (Austria), 1:48.87; 8, F. Roevier (France), 1:48.92; 9, W. Drexel (Austria), 1:49.10; 10, R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 1:49.21.
STANDINGS (after three events): 1, B. Totschnig (Austria), 30pts; 2, R. Zurbriggen (Switzerland), 36; 3, I. Eagle (W Germany), 26; 4, L. Serrand (Switzerland), 25; 5, C. Nelson (US), 21; R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 21; E. Deufl (Austria), 21; M. Kaserer (Austria), 21; 9, M. Nadig (Switzerland), 15; 10, L. Cochrane (US), 11; N. Soiess (Austria), 11; F. Lubaeser (Austria), 8; 13, E. Mittermaier (W Germany), 8; 14, B. Clifford (Canada), 8.—Reuter.



Brigitte Totschnig of Austria, carried on her skis after winning the World Cup downhill event.

PGPUCL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION
CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS
All dividends are subject to rescrutiny
FOR MATCHES PLAYED DECEMBER 6th, 1975

VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL
TOP WINNERS THIS WEEK SHARE
£229,931
FOR 8 GOES a PENNY
INCLUDING MR A ZARRO OF BRADWELL £67,546 AND MRS M BARTON OF BARNSLEY £64,923
8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE—5 DIVIDENDS
23 pts £30,627.30
22½ pts £2,043.25
22 pts £223.60
21½ pts £31.50
21 pts £11.15
FOR 1p
Nothing Barred 4 DRAWS £13.25
Nothing Barred 9 HOMES £49.25
Nothing Barred 5 AWAYS £12.00
3 HOME TEAMS (Failing to Score) .. £9.30
3 AWAY TEAMS (Scoring 2 or more) .. £1.35
All dividends except Treble Chance declared to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission for 22nd November 1975—33 8%

LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL
This week ANOTHER RECORD SHARE-OUT
£391,524
including FIVE TOP WINNERS
TREBLE CHANCE-THE ONLY POOL PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS
23 PTS (Max.)...£114,884·60
22½ PTS.....£10,637·45
22 PTS.....£2,101·55
21½ PTS.....£150·45
21 PTS.....£44·00
20½ PTS.....£13·40
4 DRAWS.....£15·25
10 HOMES.....£810·50
4 AWAYS.....£3·00
EASIER 6.....£50·50
Treble Chance dividends to units of 5p. Above dividends to units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission 22nd Nov. 1975—30·7%

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Racing

Richards can add to total at two meetings

By Jim Snow

The number of shopping days before Christmas may not greatly concern Gordon Richards, but he will be aware that there are days of racing and that he has even chance of reaching his half century by December 25. This was his self-imposed target at the start of the season, and looking further ahead he wanted to reach the 100 mark. A double at Teesside Park on Tuesday took his total to 43, and he had another winner at Worcester yesterday. Associated with most of his winners is the Irish-born Jonjo O'Neill, stylish and strong in a finish, and a thoughtful and highly intelligent jockey in the planning of his tactics. Several times this season I have seen him come from a long way back, with a smooth and steady run in the last quarter mile to take the lead approaching the last fence or hurdle, and clinch matters on the run in.

One of his best races was in the Cheltenham Trial Hurdle when on Sea Pigeon he made up his ground coming down the hill as Comedy of Errors followed the New Zealand horse, Navigation, towards the last hurdle. Gordon Richards had instructed O'Neill to make a forward move at the same time that Comedy of Errors made his, and the plan worked just as trainer and jockey had hoped. Sea Pigeon is not always an easy ride as he has shown on one or two occasions on the flat and over hurdles that he loses interest when the crunch comes. But at Cheltenham he beat Navigation by half a length and had Comedy of Errors, twice winner of the Champion Hurdle, six lengths away third.

O'Neill showed his judgment and his patience to sit and wait behind as Navigation went a dozen lengths clear, and going extremely well as he went down the hill. Then he took Sea Pigeon up on the inside to pass Comedy of Errors at the last hurdle and caught Navigation on the uphill run to the winning post some 100 yards away. It was the sort of riding and coolness that has taken O'Neill to the top of the jockey's table.

It might have been expected that Gordon Richards would have several runners at Carlisle today, as the course is only 25 miles away from his stable. However, only Greystoke Rambler represents him in the Heads Nook Novices Steeplechase (2.30). This six-year-old, considered by Richards to be up to Cheltenham class, has won two of his three races over fences, and he will start a strong favourite to add another point to the score of Richards and O'Neill.

There will be five runners only in the chief race, the Crown and Mitre Christmas Steeplechase, sponsored by the hotel in the city that is familiar to many who break their journey north in Carlisle. But small though the field is for the three-mile handicap worth £1,025, a big prize for Carlisle, it could be that all five will be closely bunched as they come round the final right-handed bend to tackle the severe uphill finish.



Nothing infirm about Dad's Army (right), advancing to victory at Worcester.

Ron Barry's mount, Forest King, has won three of his last four races, all novice events. Ken Oliver's Tregarron has not won this season but he has run well in his three races, and on the minimum mark of 10 st are Drumbo and Treble Kay. They might go close, but victory should go to Glanford Brigg from Jack Hardy's Nottinghamshire stable. He has the class and the stamina to carry his 12st 7lb to his third victory this season. This is the weight he carried successfully at Leicester and Market Rasen last month, and with Martin Blackshaw again in the saddle, he should give the weight to Tregarron and Forest King.

Last season, Glanford Brigg won twice over three miles, and the previous season he had six victories in 12 outings, but much the best performance he gave was in the Gold Cup at Cheltenham. For a horse barely out of the novice class, he ran a great race to be fourth to Ten Up, Soothsayer, and Bula after leading these three top class stayers for nearly three miles. Gold Cup horses do not make a habit of going to Carlisle in their preparation for Cheltenham's great race, but Glanford Brigg has won his two races for Blackshaw under 12 st 7 lb so comfortably that Hardy has decided not to let a thousand pound prize slip by when it looks as though the horse will not be hard pressed to give the weight to his rivals.

Those who are at Carlisle this afternoon will get full value for seeing Glanford Brigg in action. He is a spectacular horse and a bold jumper, and like Easby Abbey and Tingle Creek, he sets a tremendous gallop from the start, no matter what weight he is carrying, and he leaves it to the other horses to try and catch him.

Rozinante, three times a winner over the *Carlisle* course, and in his last two races successful at *Wetherby and Hexham*, is preferred to Ken Oliver's consistent six-year-old Fidler on the Hoof in the Corby Handicap Steeplechase (12.30). For the two divisions of the Caldbeck Novices Hurdle, Lord Blue (1.30) and Victor's Slave (3.0) make most appeal. Lord Blue, ridden by Michael Dickinson for his father's Gisburn (Lancashire) stable, won by four lengths at Wolverhampton three weeks ago, and Victor's Slave, also from the Dickinson stable, had eight lengths to spare at Market Rasen last month.

Besides running Greystoke Rambler at Carlisle, Gordon Richards sends two horses down from Cumbria to the Midlands. At Uttoxeter he may have two winners, Westby Lad in the Countryman's Steeplechase (2.15) and Kirwaugh in the Cubley Handicap Hurdle (3.15). Westby Lad won by 10 lengths at Haydock Park before he fell the following week at Leicester, and Kirwaugh might now be coming to his best on the form he has shown in finishing fourth and second in his last two races.

Hard Cash, winner of two races within a week at the end of November at Towcester and Haydock Park, carries a 5lb penalty in the December Handicap Steeplechase (1.45), but this takes him up to only 10 st 5 lb. I take him to win from Stan Mellor's top weight, Third Redeemer. Another runner from Tony Dickinson's Lancashire stable, Young Somers, has won his last two races in good style at Leicester and Wolverhampton, and is likely to keep up his run in the Kingestone Amateur Riders Steeplechase (12.45) probably at the expense of State Visitor.

Mrs Jenny Pitman, with five winners in her first season as a public trainer, is one person hoping that the next Grand National will not be run at Aintree. After Gylippus had confirmed Sandown Park superiority over Tudor View and Esban with a fine display of jumping and stamina in the Long Haul Handicap Steeplechase at Worcester yesterday, Mrs Pitman said: "He will go for the Grand National as long as it is not run at Aintree. He's too young for that course yet."

In the meantime Gylippus will have a rest, but the Welsh Grand National at Chepstow in February is one target on his programme. Bryan Smart, aged 19, the son of a Barnsley miner, sent Gylippus ahead four from home and was always too strong for Tudor View.

Acquaint, who made an impressive first appearance over jumps in the third leg of the Novices' Hurdle, could have a busy schedule next March. He could find himself in the £6,500 final of the Panama Cigar Hurdle at Chepstow on March 13, and a fortnight later make a reappearance on the flat at Doncaster for the Lincoln. He is already quoted ante-post second favourite for this event.

The mount on Acquaint went to an amateur, Nick Henderson, who celebrated his 25th birthday in perfect style. Mr Henderson, assistant trainer to Fred Winter, jumped the 7-4 favourite ahead two out, and this versatile performer cantered clear. Elpro came with a strong late run but could not make a real challenge. Fred Winter said: "Acquaint did it nicely. He jumps well and loves the soft. The only question was whether he'd get the trip. I'd like to qualify him for the Panama Cigar Hurdle".

STATE OF GOING (official): Uttoxeter: Good to firm. Carlisle: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Devon: Good.

Carlisle programme

12.30 CORBY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £577: 2m)

2210-12 **Knock Twice (CD)** (A. Mactaggart), Mactaggart, 10-12-4 .... R. Barry
1-02211 **Rozinante (CD)** (G. Eubank), Eubank, 8-10-1 .. P. Mangan
40-1122 **Fidler On The Hoof (CD)** (H. Zulsel), K. Oliver, 6-10-0 .... C. Tinkler
13f-p22 **Prehistoric (D)** (T. Rathbone), D. McCain, 7-10-0 C. Hawkins 7
011434 **Peapack (CD)** (Mrs E. Dixon), V. Thompson, 8-10-0 G. Holmes
310p-30 **Barbie's Song (D)** (Miss E. Riddell), G. Fairbairn, 6-10-0 .... P. Broderick
224341 **Never There** (L. Irving), T. Barnes, 5-10-0 .... M. Barnes
0-3 **Most Handsome** (Capt J. Wilson), J. Wilson, 11-10-0 .... Mr A. Cassidy

-4 Rozinante, 11-4 Knock Twice, 9-2 Fidler on the Hoof, 6-1 Never There, Prehistoric, 10-1 Most Handsome, 12-1 Peapack, 16-1 Barbie's Song.

1.0 ASPATRIA HURDLE (£306: 2m 330yd)

p0p-203 ***Aegean Song** (D. Franks), M. Naughton, 4-11-10 .... —
000-000 **Old Policy** (Mrs A. Collins), I. Jordon, 4-11-10 .... —
00 **Deighton Prince** (G. Berry), R. Bardman, 3-10-7 .... C. Tinkler
00 **Give Vent** (V. Thompson), Thompson, 3-10-7 .... G. Holmes
00 **Song of Solomon** (R. Hollinshead), Hollinshead, 3-10-7 C. Astbury

5-8 Deighton Prince, 5-2 Song of Solomon, 4-1 Give Vent, 5-1 Old Policy.

1.30 CALDBECK NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £306: 2m 330yd)

0-01 **Lord Blue** (K. Kelsall), A. Dickinson, 4-12-2 .. M. Dickinson
0 **Albuera** (F. Tattersall), T. Walker, 5-11-12 .... D. Greaves
0000-0 **Alec Lewis** (J. Lisle), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-12 G. Faulkner 7
0003-40 **Butch Cassidy** (R. Dixon), T. Barnes, 6-11-12 .... M. Barnes
0 **Early Morning** (A. Sims), F. Wiles, 5-11-12 .... W. Wiles 7
00-0 **Hockey Joe** (G. Richards), Richards, 5-11-12 .... F. Leavy
Port Patrick (G. Bell), Bell, 6-11-12 .... R. Lamb
p000- **Ticklemetum** (E. Owen), Owen, 5-11-12 .. Mr E. Owen Jnr 7
340-040 **Buckmenot** (Mrs J. Pitman), B. Wilkinson, 4-11-9 .. D. Atkins
p00-400 **Plainsman** (D. Gray), I. Jordon, 4-11-9 .... —
0 **Rolls Rambler** (Mrs L. Robinson), W. A. Stephenson, 4-11-9 .... T. Stack
000-12f **Whispering Grass** (C. Thompson), V. Thompson, 4-11-9 .... Mr J. Walton
10 **Le Jet (CD)** (G. Leatham), M. W. Easterby, 3-11-0 C. Tinkler
Baile Flyer (J. Craig), F. Carr, 3-10-7 .... Mr A. Houghton 7
Conrose (Mrs J. Love), J. Love, 3-10-7 .... D. Nolan
00 **Cool Gabriel** (K. Tuer), Tuer, 3-10-7 .... R. Barry
0200 **Modin** (A. Brown), W. Atkinson, 3-10-7 .... P. Mangan
234 **Sam Browne** (G. Ratcliffe), J. Hardy, 3-10-7 .. M. Blackshaw

-4 Sam Browne, 7-2 Lord Blue, 4-1 Le Jet, 6-1 Rolls Rambler, 8-1 Whispering Grass, 10-1 Modin, 12-1 Baile Flyer, 14-1 Butch Cassidy, 20-1 others.

2.0 CROWN AND MITRE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £844: 3m)

1340-11 **Glanford Brigg (D)** (P. Harper), J. Hardy, 9-12-7 M. Blackshaw
12p-423 **Tregarron (D)** (H. Blyth), K. Oliver, 8-10-12 .... C. Tinkler
3-31110 **Forest King (D)** (K. Hogg), Hogg, 8-10-4 .... R. Barry
2-2212f **Drumbo (C)** (R. Jackson), T. Barnes, 7-10-0 .... M. Barnes
21323p **Treble Kay (D)** (V. Thompson), Thompson, 11-10-0 G. Holmes

4-11 Glanford Brigg, 100-30 Forest King, 9-2 Tregarron, 10-1 Drumbo, Treble Kay.

2.30 HEADS NOOK NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2½m)

430-1p1 **Greystoke Rambler (C)** (W. Rimmer), G. Richards, 6-12-3 .... J. O'Neill
0100-p **Cool Thrust** (Mrs M. Rutherford), C. Bell, 6-11-7 .. R. Lamb
2342fa **Devil's Soldier** (R. Boland), W. Atkinson, 7-11-7 .. P. Mangan
f0 **Double Fault** (J. Walton), G. Fairbairn, 6-11-7 .... D. Munro
f1p- **Gold Kelpie** (J. Brock), G. Richards, 5-11-7 .... F. Leavy
b44-0 **Hurlers Cross** (Maj E. Cliff-McCulloch), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-7 .... T. Stack
0040-0f **Kilgoris** (R. Nisbet), L. Shedden, 5-11-7 .... P. Salmon 7
030 **Of Course** (Miss A. Nisbet), K. Oliver, 6-11-7 .... C. Tinkler
f43440- **Sea Wanderer** (A. Percival), Percival, 7-11-7 .... V. Percival
4100-30 **Slipperello** (J. McLaren), K. Oliver, 6-11-7 .... N. Tinkler
02 **Why Go** (Capt J. Wilson), J. Wilson, 5-11-7 .. Mr A. Cassidy 7

7 Greystoke Rambler, 9-2 Of Course, 7-1 Hurlers Cross, 10-1 Why Go, Gold Kelpie, 20-1 others.

3.0 CALDBECK NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £306: 2m 330yd)

404-401 **Coparu** (R. Jackson), T. Barnes, 5-12-5 .... M. Barnes
41 **Victors Slave** (J. Haggas), A. Dickinson, 4-12-2 M. Dickinson
0-0 **Calculator** (Mrs R. Hunter), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-12 .... R. Collins 7
Fair Fury (J. Manners), K. Oliver, 5-11-12 .... C. Tinkler
00 **Footman** (Lady Carr), Lady Herries, 5-11-12 .... P. Broderick
03 **French Warrior** (Mrs M. Fletcher), L. Shedden, 5-11-12 T. Stack
f **Gale Force** (J. Allison), T. Barnes, 5-11-12 .... J. Morton 7
0- **George Ross** (S. Fraser), K. Oliver, 6-11-12 .... N. Tinkler
200-00 **Hop Pole** (A. Sims), F. Wiles, 7-11-12 .... S. Wiles 7
010 **Last Week-End** (C. Longbottom), F. Wiles, 6-11-12 K. McCauley
0 **Madigan** (J. Fitzgerald), Fitzgerald, 5-11-12 .... M. Lowry
2 **Outpoint** (J. Westoll), H. Collingridge, 5-11-12 .. I. Watkinson
0000u- **Rebound** (A. MacDowall), W. Haigh, 5-11-12 .... P. Charlton 7
p **Samage** (Miss D. Fenwicke-Clennell), G. Fairbairn, 5-11-12 .... R. Barry
00-0430 **Young Katie** (J. Bowness), W. Atkinson, 5-11-12 .. P. Mangan
0002-00 **Glasgow Express** (M. Bray), C. Bell, 4-11-9 .... J. McDougall 5
:00-0 **Johnello** (J. Dixon), Dixon, 4-11-9 .... J. O'Neill
The Tinker (Mrs J. Milligan), B. Wilkinson, 4-11-9 .. D. Atkins
-010 **Safari Sovereign (CD)** (F. Habbershaw), M. W. Easterby, 3-11-0 .... P. Maddison 7

3 Outpoint, 5-1 Safari Sovereign, 9-2 Victors Slave, 6-1 Coparu, 8-1 French Warrior, 10-1 Footman, 12-1 Calculator, 20-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.30 Rozinante. 1.0 Aegean Song. 1.30 Lord Blue. 2.0 GLANFORD BRIGG is specially recommended. 2.30 Greystoke Rambler. 3.0 Victor's Slave.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 Outpoint.

Uttoxeter programme

12.45 KINGSTONE STEEPLECHASE (£442: 2m 1f)

2 000-033 **State Visitor** (F. Baldry), M. Oliver, 12-12-0 .. Mr J. Weston 7
3 120-411 **Young Somers** (A. Thomson), A. Dickinson, 9-12-2 Mr T. Tate 7
4 422400 **Canonbie Key** (Mrs D. Hoyle), C. Hovle, 8-11-9 .. Mr R. Gow 7
5 24-1f30 **Dan'l Widden** (Mrs R. Whiteway), D. Kent, 9-11-9 .... Mr R. Roberts 5
7 40f-b **Teddy Tudor** (Mrs J. Bloom), J. Bloom, 11-11-9 Mr A. J. Wilson
8 fp0fp-0 **Blue Pen** (W. Lewis), Lewis, 8-11-4 .... Mr R. Carter
9 p-004fu **Gypsocloud** (Mrs W. Healey), T. Healey, 8-11-4 Mr N. Brookes 5
11 031020 **Indian Scholar** (D. Lewis), Lewis, 6-11-1 .... —
14 s **Zabeg Beauty** (D. Thompson), Thompson, 8-11-4 .. Mr K. Kerly 7

7-4 Young Somers, 5-1 Dan'l Widden, 6-1 State Visitor, 7-1 Canonbie Key, 10-1 Teddy Tudor, 12-1 Indian Scholar, 14-1 others.

1.15 YOUNGSTERS HURDLE (Handicap: £340: 2½m)

1 0300-00 **Cofimvaba** (G. Lloyd), D. H. Jones, 5-12-7 Mr J. Llewellyn 7
2 20-pf01 **Woodvale** (D) (R. Murphy), Murphy, 5-11-8 .... R. F. Davies
3 00-040 **William the Red** (W. Nolan), Earl Jones, 5-11-5 R O'Donovan 7
4 30-0000 **Lok Yee (D)** (A. Ware), R. Carter, 5-11-5 .... D. Briscoe
5 00b20f **The Hickey Column** (Mrs H. Dowson), M. McCourt, 5-11-2 .... Mr G. McCourt 7
7 000-0 **General Mite** (M. Flanagan), R. E. Peacock, 4-10-10 B. Brogan
9 030-000 **Samanza** (Mrs W. Jenks), W. Jenks, 4-10-9 .... R. Fry 7
10 0-00202 **Coffee Bob** (Miss C. Tanner), P. Green, 4-10-8 .... S. Holland
13 003304 **Alan's Bounty** (L. Grace), J. H. Peacock, 5-10-6 .. R. Pfeifer 7
15 00f000 **Gala Sunrise** (F. Mellon), P. Allingham, 4-10-5 .... A. Mawson
16 p0-p000 **Signorelli** (Mrs G. Wood), W. Clay, 5-10-1 .... N. Clay 5
17 00-100 **Pee Wee** (A. Armstrong), S. Brookshaw, 4-10-0 .. J. Suthern
18 030-400 **Misty Dream** (C. Lane), C. Wallace, 6-10-0 .. C. McCauley 7
19 030000 **The Specialist** (R. Baggaley), P. Felgate, 4-10-0 I. Hewartson 7
20 0-00422 **Last Attempt** (W. Hobson), B. Richmond, 5-10-0 .. G. Thorner
21 0000f0 **Loch King** (H. Bolum), M. Tate, 4-10-0 .... R. Evans
22 0100 **The Globe** (D. Bamford), M. Tate, 3-10-0 .... H. J. Evans 5
23 000-000 **Spillers Jenny** (Miss J. Rutter), E. Magner, 4-10-0 .. E. Bruce 7

3-1 Woodvale, 4-1 Coffee Bob, 11-2 Last Attempt, 7-1 William the Red, 8-1 Alan's Bounty, 10-1 The Hickey Column, 12-1 Lok Yee, 14-1 Loch King, Cofimvaba, 16-1 others.

1.45 DECEMBER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £476: 3¼m)

1 021-334 **Third Redeemer (C)** (Col S. Misa), S. Mellor, 7-11-10 .... J. Francome
4 131232- **Nonsuch Hill** (Mrs J. Bloom), J. Bloom, 10-11-1 .. A. Webber
6 p03p-20 **Christmas Tree** (B. Oliver), D. Nicholson, 7-10-6 .. R. Champion
7 422p11 **Hard Cash** (J. Caddick), B. Cambidge, 6-10-5 .... Mr G. Jones
9 0223f3 **Evening Witness** (Mrs W. Healey), T. Healey, 10-10-0 .... Mr N. Brookes 5
10 0p-3312 **Spariot (C)** (T. Jenks), W. Clay, 7-10-0 .... N. Clay 5
11 0p-p30 **Eyton Rising (C)** (F. Dale), Dale, 10-10-0 ...... P. Duggins 7

9-4 Third Redeemer, 11-4 Hard Cash, 4-1 Spariot, 6-1 Christmas Tree, 9-1 Nonsuch Hill, 12-1 Evening Witness, Eyton Rising.

2.15 COUNTRYMAN'S STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £408: 2m 1f)

1 4-u011f **Westby Lad** (H. Lee), G. Richards, 6-11-12 .... D. Goulding
3 1a312f **Tex** (A. Arnold), Arnold, 9-11-7 .... C. Astbury
4 00-01b4 **Tutor's Best** (Mrs H. Banks), M. Banks, 7-11-7 .. P. Russell
5 u3313u **Soul Music** (A. Dewsbury), B. Cambidge, 5-11-6 .. R. R. Evans
6 0440-00 **Coole Abbey** (A. Bray), A. Jarvis, 6-11-3 ...... P. Blacker
7 00-120r **Gay Viking** (Mrs P. Lilley), M. Tate, 8-11-3 .... B. Brogan
8 0010-03 **The Norseman** (Mrs W. Jenks), W. Jenks, 7-11-2 .... R. Crank
9 00-3144 **Space Boy** (Mrs N. Gittins), H. Gittins, 6-11-3 .... R. F. Davies
12 01- **Brilliant Boy** (J. Baker), R. Clay, 5-11-0 .... —
15 40-14f0 **Lady Cynshay** (Miss C. Worsey), Earl Jones, 4-10-6 S. Holland

11-4 Westby Lad, 4-1 Tex, 5-1 Tutor's Best, 8-1 Soul Music, Coole Abbey, 11-1 The Norseman, 14-1 Lady Cynshay, 16-1 others.

2.45 SUDBURY STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £408: 3¼m)

6 12. **No Gypsy** (C. Bennion), D. Nicholson, 6-11-3 .... J. Suthern
6 1 **Prince Rock** (M. Buckley), P. Bailey, 7-11-3 .... Mr C. Saunders
8 020f0p **Alvergo** (C. Hales), R. Clay, 6-10-12 .... R. Crank
9 f0004 **Dualfair** (F. Gilman), Gilman, 6-10-12 .... T. Casey 5
11 0000-00 **Exbaven** (Mrs D. Bridgett), P. Bridgett, 7-10-12 Mr C. Bridgett 7
12 b0p-332 **Five Blind** (W. Pole), D. H. Jones, 7-10-12 .... K. B. White
14 000-200 **Isleamrada** (H. Harris Jun), R. Clay, 7-10-12 .... S. Holland
16 223-p **Kick On** (K. Lewis), Lewis, 8-10-12 .... Mr B. Thomas 7
19 310-030 **Sunshine Sam** (Mrs D. Richards), D. Richards, 7-10-12 J. Burke
21 00-0020 **Uncle Monty** (W. Bolland), N. Hall, 8-10-12 .... B. Brogan
22 p **Zon** (Mrs B. Turner), M. Oliver, 12-10-12 .... P. Blacker
25 30 **Pacify** (C. Glyn), S. Mellor, 5-10-10 .... S. Jobar
26 0p-0p43 **Patent** (J. Coggins), D. Barons, 5-10-10 .... S. May

15-8 Prince Rock, 9-4 No Gypsy, 9-2 Five Blind, 8-1 Pacify, 12-1 Patent, Dualfair, 14-1 Sunshine Sam, 16-1 others.

3.15 CUBLEY HURDLE (Handicap: £544: 2½m)

1 0- **Tasco (C)** (B. Perry), E. Jones, 5-11-7 .... S. Holland
2 p004pd- **Past Master (CD)** (D. Dipple), W. Whiston, 8-11-0 .... R. Reid
3 0024-42 **Kirwaugh (D)** (Mrs J. McClumpha), G. Richards, 7-10-12 .... C. Brownless 7
5 0f-0220 **Night Talk** (Mrs M. Clayton), P. Felgate, 4-10-11 .... —
6 00-1030 **Elforas** (R. Keel), S. Matthews, 5-10-10 .... I. Gebbie 5
7 032220 **Headmaster (C)** (R. Barrett), D. Barons, 8-10-9 .. B. R. Davies
9 3130-03 **Behest** (E. Warren), C. Miller, 4-10-6 .... D. Cartwright
10 3310-00 **Current Magic (D)** (R. Ashmon), M. Tate, 5-10-6 .... J. King
12 00- **Vaumind (C)** (W. Allen), E. Jones, 5-10-6 .. R. O'Donovan 7
19 00pr30 **Regal Isle** (O. Henley), W. Charles, 7-10-0 .... R. R. Evans
21 100300- **Fanny Green** (Mrs J. Bissill), J. Bissill, 4-10-0 .... R. F. Davies
22 00-0000 **My Christine (C)** (E. Phillips), M. Tate, 4-10-0 .... A. Phillips 7
24 2032-00 **Bou Candy** (H. Dale), P. Bacon, 4-10-0 .... R. Weaver
25 000-000 **Precious Pal** (J. Bower), Bower, 7-10-0 .... P. McCardle 7

5-2 Kirwaugh, 7-2 Headmaster, 5-1 Night Talk, 13-2 Elforas, 8-1 Current Magic, 10-1 Tasco, 12-1 Behest, 14-1 Past Master, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Uttoxeter selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 YOUNG SOMERS is specially recommended. 1.15 Woodvale. 1.45 Hard Cash. 2.15 Westby Lad. 2.45 Prince Rock. 3.15 Kirwaugh.

Worcester results

12.30 (12.29) RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div I: part I: 4-y-o novices: £306: 2m)

Memino, b g, by Don Carlos—Lottie (Lt Chelsea), 11-0 .... R. Barry (6-2) 1
Tuzov, b g, by Above Suspicion—Nous Sommes (J. Martin), 10-7 .... A. Carroll (4-1 fav) 2
Erabar, gr g, by Aberdeen—Cherinche (J. Bowles), 11-0 .... P. Blacker (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Rushwood, 7-1 Lord Clifford Down, 14-1 Ballinamuck, 16-1 Sherwood County, 20-1 Silver Rondo, Spring Fashion, Bucks Fizz, 25-1 Noble Action, Solifino, 33-1 Act the Sap (4th), Karandala, Sarona, 50-1 Jinnies Boy, Might Be, Miss Potter, Per Pound, Valiant Express, Chinock Edge (pu), Trident Steel. 23 ran.

TOTE: Win, 52p; places, 17p, 15p, 24p. F. Bewicke, at Didcot. 20l, 2½l.

1.0 (12.55) RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div II: part I: 4-y-o novices: £306: 2m)

Colonel Nelson, b c, by Silver Shark—Ebola (J. Hughes), 11-0 .... B. R. Davies (4-5 fav) 1
Forlorn Raid, b f, by Forlorn River—Tholean Haid (Mrs M. Hampton), 11-5 .... R. Crank (5-1) 2
Fire Enough, ch g, by Quorum—Certainement (E. Comrade), 11-0 .... W. Smith (50-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Alumelin, 15-1 Queens Court, 20-1 Jackstones (4th), 33-1 First Break, Burnaston, Full of Joy, Gypsy Roamer, 50-1 Algoma, Michaelson, Double, Kings or Better, Lucien, Nells Son, Sackcloth, Wonny Bopper. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 12p, 17p, 18p. F. Cundell, at Didcot. 3l, 20l.

1.0 (1.01) RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div I: part II: 4-y-o novices: £306: 2m)

Acquaint, ch g, by Midsummer Night II—Acollo (Sir H. Ingram), 10-9 Mr N. Henderson (7-4 fav) 1
Elpro, b g, by Elf Arrow—Miss Rosa (Mrs J. Bricknell), 11-5 .... N. Wakley (7-1) 2
Flora Go Lightly, br f, by Royal Cavalier—Light Diet (Miss B. Sykes), 11-0 P. Russell (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 Marmoney (4th), 7-1 Filforove, 16-1 Discount Market, 20-1 Blifilly, Corcin Muire, Criticism, Rhumba, 25-1 Enneadee (pu), Nissiwith, 33-1 Cadora, Gay Reform, Green Signal, La Gingold, Lucky Pal, Monday's Lad, Spartan Sandal, Tarrarenon, Badessa. 21 ran.

TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 17p, 33p, 74p. F. Winter, at Lambourn. 5l, 1l. Uncle Cyril did not run.

1.30 (1.31) YOUNG NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£578: 2m)

Dads Army, b g, by March Past—Orabella II (Mrs J. Colston), 6-11-7 .. D. Cartwright (14-1) 1
Nencur, b g, by Mourne—Mitzika (G. Lloyd), 7-11-7 .... P. Blacker (30-1) 2
Eastern American, b h, by Shoemand—Yassen (F. Wingett), 6-11-7 .... P. Morris (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav The Shining Lad (f), 13-8 Hamswell (f), 14-1 Double Negative, 20-1 Velvet King (f), Yachtsman (f), 33-1 Kates Lad, Kon Tiki (pu), Micky Gough, Parleyvoodoo (f), Peace Pact, Wallcres, Ballynarven Brook (4th). 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.01; places, 28p, 47p, 94p. J. Colston, at Worcester. 8l, 5l.

2.0 (2.04) WINTER HURDLE (Handicap: £306: 3m)

Kibenkus, b f, by Kibenka—Avus (P. Allen), 4-10-13 .... M. C. Gifford (10-1) 1
Revival, br h, by Nelcius—Viva (P. Gordon), 5-11-0 .... D. Briscoe (10-1) 2
Barclays Own, ch g, by Great Nephew—Alcida (J. Medley), 4-10-0 .. S. Holland (7-2 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Macturk, 13-2 Unavailable, 9-1 Super Saxon, Sellors Wind, 12-1 Purple Emperor, 33-1 Dancing Sambo (4th), 16-1 Moss Way, Tight Schedule (pu), Timothy Jon, 20-1 Bonnie Lorraine, Midday Welcome, 25-1 King of Swing, 33-1 Tecc'yp, Taka Tanola (pu), Signorelli, Feathered Arrow, Easter Blue, Hariz (f). 21 ran.

TOTE: Win, 66p; places, 22p, 29p, 19p, 30p. W. Stephenson, Royston. 1½l, 6l.

2.30 (2.35) LONG HAUL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,073: 3m 5f)

Gylippus, ch g, by Spartan General—Rainbow Battle (T. Smith), 6-9-9 .... Mr B. Smart (7-2) 1
Tudor View, b g, by Will Somers—Flaming View (P. Upton), 9-10-1 .... M. C. Gifford (7-2) 2
Esban, br g, by Escart III—Banitown (Miss D. Squires), 11-10-1 .... J. Suthern (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Rag Trade, 13-2 Highland Seal, 14-1 Paddy's Best, 16-1 Stearling, 25-1 Notwell, Para's Boy (pu), Financial News (4th), Hewood Lad. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 18p, 15p, 17p. Mrs Pitman, Swindon. 6l, 7l.

3.0 (3.04) YEAR'S END STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £403: 2½m)

Sea Count, b g, by Hard Tack—Seanience (A. Weaver), 6-10-5 .... C. Brownless (13-2) 1
Bybrook, br m, by Border Chief—Ronbridge (Mrs M. Perks), 7-11-7 .. K. Roberts (13-8 fav) 2
Amarind, ch g by Polaris—Amibra (Mrs E. Storm), 9-11-1 .... K. Mooney (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Tex (f), 10-1 Mr Pippins (4th), 11-1 Ballyhoura Hill (pu), 14-1 Doctor Zhivago, 20-1 Cahro (f), 33-1 Alicos Boy (pu). 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 20p, 13p, 31p; dual forecast, 84p. G. W. Richards, Penrith. 2l, 5l. Notification did not run.

3.30 (3.31) RUSHOCK HURDLE (Div II: part II: 4-y-o novices: £306: 2m)

Fox Run, ch c, by Clear Run—Foxlight Fancy (M. Cresswell), 11-0 .... G. Holmes (12-1) 1
Joe Kelly, gr c, by Jolly Jet—Grande (R. Horton), 11-0 .... W. Shoemark (6-1) 2
Little Buck, b g, by Little Buskins—Lady Fanny (J. Friday), 11-0 .... Mr G. Jones (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-10 fav Pop Song, 4-1 Buckshell, 6-1 Schockemohle (4th), 14-1 Roman Child, 20-1 Fishermans Cot, March Hare, The Winker, 25-1 Charlotte Pancake (pu), 33-1 Sybil, Baulking Freelance, Dads Girl, Erra, Killogan, Nova Eldorado, Quick Draw, Saint Daniel, Waltz In. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.19; places 27p, 41p, 48p. S. Underhill, Alcester. 10l, 2l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Acquaint, Kibenkus, £13.95. TREBLE: Colonel Nelson, Dads Army and Gylippus, £13.45.

Equestrianism

China poses problems for governing body

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Brussels, Dec 10

The position of China in the context of international sport assumed a further complicated twist yesterday at the marathon general assembly of the International Equestrian Federation at the Palais de Congress where the president, Prince Philip, took the chair.

Last year, China applied for membership, with the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore. A condition is a visit of inspection by an official—in this case, the secretary general—in order to ascertain that standards are sufficiently *high for a country to qualify*. Taiwan accepted the visit of the secretary general, but Peking refused to accept a representative of the Federation.

Prince Philip explained that if any federation of which Taiwan is a member elects Peking, Taiwan leaves, and vice versa. "It is a very unhappy situation, as we should very much like to have them both, but this is the likely consequence of whatever happens this afternoon. It will be disappointing if we do not vote for Taiwan, for they will be unable to compete in international events. Peking is not technically eligible for membership as they have refused a visit. In the old days everyone knew one another, now someone should be able to go to see the standards and explain what it means to be a member."

A delegate pointed out that this was a political, not an equestrian situation. Delegates were advised that they could vote for either Taiwan or Peking, or for both, although Peking was not technically qualified for admission. Prince Philip said: "For the purpose of this exercise, I would rather give them the benefit. At the time they applied for membership inspection may not have been mandatory. Let us wait a little longer in the hope that something might arise in the next year or so that would enable them to join. It is certainly not going to make any difference at all to the next Olympic Games."

Several delegates were not enthusiastic at the prospect of involvement in a political situation. The Brazilian representative was of the opinion that if the decision of the International Olympic Committee went against that of the FEI, they were wasting their time here. Prince Philip replied: "The IOC has the situation under study—which seems to be the standard answer you get from the IOC if you ask them any question!" Mr Stanculescu, of Romania, did not think Taiwan should be discussed at all, simply China as a whole. Eventually Taiwan were elected by an overall majority of the 55 national delegates, with 33 votes to Peking's 21, while seven papers were not counted.

In consideration of the African horse sickness ban, which prohibits horses leaving their shores, the South African delegate asked if it would be possible to lease horses on which South African riders might compete in Europe. He was supported by the Australian delegate who considered that they too would derive great benefit from leasing European horses as they are so far away from Europe. Prince Philip did some research during the luncheon break and stated afterwards that though riders are not allowed to compete in the Olympic Games on horses of different nationality, under FEI rules a horse becomes, after three months, the property of the lessee. Ethiopia and Chile, who have not paid their subscriptions, were suspended and will be expelled in six months if still in default.

Cricket

West Indies have a good deal to prove, not least to themselves

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 10

A fortnight ago West Indies entered the first Test match in Brisbane full of confidence, having just beaten New South Wales and Queensland. Now it is different. They lost to Australia in Brisbane, and again yesterday to Western Australia, and in the second Test match, starting here on Friday, they have a good deal to prove, not least to themselves.

It was only necessary to watch the first few balls yesterday morning, on the last day of their game with Western Australia, to know that they were not on the top line. The second ball, a long hop from Boyce, was hooked for six by Marsh; two balls later Holder, at long leg, let the ball through his legs.

After losing the match the West Indians were cheerful enough, outwardly at any rate. Even so, they have no time to waste in tightening up their game. If they lose this second Test match, which I don't think they will, their chances of getting back into the series will be no better than England's were after they had lost in Brisbane and Perth last year.

The similarity so far between MCC's record then and the West Indian record now is remarkable. After beating New South Wales and Queensland Dennes's side, like Lloyd's, lost to Australia in Brisbane and then to Western Australia in Perth.

The West Indians are not so crippled by injuries, though, as England were. Their problem is largely psychological; it has to do with their being so volatile, and perhaps a little arrogant as well. In Brisbane they were in too much of a hurry. From all accounts, it was as though they were playing in another one-day final. Yesterday's match, against Western Australia, they say they could have saved had they wanted to, a line frequently taken by losing sides, not always with conviction.

The days are gone when a fast pitch—a truly fast one, that is—could be taken for granted in Perth. The last of these was in 1972, when Lillee first came into prominence, playing for Australia against the Rest of the World. In the fifties, before Perth was a Test ground, it could be almost dangerously fast. With Thomson and Lillee on one side, and Roberts and Holding on the other (the Australians have been surprised by Holding's speed), somebody might have been badly hurt in those days.

Against England a year ago it was fairly quick; on Friday it may not even be that. This morning it was being watered, both by the sprinklers and a persistent drizzle. This afternoon it was being burnished by sun and wind. The weather has changed since the beginning of the week, an offshoot of the cyclone which has just torn Port Headland to shreds, 1,200 miles up the coast from Perth, *having brought a welcome* drop in the temperature. On Monday, when the West Indians were all day in the field, Holder said that only in Colombo had he ever found it more oppressive.

Ian Chappell has arrived in Perth. There is no news yet as to what the Australian Cricket Board are intending to do about his latest brush with authority, only conjecture as to why he seems to be going out of his way to put the selectors, and the board, on the spot. A la Boycott he expresses a desire to see his own young South Australian side win the Sheffield Shield; like Boycott, too, his name has been linked with South Africa. A suggestion that if Ian Chappell loses his place one or two others will stand down from the Test side (Marsh, Mallett and Lillee have been mentioned in this respect) may be discounted. To do so would be to jeopardize their own careers.

Such troubles as there are in the Australian camp should be to the West Indians's advantage. If the West Indians themselves are dismayed it is due to their having found that dash without discretion, over any period of time, is an ingredient of defeat. If they lose here their outlook will be bleak. If they draw, which I think is more likely, they will get the breathing space they need.

It was interesting to hear that when Western Australia played Queensland here earlier in the season, Lillee was outshone by Thomson. Thomson took 10 wickets, Lillee two. Lillee at the time was finding both line and rhythm elusive. In the first Test match Lillee was the more successful, taking six wickets to Thomson's one. In partnership they have yet to give the West Indians a true indication of what England had to contend with a year ago. To this extent the series has still to warm up.



Holding: surprised the Australians with his speed.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. S. Chappell (captain), R. B. McCosker, A. Turner, I. M. Chappell, I. R. Redpath, R. W. Marsh, G. J. Gilmour, T. W. Jenner, A. H. Mallett, J. R. Thomson, D. K. Lillee, M. J. Walker.

WEST INDIES (from): C. H. Lloyd (captain), R. C. Fredericks, C. G. Greenidge, M. A. Holding, L. G. Rowe, A. I. Kallicharran, I. V. A. Richards, D. L. Murray, A. M. E. Roberts, K. D. Boyce, V. A. Holder, L. R. Gibbs.

Hockey

British claim for Montreal is not certain

By Sydney Friskin

Hockey at international level will represent a large slice of the game's staple diet in the first half of 1976 both at home and abroad. Several countries will, in consequence, gain strength for the main objective, the Olympic tournament in Montreal from July 18 to 30.

It is now known that the Netherlands and Belgium will join Great Britain at the Lord's international festival on March 13 and 14. No reply has yet been received from India which means that there is still a vacant chair for the annual Hockey Association banquet.

India's preoccupation with their own jubilee tournament from December 29 to January 8 at Madras may be the cause of their silence. Poland, Spain and Belgium have accepted their invitation which was also extended to Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. The British authorities, after considering the cost and the time involved had to decline reluctantly—a decision which unfortunately has not been received too happily by the Federation Internationale de Hockey.

There might be some reaction to Britain's decision in the conference room at Cannes where the council of the FIH will meet from January 28 to February 1 to decide, among other things, the 12 teams for the Olympic tournament. The FIH should appreciate that it was primarily to help them that Britain took part in the eight nations preparatory tournament in Montreal last July and that a team that is not government sponsored (although it is government assisted) might not have the means to go to Madras as well as the Olympic Games within a matter of six months.

In recent weeks there has been much speculation over Britain's chances of qualifying for Montreal. On the evidence of their sixth place in Munich and England's sixth in the World Cup in Kuala Lumpur, there is sufficient warrant for Britain's acceptance among the first eight countries of the world, but good as this argument may sound, it is outweighed by more concrete factors.

The first four teams from Munich (West Germany, Pakistan, India and the Netherlands), and Canada, the host country, qualify automatically. Argentina, winners of the Pan-American Games tournament, will represent the American continent and Australia, who beat New Zealand in the play-off, will represent Australasia. There will also be a winner from the African continent to complete the event's geographical composition. With eight vacancies already filled, there is room for only four other teams. Spain will advance their claims on the grounds of being European champions, which leaves Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand (who beat India recently) and Belgium in contention for the remaining three vacancies. Britain's case rests heavily on their triumph in the six-nations tournament in Brussels last May but here, too, there is the deterring factor of having lost to Belgium.

Assuming that Britain qualify for Montreal, they will play two matches against Canada in the London area on May 29 and 30. New Zealand have agreed to play two matches on July 3 and 4, but the proposed visit by Australia on June 19 and 20 is off. The executive committee of the European Hockey Federation will also meet in Brussels at about the same time as the council and technical committee of the FIH.

The EHF's main concern will be the format for the next European nations cup tournament to be held in West Germany in 1979. There will be qualifying rounds for this tournament in the preceding year and 12 teams will be in the final pool. They will also consider plans for a junior world tournament and the inter-continental cup at Brussels in 1977.

A ray of Californian sunshine to brighten the bleakest of English winters

How Taylforth found a partner for life

"Top personality skater sought to be the partner of Colin Taylforth, British pairs skating champion. Must be British subject or have definite British connections. *Write at once to. . . .*"

That advertisement appeared in the March, 1975 issue of the American monthly magazine, *Skating*. It was an unorthodox but, as it turned out, a highly successful solution to a perennial problem.

Pair skating is the most spectacular, most beautiful, and most physically demanding branch of the sport, as anyone who has seen the great Russian pairs on television will agree. It requires not only individual skating ability but also courage of a high order—a slip in one of the rotating overhead lifts could bring the girl crashing down to severe injuries—and a complete identity of style, movement, and thought between the partners. For British skaters, lacking financial sponsorship and training facilities, top honours in this event have been elusive since John and Jenny Nicks, of Brighton, won the European and world championships in 1953.

That was the year in which Colin Taylforth was born, and for most of his young life he has been firmly resolved to show that Britain's pair skaters need not always be the also-rans. His home in Garston was only a few miles from Liverpool's Silver Blades ice rink, and at the age of seven he started skating there. He had lessons from Tony Holles, who in 1958 and 1959 was the last Englishman to gain a bronze medal in the European pair championships.

Another of Holles's pupils was an Ormskirk girl, Linda Connolly, a year and a half older than Colin. It seemed a good idea for them to join forces, and in 1965, aged only 12 and 13, the diminutive Colin and Linda found themselves unexpected winners of the British national championship, albeit by the narrowest of margins.

They skated together for the next six seasons, with varying results. Perhaps they had been too successful too soon. Whatever the reason, it was a long time before they equalled that early promise. In 1966 they lost their British title, finishing only third, and in two other years they were unable to compete because of injury. They became the British champions again in 1969 and 1970, trained by Harry Glick, and their best year was 1972, when they were tenth in both the European and world championships and were also selected to represent this country in the Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo.

Miss Connolly was hurt in a car crash soon after the Olympics; she gave up skating and later married. Colin Taylforth, now a strapping young man over six feet tall, teamed up with another Linda—the Scottish skater, Linda McCafferty. With her he twice won the British pair title, in 1972 and 1974, under the tuition of John Pearce, and they competed in the European and world championships in 1974. They were both fine skaters individually — Miss McCafferty had once been British junior women's champion — but their styles never blended into a wholly satisfactory unison. She turned professional in 1975, and Taylforth had to find another partner. He knew that there was little chance of finding a suitable skater in Britain; hence the advertisement in *Skating*.

He had just two replies. One was from an American girl named Erika Susman; although not a British subject, she had English ancestry as well as the Norwegian forebears from who she inherits her blonde beauty. Born in Hollywood in November 1956, she had passed gold-medal tests in both figure and pair skating, and with a fellow-Californian, Thomas Huff, she was third in the 1974 United States pair championship. Huff joined the show, *Ice Capades*, early this year, and she was left on her own.



The Taylforths: new note in British pair skating.

"The very next day I saw that ad", she says. "I figured I had nothing to lose, so I answered. I didn't tell my coach, I didn't tell my mother—and when she saw the letter from England in my mail she wanted to know what was happening."

Something happened fast. Colin had sent her some photographs and biographical details of himself, which she showed to her trainer John Nicks—the same John Nicks who had won the world title for Britain 22 years earlier. He has since made a name for himself in California, teaching such skaters as Peggy Fleming, who later in her career won the 1968 Olympics, and the former United States pair champions, Kenneth Shelley and Alicia Starbuck. Nicks had seen Taylforth compete in international events, knew his quality, and assisted in bringing him to Santa Monica to train.

The tall *Englishman* and the vivacious American girl met for the first time in May, and found their highest hopes exceeded. They not only had compatible skating styles: they soon found they liked each other as people. Within three months, they had taken second place in a competition together, in the Arctic Blades invitational championships in Los Angeles; within four months they were married at her home town of Encino. It was September 16, 1975: Colin's 22nd birthday, and a couple of months before her 19th.

Now they have won the British pair championship, and in doing so Taylforth has equalled his new instructor's score of six British pair titles. He and Erika are training at Richmond ice rink under the supervision of a former British men's champion, David Clements, while their regular coach, John Nicks, is guiding his other pupils through American regional and national championships.

The Taylforths hope to compete for the 1976 European, world, and Olympic titles. Erika acquires British nationality by marriage, and there can be no doubt of her eligibility in terms of skating skill. She has a flowing grace which smooths the more angular strength of her husband's style; she has too a joyous personality which would bring a ray of Californian sunshine to the bleakest of English winters. These two young people strike an entirely new note in British pair skating.

Dennis Bird

Britain must realize what cod means to Iceland



Iceland's Ambassador in London says his country had no choice but to extend its fishing limits for the protection of its only natural resource.

The incidents in Icelandic waters involving the British Navy and the Icelandic coast guard vessels in the so-called "cod war" seem to have taken the limelight away from the real issues involved, namely the economic survival of the Icelandic nation and the conservation of the fish stocks.

The Icelandic people are completely dependent upon their coastal fisheries. The fish stocks on the continental shelf and in the adjacent waters are Iceland's only natural resource.

On October 15, new regulations took effect in Iceland extending the Icelandic fishery limits to 200 nautical miles. This is by no means a unique action as many other countries have already expanded their fishery limits or declared their intention to do so in the near future.

The question of the law of sea has been under discussion for more than 25 years and at the 1958 and 1960 conferences on the law of the sea there was majority support for the concept of a zone of fisheries jurisdiction beyond the territorial sea, although no agreement was reached as to the extent of that zone.

At the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, this development has been continued and the Geneva session of the conference on May 9, resulted in a single negotiating text prepared by the chairmen of the main committees of the conference.

As far as utilization of the fish stocks is concerned, the single negotiating text on the economic zone provides in Article 48 that the exclusive economic zone shall extend up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Article 50 provides that the coastal state shall determine the allowable catch of the living resources in its exclusive economic zone, and Article 51 provides that the coastal state shall determine its capacity to harvest the living resources of the exclusive economic zone.

Other problems involved mean that it will be some time before the Conference on the Law of the Sea can conclude its work, but these principles are here to stay and form an indispensable part of the final outcome. They have the support of the overwhelming majority of the states participating in the conference. The new Icelandic regulations are in conformity with this development, and the present state of the Icelandic cod stock is so serious that the extension of the fishery limit could no longer be delayed.

The British Government has already stated that it will extend its own fishery limit around the United Kingdom coast to 200 miles when the Third Law of the Sea conference has reached a conclusion establishing a 200 mile exclusive economic zone, thereby tacitly accepting the principle now. That such limits will be the outcome of the conference when it resumes, or will be declared unilaterally if it fails, is understood to be accepted by the British Government.

It is difficult to understand why the fishing industry in the United Kingdom is demanding naval protection in Icelandic waters while at the same time it is pressing the British Government to follow Iceland's example and extend the United Kingdom limits accordingly.

British and Icelandic marine biologists agree on the necessity to reduce drastically the total catch of demersal fish in Icelandic waters in order to prevent over-fishing and allow for the recovery of stocks, particularly of cod, which is by far the most important species, so that there are still fish left to catch.

It should be added that the Icelanders are not now seeking to grab the whole yield for themselves; they are trying to conserve the fish stocks so that future generations may still have cod from Icelandic waters on the menu.

Icelandic experts consider that even with the total absence of foreign fishing vessels, the home fleet is quite capable of fully utilizing the fish stocks under scientific management. Such management, which implies great restraint on the utilization of the Icelandic fishing fleet, will primarily be directed towards the closure of nursery grounds in order to ensure the protection of young fish so that it may accumulate more weight before it is caught, and at the same time have an opportunity to spawn at least once.

The Icelandic Government has offered the British Government a fair proportion of the total allowable catch of cod, and it is obvious that in the long term interest of British fishermen an agreed catch of cod and other species of fish for two years and possibly longer, based on reciprocal rights, would be more sensible than fishing under naval protection which cannot in any case be more than temporary.

But Britain has precluded any possibility of a fishery agreement with Iceland, as negotiations with the United Kingdom cannot, in any circumstances, commence until the Royal Navy is withdrawn.

In the absence of a fishery agreement with Iceland, all British fishing in Icelandic waters will automatically cease when the British Government, sooner or later, declares a 200 mile exclusive economic zone around the British Isles.

Continued naval action in Icelandic waters will only damage the Nato Alliance. The closure of the EEC markets to Iceland will also isolate the Icelandic nation from Western Europe and make the country completely dependent upon other markets.

Surely this is not in the spirit of Western and European cooperation.

Niels P. Sigurdsson

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Ronald Butt

Health and schools: will inflation and tax destroy any scope for decision?

A new Labour pragmatic philosophy on individual freedom and the role of the state as social provider has been developing fast and it would be wise to digest its political implications.

What it amounts to is that the present Labour Government is prepared to tolerate (though many of its supporters would not) a very small private sector of self-provision for the very few who are more or less rich, as the price of preventing a larger number of less well off people from making any self-provision lest this should set up challenging criteria against which the standards of state provision could be critically judged.

Further evidence of this has just been provided by Mrs Castle in the context of her dispute with the doctors and following a report in *The Sunday Telegraph* based on a document sent to doctors inadvertently by two area health authorities, which apparently suggested that Mrs Castle's department might phase out the practice of allowing general practitioners to see private patients at NHS health centres.

The Department of Health and Social Security promptly wrote to the BMA denying any such intention and quoting Mrs Castle as saying that the Government was not going to stop doctors from seeing private patients on such premises. I am not concerned here with the question whether or not the DHSS had ever had any such serious intention except to record that *The Sunday Telegraph* had since stated that it has in its possession a document substantiating its original story.

What I am concerned with now is the broader point that Mrs Castle apparently feels that she can make a virtue of her intention not to make any such change at health centres by calling it as witness that her policy on pay beds does not mean that she intends a more general attack on private practice. The question is why Mrs Castle feels that, despite Labour feelings on this subject, she can afford to apply a different criterion to private practice at health centres from the one she applies to hospitals.

The answer is clearly that she believes the Government can afford to tolerate GP's private practice in health centres because it is virtually negligible and neither affronts the National Union of Public Employees workers as pay beds do, nor represents the least challenge to the blanket provision of the NHS. What is more, by making this exception (for the time being?) the Government is appointing a licensed jester to prove that it does, after all, allow free speech.

Much the same attitude is being adopted by the Government over its destruction by statute of the remaining grammar schools and the direct grants schools, whose continued existence offers a constant criterion against which the performance of the comprehensive schools can be assessed.

In a debate in the Lords on November 12, Lord Crowther-Hunt said: "Parents who believe that the education provided by a selective system is better than that provided by a comprehensive system, are of course at liberty to send their children to a non-maintained school." Well, thank you on behalf of all those parents who do feel this but cannot, particularly after the Government's taxation has done with them, afford the fees of independent schools. It must be a great comfort to them that they could enjoy this freedom if they could pay for it.

In case there should be any doubt about the nature of ministerial thinking on these matters, I refer finally to an interview I had with Mr Prentice before he was sacked from the job of Education Secretary by Mr Wilson: "I'd like to see the independent sector in this country occupying the same sort of role that it tends to in other European countries. I think there will be an independent sector for a long time to come, whether we like it or not. We couldn't afford to take it over. . . .

"We can take away some of their financial advantages in the form of tax relief for their charitable status, and that the Government is committed to do. That, plus the effects of inflation will, I think, make their financial problems more difficult. It will mean that they may become more exclusive in financial terms in the people they'll attract, who'll come from a smaller income band—and this is something which will help to diminish their role in society."

So there we have it: inflation and taxation, the great levellers, supplemented by legislation, are to destroy any scope for private responsibility except for those who are easily discredited by their wealth and their small numbers. The question therefore arises: what policy does Labour have in respect of public control over the services dished out by the state when ordinary people have no escape routes from them at all?

Granted the good intentions behind the socialist obsession with equality, what would Labour do to make publicly accountable the bureaucracies which determine the sort of education, health service and housing that the public has to accept? For let there be no difference that the parliamentary system now provides any effective means by which these bureaucracies can be made accountable to the public. When people put their crosses on the ballot paper for Labour, it is not methods and kinds of health, education or housing provision that they can, given our political system, have in mind.

In her Nye Bevan memorial lecture last week, Mrs Castle declared against any insurance principle in these words: "The simple fact is that any health service, if it is to embrace everyone, must be financed by taxation. If it is linked to any insurance principle, whether public or private, it must leave someone out." But who then decides what is provided and to whom; what rights has an individual who would be prepared to give up more of one thing to have something else he believes in? The answer is none. He must take what the bureaucracy dispenses.

The charge against the education system is that it is a prey to non-accountable experts, locked in the paroxysms of their own fashion, who operate through the bureaucracy to provide school and teaching systems which the public does not want. The charge against the health system is that, as expenditure in the over-bureaucratised NHS rises, so do the number of people waiting for treatment because, comparatively, more and more time and money goes on clerks and administrators and less on medical practice.

The charge against the predominance in housing of local authorities backed by government money is that they have persistently, over decades, given people the kind of houses that they would never have chosen, given freedom to choose. The high-rise flats and the soulless estates bear witness to it.

All this has happened because it is increasingly impossible for any significant number of people to contract out.

The present phase of socialist advance (and it may only be a stage on the way) towards imposed and dispensed equality creates a new rigid class system between the really rich and the rest. We are entitled to ask how long even this limited freedom is intended to last. After all, the Labour conference this year passed by a large majority a motion demanding the total abolition of all private practice.

It doesn't commit the Labour Government yet—but circumstances may change. It would be nice to be told in plain language by Mrs Castle whether she regards this as an ultimate Labour objective in a good society or whether she could reject it with the same clarity as Mr Crosland rejects a totally collectivist economic system as incompatible with the survival of personal freedom.

By rope ladder to America

Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, the historian and authority on international affairs, was a prolific author. His last book, a second volume of memoirs published before his death on Tuesday, deals with his lifelong obsession over America.

"To climb a rope-ladder up the side of the Queen Mary in a rough sea, wearing a fur coat (astrakhan collar and all!), with a bottle of Napoleon brandy in the pocket, and a black chapeau Eden, and encumbered by an umbrella and a briefcase, has remained with me as a vision of hell which I trust never to encounter again."

The inconvenience of it makes one of Sir John Wheeler-Bennett's best stories. The war was still on, and it was winter. Lunching agreeably in Greenock, assured that the great liner would not sail until late in the afternoon, he had seen her through the window moving sedately off down the firth. He chased her in an admiral's barge and, against all probability, mounted the heavily swinging ropeladder.

The ladder was an urgent and necessary stage in his return to the America which takes up much of this second volume of his memoirs*. A very good volume it is. Sir John recaptures all his years of enjoyment and excitement in or around America; beginning with his schoolboy fascination with the War between the States; then on to his time as a young man when Virginia entranced him; his months as teacher and lecturer; thereafter—opening up his main theme—his wartime service in information in America before he was recalled home to join the political warfare.

As a likeable, highly intelligent young man, already renowned for his incisive books on Germany, he found American doors wide open for him, even the doors of the White House on occasion. He has a portrait painter's individualistic view of Wilson, Coolidge and Roosevelt; he early detected great promise in one of his own pupils, John F. Kennedy. His eye for character and for the unusual incident reveals constant little prizes for the reader. Having quarrelled with the Lord Lothian of appeasement days, he is especially warm in praising the reformed and resolute Lothian in the Washington embassy early in the war.

A question arises as one reads of the several illnesses from overstrain which he himself and several of his colleagues (including his political warfare chief, Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart) suffered during the war. Of course some of them, like Sir John, were kept out of the army because of ill health in the first place. But were civilian officials tempted, as one suspects, to drive themselves at greater and greater efforts, feeling that they had somehow to make up for being out of the fighting services?

Certainly Sir John Wheeler-Bennett never spared himself, and he tried to warn others, Bruce Lockhart among them, against working themselves to exhaustion. "I have never ceased to be proud", he writes in all modesty, "that I was permitted to belong to so hard-working, effective and dedicated a company. . . . Within our limits, we contributed our bit to the defeat of Hitler and the Nazi Reich, but I think we all realized that the share of psychological warfare was but a small one."

Sir John writes with a historian's care for events and dates. Sometimes history takes over from memoirs and becomes rather too detailed in some of the American episodes, but his zest is infectious, and it is good that he completed before his death a third volume, recalling the years of victory and the Nuremburg trials.

Iverach McDonald

**Special Relationships: America in Peace and War*, by Sir John Wheeler-Bennett (Macmillan, £5.95).

A muddled, idealistic campaign in Northern Ireland

Pacifist 'nuisances' and a soldier's right to leave the Army

If a society is to be judged by the way it behaves to minority groups, yesterday's verdict on the 14 pacifists tried for leafletting soldiers is a heartening one.

The unresolved bloodshed in Northern Ireland led to what was claimed to be an attempt to squash civil liberties on the mainland: the Crown asserted (and the jury disagreed) that certain sorts of peaceful political activity thrown up by the Irish conflict were not to be tolerated.

"By your verdict, you will be deciding for all of us the nature and moral worth of our society", Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, told the jury, closing the defence in a long and expensive trial which acquitted the pacifists of conspiracy to endeavour to seduce members of her Mapesty's forces from their duty or allegiance, contrary to the Incitement to Disaffection Act of 1934.

But why was such an apparently futile prosecution brought?

The two-month trial at the Central Criminal Court was more like a clash of distinct political and moral universes than a conventional criminal proceeding.

The defendants, four of whom conducted their own cases, were not treated as felons: they went off on bail every day to take their lunch with lawyers and journalists in the court canteen.

The judge described the group as "nuisances": the issue was whether they should be allowed to talk to young soldiers. The Crown specified the focus of its anxiety: "working-class lads" who might be worked upon by highly educated agitators posing as their friends. The judge went further—the problem was "emotionally immature 18-year olds of limited political understanding."

To encourage such soldiers to question their role in Northern Ireland and seek escape from military life, even though the encouragement consisted mainly in handing out rather bald leaflets about conscientious objection and asylum in Sweden, was, the Crown said, "subversive . . . evil . . . wicked . . . a conspiracy".

Soldiers might be thought, of course, to be capable of making up their own minds about political literature, like other adults, as presumably they do about other things they read or see on television. But the particular type of soldier the prosecution was concerned with is one of a group about whom there was an embarrassing controversy in the 1960s.

The Army eventually consented by 1970 to limit the extent by which they kept unhappy adolescents in service against their will. Before the Donaldson committee reported that young soldiers should have a chance to leave at 21 the services had been reduced to such statements as that made by a Labour minister, Mr Gerry Reynolds, in 1968:

"Morally I would not defend this system, but in terms of our defence needs, I can see no alternative to it."

Since the Donaldson reforms, there is some statistical evidence that manpower is still kept up and general conscription avoided by recruiting a pool of impressionable boys who quickly decide they do not like the Army much.

The most recent figures show 41 per cent of those young soldiers eligible to take the "Donaldson option" giving notice that they wanted to do so, and leave the Army as soon as they could after three years' adult service, at 21.

Since 1972, the ratio has been rising steadily from an initial 34 per cent. In 1974, 7,883 young soldiers under 18 joined up. In the same year, 2,800 19-year-olds gave notice they wanted to be discharged as soon as they could, at 21. Another 2,015 under-18s were discharged, 1,550 changing their minds within the first six months, as permitted, and 17 getting compassionate discharges.

The Crown took the view in court that the Army employed a group of people who, like the insane and the criminal, could not have full civil rights for fear that they would catch, like a disease, the wrong ideas.

In practice, although the British Army is unpopular on many sides in Northern Ireland young soldiers risk death there without apparently becoming "unreliable". The figures for absenteeism and desertion, both generally and in Ireland, have fallen slightly during the six years of the Irish conflict.

Against this background and at, according to political sources, the Army's request, the Attorney General decided to activate a little-used statute, greatly opposed even under the much more ominous circumstances of 1934 when it was brought in to deal with "subversive" leafletting.

To this was added conspiracy charges, which provided unlimited sentences, linked evidence against one defendant to all the others and made mere "agreement . . . to attempt" a crime: hard to distinguish in courtroom evidence from general political sympathy or association between the accused.

The group involved was the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign (BWNIC) which grew out of the first pacifist leafletting about Northern Ireland, by members of War Resisters International in 1971. A statement of BWNIC views, calling for an end to the union and the withdrawal of British troops was published in 1973: drawn up by six radical pacifists, not all of whom were subsequently tried, it was signed by a number of well-known people, including Spike Milligan and Adrian Mitchell, who never appeared in a dock.

The campaign, which never had more than about 100 sympathizers, was on the admission of some of its supporters, not very effective. There were splits about tactics and some political confusion by the overlap of support in "Troops Out", a movement with Trotskyist and republican supporters, and the prominence of pacifists like the much-arrested Pat Arrowsmith in BWNIC: she belonged to "Troops Out" also. Many BWNIC supporters disapproved of any suggestion or support for the IRA, which they feel to be militarist.

The Swedish asylum for troops aspect of the campaign promoted enthusiastically by a British-born US draft-resister, Barry Fockler, who met BWNIC supporters in London in 1973, led to disenchantment and dissent. Several campaigners thought Swedish exile unhealthy for individual British soldiers, despite Fockler's enthusiasm, and the failure-rate of returnees was very high. There was a constant suspicion of "plants".

One of BWNIC's founders estimates only three soldiers ever went absent after seeing BWNIC propaganda: only four had ever been helped while absent by a BWNIC network. BWNIC sources claim there are eight absent soldiers in Sweden still, but claim little credit for their departure.

There was always debate about whether the leafletting side was merely "social work for soldiers" as other more conspiratorial left-wing groups described it, or whether it was designed to engineer a clash with the state. One of the founders thought the leaflet's mention of open refusal to serve in Northern Ireland "was partly prompted by the hope of attracting the authorities' attention".

The open, ethical nature of the campaigners' pacifism seems to have posed little real threat to soldiers' loyalty. BWNIC supporters never advised disgruntled soldiers to stay in the Army and try to undermine it. One prominent campaigner also rejected indignantly an offer of £2,000 in expenses from republican sources, to find a deserter who could be later exploited as an anti-British propaganda "catch".

This rather muddled and idealistic campaign, as laid bare by the Crown, added up to small-scale political agitation in garrison towns, a willingness to shelter absentees from military life, and assistance to a small number of soldiers who testified they were helped to Sweden. It included a legitimate counselling service in north London—"At Ease" which, according to those who volunteered for it, drew no more than a handful of young soldiers depressed about their inability to get discharges for personal reasons.

The most politically significant feature of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign appears to have been, in the end, the attempt to suppress it.

David Leigh

Send a Christmas gift to someone who really needs one . . .

. . . an old man or woman who will go hungry on Christmas Day, and every other day unless you care enough to add a goodwill gift to your Christmas list—to help someone like 79-year-old Mrs. Raha Wanjiro, a widow in Africa who sometimes has to go three days without any food. "We had no meat, never ever. No milk, either. We would even go three days without food." Think of the joy it brings to old people, who must feel forgotten and despairing, when someone sends a Christmas message of practical sympathy—and imagine the gratitude of the volunteers who give their all to helping old people.

For £5 (the cost of a modest turkey) you can provide vital extra rice each day for a year to supplement the scanty diet of one desperately hungry old man or woman.

£25 provides a special Christmas for 125 needy old people.

£100 names a hospital bed in Africa or Asia in memory of someone dear to you.

Christmas is a time for caring and sharing. Please send your generous gift soon, it will be used with care by helpers devoted to old people.

The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

* Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a special purpose.

The Times Diary

Heath sails into best-seller lists

Edward Heath had good reason to look quietly pleased with himself at the Foyle's literary luncheon held in his honour yesterday; his book *Sailing*, published only six weeks ago, has already sold 76,000 copies in Britain and the United States, making him Sidgwick and Jackson's biggest selling author since Shirley Conran, the superwoman.

Heath, seated between two other eminent sailors, Earl Mountbatten and Robin Knox-Johnston, said he had not set out to write a technical manual. "I wrote the book because Morning Cloud has meant so much to me and my crew, and because sailing has become an essential part of my life. I just wanted to convey what it meant to us."

Earl Mountbatten, whose copy of the book had been borrowed from his home last weekend by former King Constantine of the Hellenes, had nonetheless read it sufficiently closely to spot a mistake. "An admiral's boat is not a yacht, it's a barge", he chided the author.

Floating around the room was our old friend Esther Rantzen who recently made a BBC film about a Norfolk vicar writing this column. Yesterday she had found a plump and jolly Devon housewife who harboured a secret ambition to prepare a banquet for 600 at the Dorchester. Gwen Tracke, from Torrington, produced a commendable meal of duck, followed by a sweet of lemon sorbet in a boat-shaped pastry case, with a puff of spun sugar on the top of the cocktail-stick mast to represent a morning cloud.

Heath, clearly impressed, told how he once volunteered to cook breakfast on the boat. He managed the fried bread, but the eggs were a disaster; he cracked them on top of the sizzling bread and was dismayed to find they stayed completely raw. He was not asked to cook again.

Caught

Michael Leapman reports:

Australians are rather proud of the ruthless reputation of their customs officers, and I had an early taste of it when I arrived in Melbourne the week before last. A dozen tulip bulbs which I had bought in Amsterdam were summarily seized, and I was only glad that I had not paid a visit to a farm before leaving Britain. A colleague said that when he foolishly admitted having done so on the customs form given to all arriving passengers, his shoes were taken from his feet, dipped in disinfectant and handed back to him sopping wet.

But the customs people are not concerned only with taking things into Australia. They are equally fierce about taking certain things out, as Jean Pierre Giradoux, son of the French playwright Jean Giradoux and a collector of lizards, found to his cost two years ago. The official record of Giradoux's bizaare interview with a Sydney customs officer has come into my possession, and I publish extracts for what I believe to be the first time.

When leaving Sydney to fly to Noumea, Giradoux's bags were searched by a security officer, who found in them a green tin containing two reptiles—a blue tongue skink and a bearded lizard. He was hauled off for intensive questioning (causing him to miss his aircraft) during which he learnt that the creatures were prohibited exports from Australia.

He told a customs officer that he had bought them from a pet shop, paying about £5 for the two. They were, he said, to add to his collection of 15 lizards in France.

The officer was specially interested in the container in which the creatures were carried. "Do you agree that this green container is a specially built container for reptiles?" he asked. "No", Giradoux answered, "it is used to carry fish. I bought it in a department store in France."

"Where did you keep the blue tongue skink and bearded lizard after buying them at the pet shop?" the officer persevered, perhaps trying to get him on a cruelty charge. "I kept them in my room", he told him. "I put out the do not disturb sign and let them run around."

Finally, he was asked if there was anything further he had to say. There was much. Though he believed in the protection of animals, he thought that if Australians could buy lizards in pet shops, he also should be allowed to.

He went on: "A way must be found so that foreigners should be fully informed of what is presently a totally unexpected danger.

"I hope with all my heart that considering the fact that I am a fond collector of lizards the competent authorities will grant me the permission to export into France these two small charming ambassadors of Australia."

Alas, it was not to be. Giradoux was allowed to leave, but the lizards were not. I fear, therefore, that any of my friends who hoped I might bring them back a couple of lizards for Christmas are in for a disappointment.

Honoured

The Queen may nurture a private passion for poetry. At any rate she pleased the Royal Society of Literature, of which she is patron, by accepting an invitation to a poetry reading to celebrate their 150th anniversary, and surprised them by staying an hour after the event was over to chat with the established literati.

The company gathered in Skinners' Hall, which is tucked behind the City bus stop for buses to Tooting, but finely ornamented with paintings by Frank Brangwyn. Lord Butler, the society's president, made the most popular joke of the evening in explaining the venue: he had appropriately been made a freeman of the Skinners' Company, he said, during his term as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The poems, a rather safe selection of the nation's best, were read by Robert Speaight, Christopher Fry and, most tellingly, by Jill Balcon. One selection, more piquant than most, was a cautionary tale by Hilaire Belloc about the choice of royal pageboys.

Sir John Betjeman, the poet laureate, also read an excerpt from one of his own poems, but they did not trust him with anybody else's.

Lord Evans, the chairman of the society's council, said afterwards that it had been the first occasion a poet laureate had been given the chance to read his own poetry to the monarch since the days of Tennyson. Betjeman looked abashed.

The society awards accolades for literary merit, few of which go to diarists. They are, perhaps as a consequence, under-publicized, so that even those attending the ceremony on Tuesday night were hard pressed to remember the names of the current Companions of Literature, though there can only be 10 at a time.



Progress

Robin Young's survey of small publishers also turns to poetry:

Even among small publishing houses, Carcanet Press is exceptional. It has been going for six years, has a £47,000 a year turnover, and almost none of the 110 books it has published has made any money. Carcanet's speciality is poetry—new poetry, reprints of neglected English poets, and books of poetry criticism.

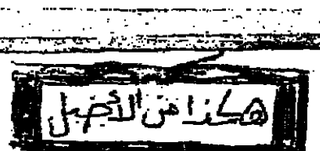
"It is a field the big publishers have been getting out of as fast as they can", says Michael Schmidt, one of three friends who run the firm. He has personally ploughed all his freelance earnings and the proceeds of sales of his collections of books and of pre-Columbian Mexican art into the press. The Arts Council have been very generous as well, he says.

The firm now has one employee, one of the founders, but he is paid less than a secretary might expect in a bigger publishing house.

It has progressed, too, in other ways. When it first started, from a farmhouse in South Hinksey near Oxford, the nearest post office was two miles away and parcels of books for despatch had to be taken there on a bicycle. Now in Manchester, where Schmidt is fellow at the Manchester Poetry Centre, they have a post office close by.

Next: Rex Collings

PHS



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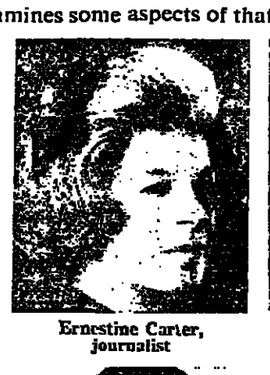
Americans in Britain

The arts and banking, industry and entertainment, education, the sciences, the law: there are few significant fields of British public life in which American citizens do not play an active and enriching role. This Special Report, the second in an occasional series on foreign communities in the United Kingdom, examines some aspects of that role, as seen by both parties. Below and on page IV are a few of the leading protagonists


Larry Adler, entertainer


David H. Bagley, admiral


Jerome Bruner, professor of psychology


Ernestine Carter, journalist


Robert Cohan, ballet dancer


Virginia Cowles, biographer


Harry G. Cressman, company chairman


Stuart W. Don, financier


Douglas Fairbanks, actor


Mia Farrow, actress


A. L. Goodhart, professor of jurisprudence


Jack A. Herfurt, foreign service officer


Jeffrey S. Howles, banker


Norman Jewison, film director


Robert Lowell, poet and playwright


Victor Lownes, publisher


Charles Marowitz, theatre director


Jessye Norman, soprano

A chance to work half as hard for twice the money

by Alfred Friendly

To be blunt about it, Americans in Britain are pretty about the country, ppy as clams at high tide. The London correspondent an American newspaper oke for the overwhelming jority of American dians in the British Isles ien, asked if he was due a transfer after four ars, he replied that he said nly prayers night and rning that his foreign edi- had forgotten his exis- ce and would not send n on a new assignment.

Americans in Britain ould be happy, with a for- la which assures the best all possible worlds—an nerican income and the portunity to live in one of e most gracious societies earth. For those in Lon- n, there is also the enjoy- ent of foreign cooking.

What Americans knowingly erish is the gentler, more sured, less aggressive way life, the availability of ad- rable schools, the relative urity of the streets day and night, denied them in large cities at home, and urban pleasures—shopping, easy access to cultural and entertainment facilities, good and, for them, fairly cheap public transport.

These quite compensate for the grotesquery known as the telephone system. What Americans may not be directly conscious of, but sense nevertheless, is that their hosts, in general, are fond of each other and conduct themselves with kindness.

The key condition for all these joys is an American income at the top, or near it, of the professional and specialist salary scale. The best part is that most Americans here have such an income. There is a dearth in Britain of American dustmen, parlourmaids and rag pickers and instead, a concentration of bankers, brokers, lawyers, senior journalists, engineers, entrepreneurs and business executives.

Almost all would live very well, and did, in the United States. They live considerably better in Britain and a lot more easily, despite inflation, which in any event is not so hard on them as on the natives. One man's attenuated pound is another's larger tally when he exchanges his dollars.

According to the latest United States census (1970) there are about 47,000 American civilians living in Britain. Here, with necessarily gross omissions, are the main categories, in ascending order of numbers and visibility:

American wives of British nationals, almost all sunk without trace in the indigenous landscape, greatly to its enhancement. All those I know are lovely and have been surely the best imports Britain has ever brought from across the Atlantic.

American exchange professors and scholars, about 600 of them at last year's count. They too are engulfed in the maw of British academia where they remain for a year or longer. Some become more donnish than the dons, but most provide considerable entertainment value and perhaps even a little useful scholarship.

American exchange students, numbers unknown, here for a term or a year but seldom longer. They stand out by reason of sloppier dress than their fellow students, are inferior in the matter of writing a grammatical, not to mention a competent sentence, but are much easier in demeanour and much readier to question and talk with their teachers, being less stunted than British youth by the doctrine of magisterial omnipotence known as the "Sir syndrome" in earlier schooling.

Show business types and Beautiful People, unfortunately not much different from their British counterparts. When British economics sharply worsened a year or two ago, great numbers of them packed up and flew off, a deprivation the British have borne with characteristic stiff-upper-lip bravery.

In addition, there are the military—some 21,000 officers and men at present. They are not as homogeneous as one might think. Some proudly uphold the tradition of never leaving Fort Sam Houston in spirit, whether their bodies are in East Anglia, Ankara or the Ross Ice Shelf. In terms of mixing they make the sahibs in *Passage to India* look positively folksy.

But the large majority on the bases, despite the isolation, are often and happily in the company of their village neighbours, the men learning to become pub crawlers, their wives to shop at the local greengrocers and both sexes involved from time to time in community activities. Almost all look forward to going home after their tours of duty, but nevertheless are cheerful about their life here.

The business-industrial-financial-managerial community, the majority of all Americans here, is also a mixed bag. Some remain isolated from the aborigines, aside from work-hour contacts, such as the bankers who retain incestuous purity within their Chester Square cocoon. Most of this category, however, live very much within British society, the number of their friends in the host country varying widely depending on temperament, the nature of their business and the length of time they have been in Britain.

To be sure, some of their women, especially those living in flats in London, find it hard to get to know the British; about 700 of these, for example, meet each other in the American Women's Club. But even here, except for recourse to bridge on a grand scale, the attitude is outward-looking towards visits to stately homes, British studies and community services.

All these Americans, regardless of how many of their social contacts may be Briti- remain distinctly and stoutly American. They are under no illusions about being foreigners in a foreign country.

Few fail to recognize that they live among a people whose sets of values are in many ways different from their own and for the most part, are glad of it. It is a matter of degree; the British cherish leisure, an easier pace of life and equable behaviour more than the Americans. They are less addicted to up-and-at-'em philosophy, the Protestant work ethic and the philosophical pronouncement of the late Casey Stengel that "nice guys finish last". And that atmosphere provides the Americans with half the charm of living here.

Of course, to a man the Americans remark unhappily on the irritation and sometimes frustration of dealing with British management, union and government figures whose drive towards accomplishment seems sadly deficient and who are much more resistant to new ideas and methods. The other and bright side of the coin, however, is that many Americans have found they need work only half as hard as they did back home to earn twice the money.

I venture a sweeping generalization: that living in Britain makes Americans nicer people. The man in the oil business from Bartlesville, Oklahoma retains his accent, but lowers his voice a few decibels; he is less strident, his elbows are less frequently akimbo. The typical American slanging match over politics, money or the merits of his favourite third baseman is muted.

There is a general agreement among the Americans themselves that their demeanour has changed for the better, thanks to the British example.

Shrewd readers will have remarked that I have written this much without once saying that "Britain is so civilized," a piece of restraint that will surely entitle me to sit in a heavenly seat next to the journalist who produced a piece on Kuwait without once using the term "oil rich". But I cannot conclude without using a sister word. The civility of the British rubs off on their American guests. Praise be.

©Times Newspapers Limited, 1975.

The author was formerly the managing editor of the Washington Post and served for five years as its London correspondent. He settled in Britain after his retirement in 1971.

When the man at Launch Control said, 'All systems go,' he was talking about us.


NASA. Photograph: Apollo 17, Kennedy Space Centre, Cape Canaveral, Florida.

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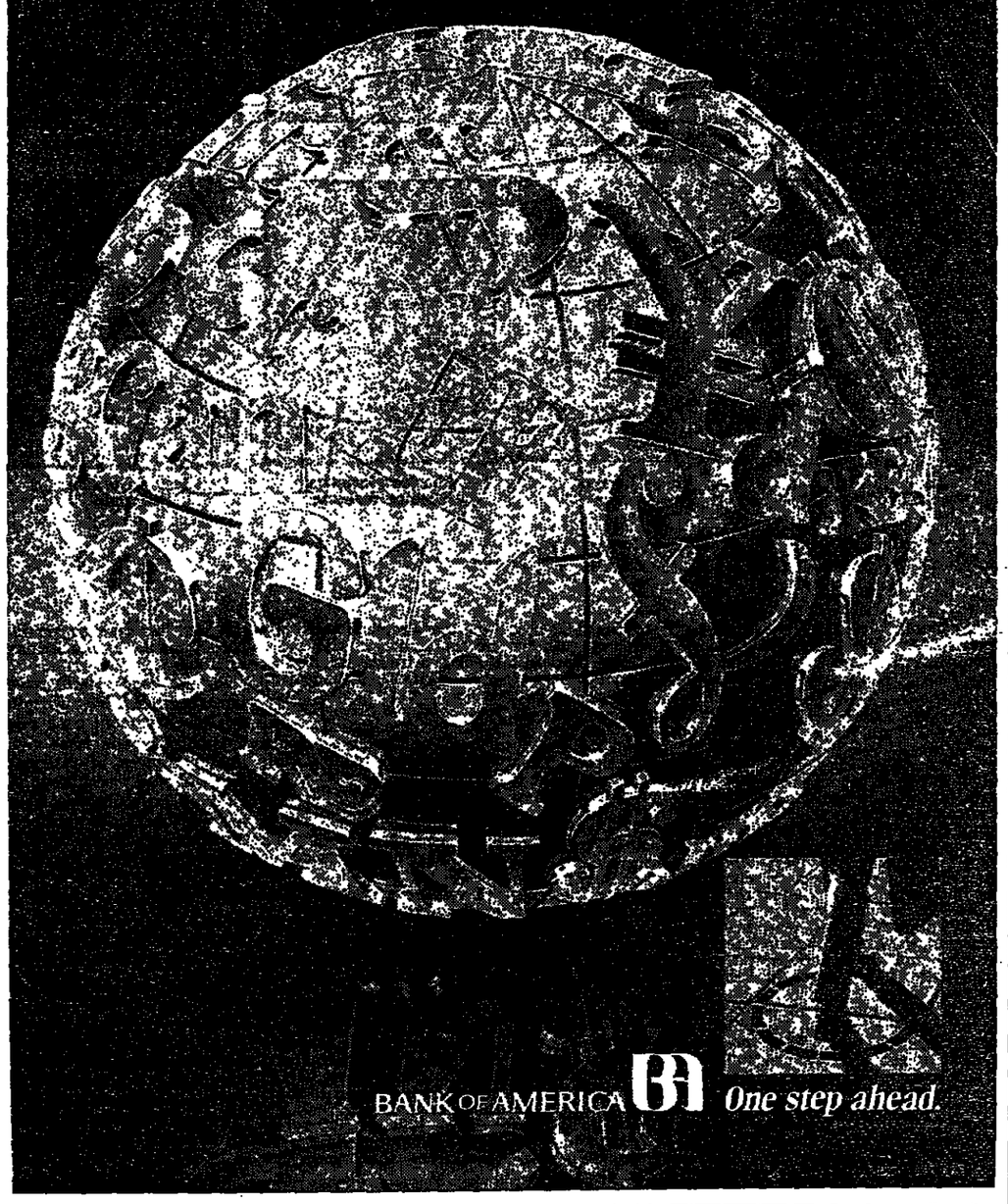
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BANK OF AMERICA *One step ahead.*

Hail and farewell to an advocate of optimism

by Louis Heren

The United States has sent some distinguished ambassadors to the Court of St James's. John Adams, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams were here in the early days of the republic, and more recently Mr David Bruce. Mr Elliot Lee Richardson is a man of similar calibre, and great things were expected of his embassy when he was appointed at the turn of the year.

But it was not to be. As everybody must know by now, Mr Richardson is to return to Washington on January 16 to take up his new appointment of Secretary of Commerce. It will be his fourth Cabinet post, his twenty-fifth job in almost as many years. Hence the irresistible urge to see his career as an education for even bigger and better posts.

Mr Richardson has no difficulty spurning such suggestions, however. Obviously he is an ambitious man, but he has the happy faculty of enjoying the job at hand and doing it well. He sees the Commerce Department as another opportunity to influence the course of American history. He did well as Under Secretary of State in the late 1960s, and he could eventually succeed Dr Henry Kissinger. Whether or not he will also follow the two Adams and Monroe from London to the White House remains to be seen, but he has already been mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

Whatever the future holds, Mr Richardson enjoyed his months in London. He likes Britain, and he reflects the pessimistic forecasts of our imminent collapse. He thinks that the next year or two will be "hairy", to use his word, but he insists that British industry and the trade unions are not as bad as they are said to be.



Mr Elliot Richardson: "happy faculty of enjoying the job at hand and doing it well".

He has a high respect for the present British Government. He admires the skill of the Prime Minister for maintaining the national equilibrium during a stormy period and he thinks that the Cabinet is well above average. Ministers such as Mr Callaghan, Mr Healey, Mr Jenkins and Mr Crosland would, he believes, have dominated the United States Senate if they had been born American.

He recognizes the weaknesses as well as strengths of Britain; nevertheless, Mr Richardson believes that in 10 years' time nations which have achieved a higher gross national product will be sending study groups to London to investigate how Britain maintained what he sees as an enviable balance between the new and the old, the efficient and the civilized.

Mr Richardson also recognizes the importance of his present post with its three main functions of negotiating, reporting and representing. He would have been happy to have remained in London much longer, but the urge to do things is understandably stronger than the attractions of diplomacy.

To some extent, his time in London has prepared him for a more active post. The issues that have interested him have tended to be international in character and scope: trade, commodities, Nato standardization and co-operation, the growing gap between the developed and developing nations, and the multinational corporations which, he is ready to believe, could close that gap better than any foreign aid programme.

The vacancy he leaves behind will not immediately be filled. A successor is unlikely to be appointed before the next presidential election. The process of nomination and confirmation and the possibility of a change at the White House would deter the most ambitious man, but the United States Foreign Service is well equipped to handle an interregnum. Deputy heads of mission, all of whom are professional diplomats, are accustomed to running embassies.

Not every American ambassador is of Mr Richardson's calibre. Most of them are political appointees. Some have little knowledge of foreign affairs, although the candidate for one embassy who did not know the name of the capital of the country to which he had been accredited was the exception. For this and other reasons, the deputy head of mission is ambassador in fact but not in name.

Mr Ronald Spiers, Minister in Grosvenor Square, is a very good professional. He knows Britain well, this is his second tour, and he is an acknowledged expert on Nato and international cooperation after years of dealing with military-political affairs in the State Department. He appears to share Mr Richardson's liking for Britain and optimism for her future.

He is tough, too. Although a professional diplomat he is evidently incapable of blandness and he does not suffer fools gladly.

The embassy is in safe hands. Mr Spiers is more than capable of reporting the British scene back to Washington, and of handling negotiation. He will be assisted by a strong team of specialists. Representation might pose a few problems, for a deputy head of mission, no matter how efficient and experienced, cannot hope to replace an ambassador in function. Diplomatic protocol is too strict, and rank looms large in most minds.

Anglo-American relations are a two-way traffic, and a good deal of the work is done by the British Embassy in Washington because most power lies in that city. The British Ambassador presides over what has been described as a mini-Whitehall. Certainly he has a large enough staff to keep the wheels turning. All the same, Mr Richardson will be missed.

London's bonus for bankers

by David Blake

There are, at the latest count, 57 banks from the United States represented in the City of London. All of the leading banks are represented with branches which reflect their size and importance. The Bank of America, the biggest in the world, has 1,000 employees in three offices, the main branch in Welbrook, while its slightly smaller rival, the First National City Bank of New York, has a complement of 1,400. All of the other big New York banks are represented, usually with at least one office in the City and one in the West End.

But running an office in London has long since ceased to be the prerogative of the very large banks. Even in the middle 1960s medium-sized banks were beginning to move in to London to be able to serve their American clients and to gain a share of the rapidly expanding "Euromarkets", which provided the first international capital market in the postwar world free from national restrictions.

By the end of that decade a new generation of "regional" banks from states such as Georgia and Florida were starting to open, usually on a more modest scale than their bigger and longer-established rivals. On the whole these banks have tended to open representative offices rather than full branches, but the basic point is established; they can add London to the list of places where they operate, and London is still the most important address it is possible to have in international banking.

It has not, however, been the most profitable for all of them, and operations which were set up during the early 1970s, during a boom fuelled by rapid growth of the money supply and big profits from Euromarket issues, have looked a very different prospect during the recession. The City has been full of jokes about the discomfort of some of the smaller American banks; everyone agrees that to be the first bank to pull out of London would involve such a loss of face as to be unacceptable; but there are reputed to be a lot of banks which would join the queue to go.

In fact, during 1975, three American banks have closed their very small representative office and gone home. But in talking to American bankers it is clear that although the days of heady expansion are over, there is not likely to be a rapid rundown of the City's role, along with New York, as one of the great international financial centres. The first reason for this is the size of the American commitment. American banks have more funds at their disposal in London than do all the British clearing banks put together. The source of the money tends to be different, with British banks getting much of their cash from the small deposits of customers all over the country, while the Americans rely more on large deposits placed through the Euromarkets. The result, however, is to give the Americans a large capital base in Britain, some of which has been used to build up business which can only be done here.

American banks have a significant portion of their business with British companies which borrow funds to carry on their activities. Sometimes it works out well, sometimes not. During the great property boom, American banks seem to have been no more resistant as a whole to the prospect of huge profits than were their British equivalents. Like others, they have had to learn to be careful to whom they lend.

Much of their business, however, needs a stronger justification than the fact that it already exists. London grew as an international centre because it attracted the lion's share of the so-called "discretionary" business during the 1950s. This is business which could, in theory, be done anywhere, as a Japanese company raises finance for some major mining operation in Africa, or Arab oil producers buy notes from the New Zealand Government.

London accounts for just over 43 per cent of the total "offshore" business done by American banks throughout the world, far the largest proportion, though lower than the 66 per cent which it was responsible for in 1969. London's attractions are a combination of its natural advantages and its banking tradition, as Mr Bruce Mitchell, of the Bank of America, points out.

The most obvious natural advantage, he says, is its position at the western edge of Europe. Just as 400 years ago Britain's position made it the natural trading place for the New World, so now it helps to attract banking business. The issue is one of time which means that London's hours of business have a big overlap with those of New York and the Middle and Far East.

This advantage is reinforced by London's good communications, at least by European standards, both in terms of telecommunications and airline services, which makes it a convenient base from which to transact business.

The convenience has been reinforced by the Bank of England's extreme flexibility in banking regulations, compared with the more formal attitudes in other centres such as New York. The Bank made it clear that it was keen to build up London as a financial centre, and would do its best to help. The impact of this policy on the domestic economy has often been criticized, since it has been argued that it resulted in too great an emphasis being placed on questions such as sterling's parity at the expense of other goals.

No such criticism can be made of London's "offshore" banking activities, since it has no effect on the domestic sector. It is in "offshore" banking that the American banks have made their strongest mark, and it is probably fair to say that they have led it since its inception. They account for 37.5 per cent of the London Eurocurrency market, and are responsible for funds of about $62,000m compared with $38,000m accounted for by British banks.

The American domination has meant that the attitudes of the American banks have been very important in setting trends in some parts of the British banking community. Foreign exchange dealers have seen their salaries soar as American banks compete for their services, sometimes to the annoyance of British rivals. More important, the Americans are often spoken of as having created a cult of youth, applying a rule that no banker over 35 can know what he is talking about.

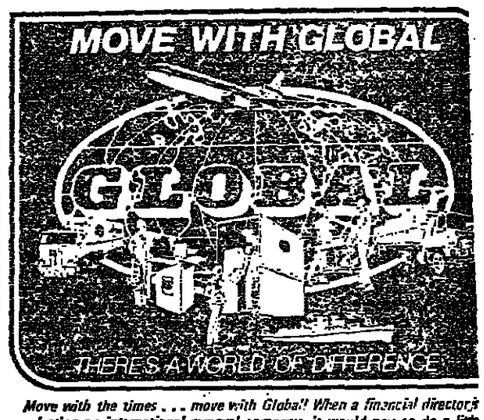
It is a false impression, but there is some truth in it, if only because of the kind of American staff who tend to be posted to London. As a very rough average, about 10 per cent of the staff at an American bank in Britain will be American, with a high proportion of them in their late twenties or early thirties, rising up through the bank on its management training programme.

London postings tend to be for two or three years and are greatly valued, both because they are seen as being a sign that the trainee is highly regarded and because they involve living in a very pleasant city where there are no language difficulties.

A pleasant environment where English is spoken is, however, also a characteristic of the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands, which have emerged as London's greatest rival in recent years. They have increased their share of American banks' business from 8 per cent in 1969 to 24 per cent, an increase which was reinforced by the change in the British tax system introduced by the last Conservative Government.

Unless there are grave worries about the political stability of the islands, they may be expected to continue to erode London's share of the market. But they are not likely to end London's preeminence, since the great attraction of the City is that it provides the only place in the world which can compete with New York as a pool for financial skills.

The American banks are likely to go on drawing from that pool and to contribute to it in the years ahead. Even the British economy, where inflation last year was clearly very high, seems to be responding to the Government's anti-inflationary action, and hopes of an improvement in 1976 encourage a belief that the Euromarkets, which have only just recovered from a very bad period, will go on strongly.



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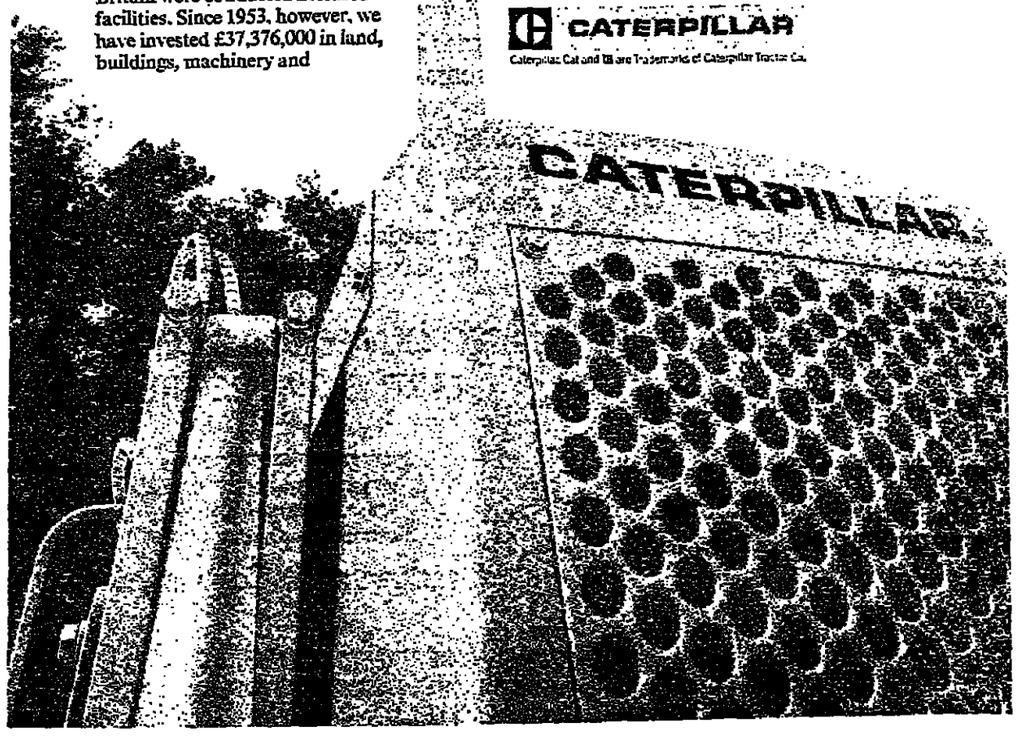
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Taxing time for those without a big employer

by David Walker and Phyllis Stoller

In 1974 Britain lost its status as a tax haven for foreign residents. Although the Labour Government's Finance Act of that year was aimed at all foreigners in Britain, many of its victims were American, and its provisions became known as the "go home Yanks tax".

How many Americans here were then, and how many remain today, is a statistical mystery; the Home Office claims it has no single count, since travelling Americans are recorded on each reentry into the United Kingdom. Its estimate of 200,000 includes the self-employed, those Americans employed by foreign and British companies, and those working for American multinationals.

A more realistic figure is probably less than half that. In a recent survey of 45 American businesses it was found that only 3 per cent of the employees were American nationals.

Every country — except outright tax havens—taxes citizens and residents on income earned or brought into the country. The United Kingdom and United States are no exceptions. America, however, is one of the few countries in the world (the Philippines is another) which taxes on the basis of citizenship rather than residency or domicile. Americans—wherever they live—are taxed on their worldwide income, and Americans in Britain are in the unenviable position of owing taxes to two sovereignties.

Historically, a number of systems have evolved to reduce tax liabilities on both sides of the Atlantic. The United Kingdom has the 50 per cent rule for foreigners lucky enough to qualify. The United States offers a dollar-for-dollar reduction of American taxes for any direct taxes paid by a citizen abroad to a foreign government. More important—at least until the end of 1975—is section 911 of the internal revenue code, which allows citizens working abroad to exempt $20,000 to $25,000 of income earned abroad from United States income tax.

Section 911 has provided the main source of compensation for indirect foreign taxes (value-added tax and rates) and the numerous extraordinary expenses borne by an American living overseas. But it has not been popular with an American public accustomed to think of expatriates as citizens evading their duties and responsibilities. This year the mounting irritation of Americans living at home found a sympathetic ear in the uncompromising and reform-minded House of Representatives.

Section 911 is planned to be phased out over four years. If Congress acts diligently this will begin in 1976. When this happens Americans abroad will face an abrupt increase in their tax liabilities to the tune of $5,000-$6,000 a year for the next four years. The effect will be to send many of them back to the United States simply to stay solvent.

The worst off will be Americans without the protection of multinational benefit programmes—people in business for themselves or with local firms; the very people most likely to have made long-term commitments to their adopted communities.

The self-employed and American employees of British companies have always been treated as local nationals by the Inland Revenue; only foreigners working for foreign companies had ever received the generous pre-1974 tax breaks. These people were taxed only on "funds remitted" into the country, and because of the legal definition of "remit", an employee could have his salary channelled through a bank and converted into a personal tax-free loan.

Today foreigners are taxed on 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their earned income, in addition to the value of any traditionally taxed fringe benefits. "We are finding the Inland Revenue sympathetic to those fringe benefits which have no United Kingdom counterpart or which were designed by multinationals to accommodate the tax situation in their home countries", stated Mr George Clare of the London office of Marsh & McLennan Benefits International. "For instance, private medical insurance, a common American fringe benefit, would be taxed by the Inland Revenue, though stock options might not."

There is still sufficient evidence that certain categories of Americans do benefit financially from living in the United Kingdom. The October issue of *The Overseas American*, a monthly newsletter for the American community abroad, compared the relative buying power of a $25,000 salary in New York City and in six European capitals. Using a cost-of-living index with New York as the basis of comparison, calculating local and United States taxes for an American with two children, it was found that salaries went farthest in London.

The $22,646 netted in London, given the 50 per cent tax break, would have a $26,241 equivalent in New York City. Two important omissions were property tax and value added tax which are proportionately higher in London and would have brought seemingly economic London more into line with other cities.

However, the question remains—why should Americans as well as Japanese, Germans and other foreigners, receive tax breaks merely because they work for foreign-controlled companies? The main factor would seem to be the impetus to international business; it is important that London compete with Paris and Brussels in attracting foreign industry and foreign executives. Executives being transferred abroad have to face the prospect of an indefinite period of transience, of schooling disoriented children, of possibly losing a wife's income.

For the ambitious middle manager there is the difficulty of climbing the corporate ladder from Europe, the loss of contacts for new jobs or investment opportunities at home. In the past few years these uncertainties have been magnified by the daily float of the dollar.

Finally, as the cost of living in American cities becomes comparatively lower—with Washington DC as 100, London registers 111.5, Milan 129.5, Paris 150.5 and Düsseldorf 160.5—and as the recession reduces the opportunities for returning home, it becomes more and more difficult to lure American executives to overseas jobs.

David Young and Derek Harris, of *The Times* Business News, examine the American stake in British industry, particularly the experience of two large corporations

UK provides best base for Europe

More than 2,000 companies operating in Britain are affiliated to the United States and four out of five of them are wholly-owned by United States interests. The experiences of Chrysler apart, the present economic climate has done little to shake their belief in Britain.

Many, of course, arrived in the United Kingdom at a time when the prewar depression was beginning to evaporate. They have had a long and profitable history of operations in Britain and take the view that this country is still the most suitable base from which to start operations in the broader European market.

The American Chamber of Commerce (UK) has helped to forge many strong trading links since it was formed in London in 1916. The chamber's 2,200 members, most of them corporate, come from the American companies operating in Britain and from the British companies which trade with the United States. Their worth to Britain is impossible to quantify in terms of money, but their indirect contribution to our economy has been and remains substantial.

Although an American citizen, Mr Harry Cressman, the chamber's president, is the head of a British company, the Bristol Street group, as well as a director of Aston Villa Football Club. Mr Jack A. Herfurt, the chamber's director general, was the United States Consul General in Britain until his appointment 18 months ago.

It was expectation of Britain's "yes" vote in the EEC referendum that prompted American companies to consider dramatically stepping up their investment in Britain. Figures submitted to the United States Government indicate that in 1975 American investment in Britain will be 34 per cent higher than in 1974; totalling no less than £1,800m.

The largest component of this total, of course, comes from North Sea-related industries—£820m—with investment up 78 per cent on 1974's total. Among other major investment projects under consideration is one by Monsanto, Union Carbide and Montedison for a vast new plastics fibre plant.

One company which has committed itself to a £35m investment is Alcoa, which is adding a new rolling mill complex at its Swansea plant. When in full production in 1977 the new plant, the most modern of its type in Europe if not the world, will be the principal source for Europe of special packaging sheet for all-aluminium cans and other products.

Investment by the American companies is, because of government policies, concentrated in several areas, although there are few areas in Britain which do not have an American company as a major local employer and ratepayer.

In the North-west of England alone there are more than 130 United States-owned companies which have been operating successfully for several years. Excluding the motor industry, Ford and General Motors in the shape of Vauxhall, they have several hundred million pounds invested in the area.

The North-west is not the only region to benefit from the American move towards Europe. Scotland is heavily dependent on the American companies which have set up factories in electronics, consumer goods, business machines, as well as providing cash for much of the massive expansion in the whisky industry, which is a large dollar-earner.

Heavy industry, too, has moved to Scotland. General Motors and Caterpillar being examples. Caterpillar is also involved in Newcastle and Leicester and has chosen Leicester as the site for its expansion into the European fork-lift truck market.

D.Y.

Honeywell doing well

Honeywell set up a British subsidiary in 1936, two years after taking its first step into Europe through an office in Amsterdam and during a year in which total corporate sales at $13.5m finally left the depression behind, with sales increased by $4m and profits increased by $1m. Honeywell-Brown, as the British company was then called, was in the business of selling valves and control devices as well as a range of instruments from the takeover of Brown Instrument Company in 1934.

Sales of the British company in 1937, its first full year of operation, were a few thousand pounds. In 1948, the year in which it established Honeywell's first European factory, at Blantyre in Scotland, they were just under £100,000. They are now more than £60m.

In the intervening years the company's product line broadened, adding microswitches to its control systems operation in the early 1950s and computers in the early 1960s. There are now two principal British companies, Honeywell, handling control systems, and Honeywell Information Systems, representing computers. Between them they employ about 6,000 people, just under half of them in the four Honeywell factories in Lanarkshire.

Mr Ralph Price, the English chairman of Honeywell, said: "Honeywell came to Britain, having thrown off the American depression, at the start of a broad expansion into Europe and principally to support the process control needs of the developing chemical and steel industries. The international business of the parent corporation, to which Europe is a major contributor, now exceeds over $1,000m in revenue, or half the total, so we now see ourselves as very much part of the scenery."

The major manufacturing commitment that the company has in Scotland resulted from a combination of market demand, government incentives and a ready availability of labour in the development areas, as well as a "wish to contribute to British exports and play a full part in the economy".

Mr Price added: "We started European manufacture in Scotland and our commitment in the area is still strong, though recent experience gives us some concern that we are losing the flexibility that we need to have to respond to the changed demands and market conditions of our different businesses."

Mr Price is cautious, but also optimistic, for Honeywell's future in Scotland, though no cast-iron guarantees are being given. He said: "We can win through the present difficult economic circumstances given a period of stability in industrial relations when we can be sure that agreements we enter into are binding and not subject to the wild-cat industrial action that has played havoc with British industry."

More than half Honeywell's employees in Britain are in sales, service and support functions and Mr Price added that these are now the growth areas for employment.

Speaking of current business in the Honeywell computer operations, Mr Steve Jerritts, the American managing director of Honeywell Information Systems, said that although export sales had softened, business was at record levels and he could now see a final year result that would bring in orders 20 per cent up on last year with strong performance across the full product line, but particularly good results from large computers and minis as well as network information services.

The role of the company's systems centre at Hemel Hempstead in exporting software and computer minisystems is now well-established.

On the control systems side Mr Jim McGregor, managing director, said that despite depressed market conditions that had impacted the company's temperature controls and micro-switch operations, sales in general had held up to plan and in some areas, notably capital investment goods such as process control systems, performance had been well beyond expectations.

D.Y.

Hope in new philosophy

When Eaton Corporation, the motor components, locks and consumer durables multinational organization whose sales run at $1,750m (about £875m) a year, first came to the United Kingdom as a manufacturer in 1963, it was not too happy an initiation.

Eaton, whose headquarters is at Cleveland, Ohio, but now operates in some 25 countries, had bought the old lorry components factory of ENV at Willesden, London. Mr E. Mandell de Windt, now chairman and chief executive of Eaton, was then running the company's international operations.

He has wry memories of the spate of labour trouble at the time of the takeover. His long experience in labour relations, particularly in the tough union areas of the north-east of the United States, stood him in good stead at that time, although Eaton eventually moved the whole of that initial operation to Aycliffe in North-east England.

Today Eaton employs about 4,500 people and operates half a dozen main production units in Britain, including Yale factories which at Telford produce industrial trucks—like fork lifts—and at Willenhall the well-known locks and other security systems. Additional capacity for axle transmission housings is going in at Aycliffe.

There are important lorry components factories at Manchester and Basingstoke, the latter bought from British Leyland. In the past 10 years Eaton has spent more than $40m (about £20m) in Britain, about a third of it in taking over existing companies or plants and the rest in developing facilities.

Britain is a principal base in Europe for Eaton, with some $1.5m (about £750,000) in capital spending still committed for next year. Although world-wide Eaton has been worried about profit margins, and particularly about returns on capital in Europe, the top management at Cleveland says that it is well satisfied with the British operation within the European context.

Eaton's European headquarters is also in Britain, on the outskirts of London. This is essentially a coordinating and clearing house operation because the company's activities are streamed in a number of ways, with control in each channel going back to Cleveland.

The company is particularly pleased at the way industrial relations have been improved at the Basingstoke transmissions factory. Before it took over, the factory had been having a rough passage with labour troubles. When a European production stage for Eaton's new generation Snapper transmission is reached, Basingstoke is one of two likely European bases to be used.

One decision Eaton Corporation will face in the United Kingdom is whether to introduce in some or all of the plants the management techniques it is now employing in a substantial number of its United States factories. The techniques have come to be known within the company as the "new philosophy".

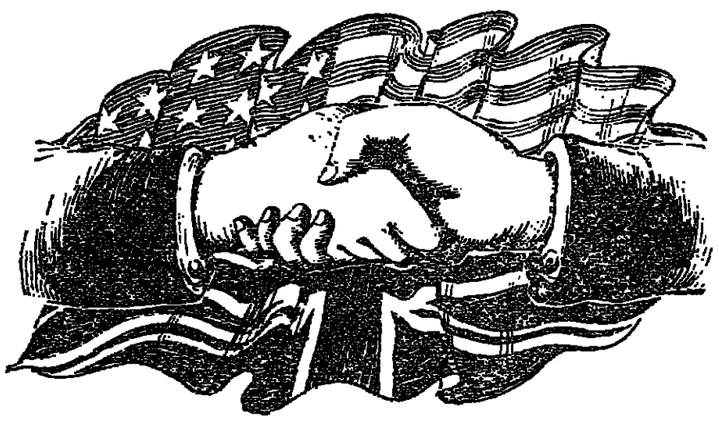
Workers on the production line are almost on "salary"; there is a flexible approach to timekeeping where possible and the buzzers-and-bells style of discipline is dropped. Managers are chosen for their capacity to work with people sympathetically and great pains are taken over consultation.

This has been proved to pay dividends—in for instance, productivity and absenteeism—when setting up plants in non-unionized agricultural areas. But this approach is now being considered for introduction, by degrees, to older, tightly unionized plants in the heavily industrial north-east of the United States.

If that process proved successful there, the British factories would be the next logical place in which to begin to introduce the "new philosophy". But a lot might depend on what happens with government policy on worker participation in the United Kingdom.

Eaton has found the West German system of supervisory boards a workable one so far but is worried that a fifty-fifty power-sharing situation could be potentially dangerous. The anxiety is that workers have neither the training nor the skill to deal with decisions on issues like the future investment or a product mix.

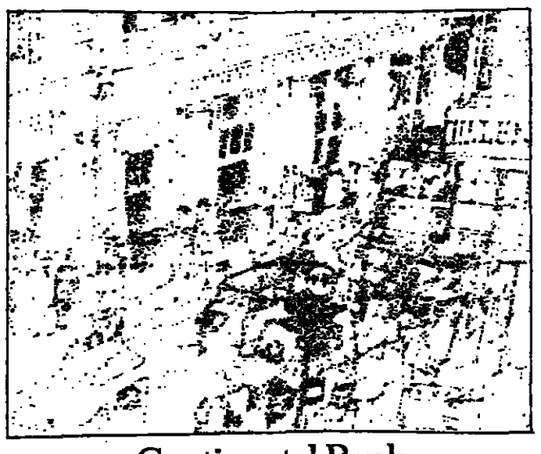
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137.6	8.47	137.6	-1.0	Do Accum (3)	139.8	138.8	6.65	100.7	..	Prop Acc Units	93.9	100.1	..	Weekly	
111.1	8.47	95.6	-0.4	Capital (3)	96.6	96.2	4.36	100.7	..	Prop Dist Units	93.9	100.1	..	month, (40) Valued monthly.	
113.8	7.50	113.6	-0.4	Do Accum (3)	115.4	115.4	4.36								
113.6	7.50														



Hugh Parker, management consultant



André Previn, composer and conductor



Lee Remick, actress



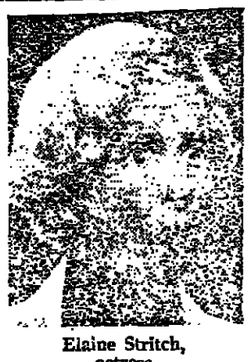
Walter R. Record, oil company president



Charles Ritcheson, historian and diplomat



Richard Rose, professor of politics



Elaine Stritch, actress



Richard S. Vokey, banker



Sam Wanamaker, actor and impresario

Financial losses, cultural gains

by Ronald Dworkin

Every year thousands of American professors, lecturers and instructors take up residence in Britain, most often for a term or a year, but sometimes for much longer. In any one year the visiting academic community is so numerous and able that it could make up a creditable university of its own.

For all or some part of the present year, for example, the list includes Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale; Abraham Goldstein, the former dean of Yale's law school; Gregory Vlastos, just finishing as chairman of the philosophy department at Princeton; and the historian Charles Ritcheson, who is now the cultural attaché at the United States Embassy.

The exchange programme has been of great intellectual importance. The visit of the young James Watson to Francis Crick's laboratory in Cambridge, for example, produced the double helix, and the busy traffic in philosophy has created a distinctive Anglo-American discipline in that subject.

These short-term visits are only one facet of the American academic presence in Britain. Hundreds of Americans now hold permanent appointments, spread over many universities. In Oxford alone there are dozens, and American professors hold permanent chairs in English literature (Richard Ellman), mathematical logic (Dana Scott), psychology (Jerome Bruner and Laurence Weiszkranz).

Why do they come, and why do they stay? Practically all of them could have positions of comparable prestige in America, and they are paid, on average, less than half what they would earn there. There is much less money available here for research, graduate assistants, secretarial staff, fringe benefits and the other comforts of academic life.

Personal considerations, such as relatives in Britain, or simply a severe case of Anglophilia, play a large part with individuals. Many were committed to student political activity in the late 1960s, and left America because they found, in Britain's welfare state, more hope for social justice. Others, though many fewer, left for the opposite reason: in the relative calm of academic life here they found relief from the demands that politics made on their intellectual life.

For many the general intellectual resources of Britain, and indeed of Europe, were the decisive reason. London provides an urban intellectual life and a centre of art, music and theatre that only New York, among all the American cities, can match. While New York, with all its physical decay and danger, is outside even the geographical range of most American universities, London is quite close to most British universities, and easily accessible from Oxbridge.

Beyond these financial losses and cultural gains, different people will see other differences in the academic life of the two countries and I can speak only for myself. I find a striking difference between the demands and attitudes of students in the two countries. Students who wish to see me here write notes; sometimes they ask their tutors to write for them. When I taught at Princeton last year a group of students pushed open my office door the first day and said they had come to look me over; one of them said it would be useful if I could, in five minutes, say what my course would be about, and another asked (on behalf of a friend, of course) whether I was a "hard grader".

In my Oxford lectures I regularly plead with students to ask questions, but most of those who do are foreign. An English student told me once that in the lecture hall I was supposed to work, not them. In Princeton—and at Yale and New York University, where I have also taught since coming here—students treat the classroom as a town meeting for the discovery of truth, and sometimes as a Roman circus where the lecturer plays the Christian.

A friend who teaches political philosophy at University College London was surprised to discover, lecturing on Hegel in America, that the students asked questions, not simply to find out what Hegel said, but, to his surprise, to find out whether what Hegel said was true.

This difference, which my own experience might exaggerate, is for me a disadvantage here, though others disagree. I find, on the other hand, the immediacy of teaching one student at a time here, in tutorials or supervisions, is a distinct advantage which even the intense American classroom cannot match.

I would also miss the Oxford fusion of intellectual and social life, where lunch spills over into seminars, and seminars into dinner, and dinner into seminars—a great rope of talk, with different strands linking colleagues, students and subjects.

I like the college system of administration, which allows scholars of different subjects to decide matters of policy and priority as a group for themselves, rather than to rely on professional academic administrators as in America; this common enterprise unites scholars in a more satisfactory way, to my tastes, than the joint research projects more typical of universities there.

There is another difference, however, which I find less congenial. In America, university teaching is meant to supply information, skills and concern so as to encourage students to produce work of their own, and grading is the evaluation of the work they produce. In Britain, teaching is the grooming of excellent minds, and grading is the art of identifying, in a piece of work, the class of the mind that produced it.

I find grading enormously taxing in any case, but much more so here because I am sceptical of the premise that minds come in classes, and alarmed when I am asked to enforce that premise myself.

There can be no doubt, however, that in one crucial respect the academic environment in Britain is superior. In America salaries are fixed differently for each scholar by a dean or chairman or president, and they reflect not only that officer's opinion of the scholar's worth, but his market value as established by financial offers from competing universities. One British friend was astounded to find that in America, whenever two teachers meet, each promises to get a job offer for the other.

Moreover, each teacher is not under contract for the first years of his career and his social and academic relations with his senior colleagues are often corrupted by the fact that his security lies in their hands. In Britain, on the other hand, salaries are fixed by age and rank, and tenure is normally established at the outset of a career. There are disadvantages, but the improvement in candour and independence is a clear gain.

Each of the Americans teaching in Britain would produce a balance-sheet different from mine. But we would agree that the common sense of the methods and virtues of scholarship, still shared and largely unchallenged in both countries, is more important than any distinctions. As long as commonsense remains, the intellectual link will continue to be the strongest of all.

The author has been Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University since 1969.

Rich contribution to arts

by John Vaizey

With the shift of military, economic and political weight to America, British *cultural* provincialism became more than probable. In the visual arts, England has always been provincial in relation to the Continent; with a common language, the likelihood of a similar provinciality in our literature was great, in relation to America.

It was in the contemporary technological art of film and popular music that America established its dominance. With the New York school of painting, and the irruption of a distinctively modern literature and, later, of composing, America became a place that things came from and people went to work in. Eliot came here, Auden went there.

There has been a Henry Jamesian flow, however, a *flow against the current* as it were. Americans have continued to settle here. *What contributions have they* made to British culture? Have they been part of the process of Americanizing it? And how has Britain affected them and their work? Are they deracinated?

The Americans in Paris in *the 1920s had little or no* effect on French culture, except indirectly through people like Gertrude Stein and her patronage of Picasso. At first sight it seems the same with Americans here now. The initial *wave came to escape* McCarthyism, especially actors and directors.

Their *immediate* impact was small. They were swallowed up for the most part in the British scene. They have gone native. And *individuals*, who have married English people—talented painter John Hubbard's wife is English—have adopted a protective colouration of semi-Englishness which tends to obscure their origins.

Yet there is a *professionalism*, a freshness about American *work that is evident, as it is* in the painting of John Golding who has a North American (Mexico and Canada) background.

Apart from McCarthy, there has been a steady influx of Americans in the arts to London. *Actors like* Tony Curtis and Elaine Stritch, artists like R. B. Kitaj, journalists like Dee Wells and Charles Collingwood, arts events organizers like Ed Berman, directors like Sam Wanamaker, and *musicians* like André Previn and Craig Sheppard—all of whom have made considerable *contributions to British* cultural life.

Partly what they do is dependent upon their special skills and talents and has *nothing to do with* their nationality. But for many of them there are several special aspects of their work which are of some significance. In the first place, they are directly in touch with American cultural *developments*, partly by frequent visits home, and partly by an incessant flood of *American visitors*. They can interpret American developments against an American background which makes their interpretation far more vivid, and (in a sense) true, than that of a British observer or even participant in the American scene.

The British arts would be considerably poorer without this special contribution. In literature we in Britain are *to some extent* a province of the English-speaking world, and much (though by no *means all) of the most vital* work is produced in America. What the Americans say they come here for is a different matter.

A painter I spoke to laid emphasis on the relative peace and quiet here, and on the complexity of ordinary daily life. The overwhelming dominance of a particular life style for any American, whether it be suburban middle-class or way-out self-conscious Bohemianism, is contrasted with the relatively unpressured free choice in Britain.

A writer agreed with this diagnosis, but added that she *did feel* "cut off", and regretted the relative lack of professionalism in Britain and, *especially, the amateur*ishness of British editors in publishing and the low incomes earned by British writers.

The excellence of the Royal Ballet attracts dancers, as the high standard of the drama attracts actors. In modern dance the traffic has been almost entirely one way, from America to Britain, *and the current triumphant season of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre at Sadler's Wells* would be almost inconceivable without American ideas and American dancers.

In short, the concept of dollar imperialism, as applied to the arts, suggests a vigorous two-way traffic, but one where the British have gained considerably. If the analysis is carried over into the popular arts, then the influence of American music, design and language is overwhelming.

Yet *it is overwhelming* with a difference. Whereas the New York school has had a major impact on the visual arts, for example, the advertising industry has been influenced by a broader spectrum of American *vitality, as well as by* European ideas. The sales of BBC programmes, which *might well be boosted* further, give an idea of the extent of possible cultural interchange. The difficulty is that British works of art *are almost always seen in* America as high culture.

Professor Vaizey is head of the School of Social Sciences, Brunel University. His American wife is art critic of The Sunday Times.

Time to celebrate

by Kenneth Gosling

There is nothing like a bicentenary, according to Mr Edwin Ball, of Washington, for bringing people *closer together. He hopes* that next year's celebrations will have that effect.

Mr Ball's Washington used to be in co Durham until *it was* decided to change the boundaries. Today it lies in Tyne and Wear and the alteration has given rise to the difficulty of a loss of identity. "I hope", Mr Ball says, "that the American bicentennial celebrations and our week of festivities next July will more or less give things a push to get every*one identified in the* Washington New Town area."

Nationally, a new set of initials—BBLC, standing for the British Bicentennial Liaison Committee—was conceived three years ago to give effect to plans for the *United Kingdom's official* participation. Regional subcommittees are at work in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales to arrange local activities.

One important project has been devised for Northern Ireland—the Ulster American Exposition and Folk Park at Campbill, co Tyrone, revolving around the restoration of the ancestral thatched cottage *homestead of the* Mellon family in Pittsburgh.

What promises to be one of the most spectacular and best-documented of all the *exhibitions in Britain is* "1776", which will take place at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, from April to October next year.

It is being organized on the same large scale as the Tutankhamun and Chinese exhibitions, which had the same sponsors—*The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. It will launch the new west wing of the museum where about 15,000 sq ft of space will be used to portray Britain's war with America.

It will be set out in story form with reconstructions of famous battles and histo towns, with models a audio-visual techniques, ar and equipment, manuscri and drawings, Indian w clubs and tomahawks, c non and drums, naval sab *and ships' ornaments.*

Set pieces will include replica of a tavern from W liamsburg, a London coff house of 1776, Admiral La Rowe's cabin, battlefi models of New York a Yorktown, and the Bost wharfside.

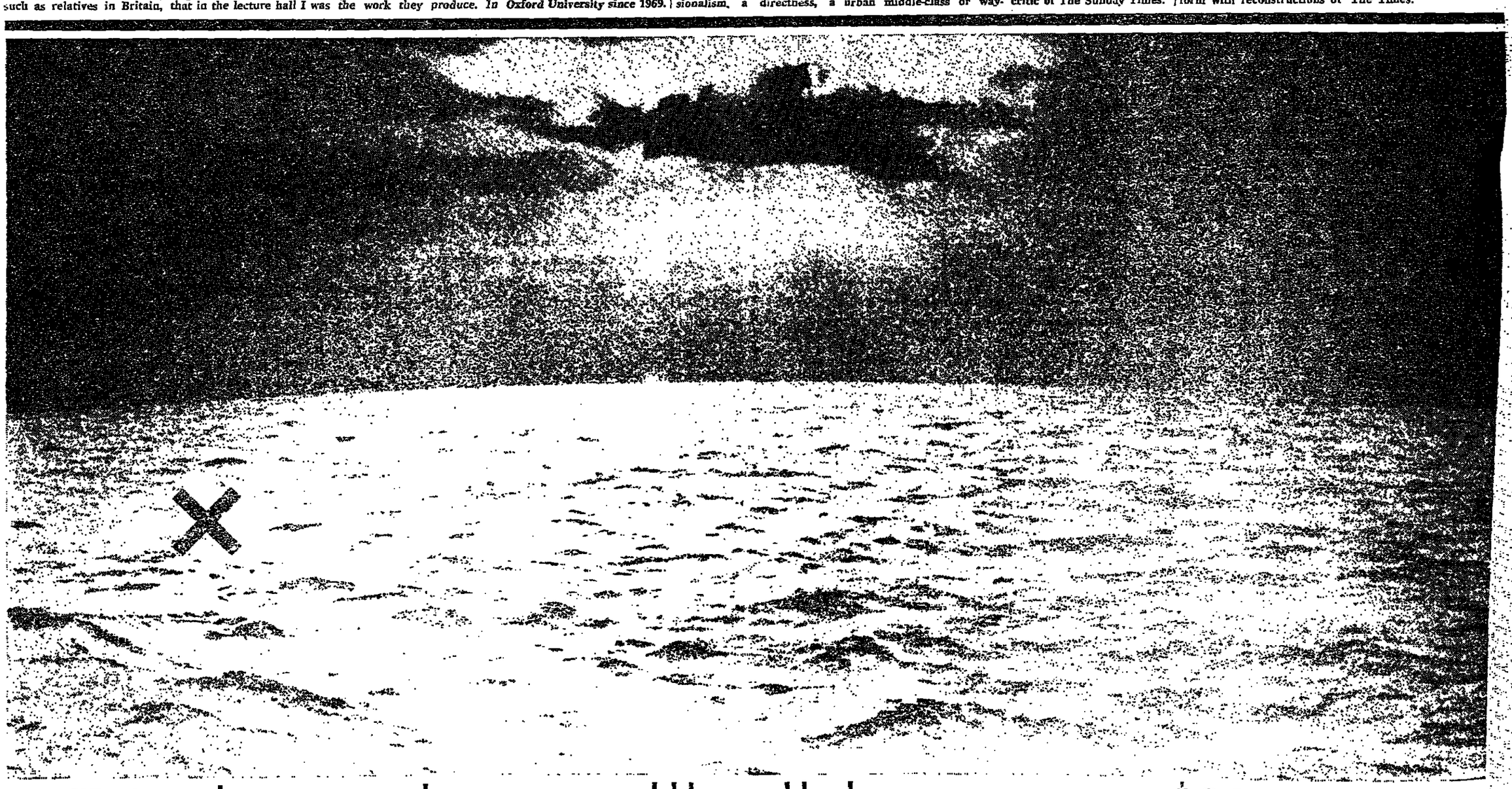
The documents on sh will include one of only extant copies of the Dec ration of Independen something of a quid pro q for the British Governmen loan of a copy of Mag Carta.

An exhibition which h been four years in the pl ning will make anoth major contribution to t British celebrations. Ral T. Coe, assistant director the Nelson Gallery of A Kansas City, has approach museums, private collecti and the Indian nations: t result will be an Arts Co cil exhibition of some 7 *objects representing 2,0* years of North Americ Indian art at the Haywa Gallery in London from ne October. British-Americ Associates, an education charity, is campaigning raise half the funds.

Tour companies alread have plans well in hand make next year a record o for American visitors—ar the various British touri authorities have itinerari arranged to take in sites special American historic interest, such as the Was ington family homes ne Durham and Banbury.

Free entry to Washingto Old Hall, seat of Georg *Washington's ancestors fro* 1183 to 1613, will be avai able until the end of nex year to holders of America passports.

The author is Arts Reporter The Times.



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TIMES PAST
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A TAX WHICH MAKES NO SENSE

pital taxation in Britain is eady extremely heavy. There a tax on investment income ing to 98 per cent where all able income exceeds £20,000. ere is a capital transfer tax h a top rate of 75 per cent or million upwards. There is a ital gains tax of 30 per cent. en the 1975 rate of inflation 25 per cent, capital gains tax ne amounts to an annual tax fully 6 per cent on those rare ital assets which have appre- ted as fast as inflation. Admi- lly that tax has to be paid only en the asset is realized, but it a very severe tax indeed, ied at a current rate which has er been considered for wealth

There is therefore a strong se for the reconstruction of pital taxation designed to make e burden somewhat easier to ar. These very high rates do sult in the inefficient use of pital, in loss of savings, in loss incentive and in some measure emigration of high earners and pital owners. *There is certainly* urgent case for a new tax on pital. With the existing taxes ronerous as they are. Britain is eady a bad place for British pital owners to live and work, d suffers the economic conse- ences of that.

To make a case for a wealth x it would therefore be neces- ry to show that it was an ficient tax, that it could be bstituted with advantage for me part of the existing capital x system, that it would not be bitrary in its inclusions and xemptions, and would not aggra- te the evils which flow from e existing severe rates of the ther forms of capital tax. If one ikes the chairman's draft eport, as amended but not dopted by the House of Com- ons Select Committee on a Wealth Tax, such a case is not ade out. That is not because e report itself is unreasonable r dictated by a doctrinaire pirit. One can see from the eport that Mr Douglas Jay and is Labour colleagues have done great deal of intelligent work, nd have themselves become very conscious of the difficulties f this tax. It is doubtful whether ny conscientious adviser having ead the draft report would ecommend the Chancellor to roceed with a wealth tax on this r, at present, on any other basis.

Expensive

The first point is that the ealth tax is an extremely expen- ve tax to collect. On the basis f the draft report the net yield n 1974 would have been from 85 million to £160 million. In ther words a wealth tax, had been in existence, might urrently be producing about per cent of the Government's orrowing requirement, a sum of o relevance to the major prob- ms of the Revenue. The cost of ollection is estimated at £18.1 illion to £21 million and the taff required would be 2,900 to 400 depending on how serious he effort was to prevent evasion. other words the cost of ollecting the tax, taking the ost to the Revenue alone, would amount to somewhere between 11 and 25 per cent of its yield.

On top of that one has to take into account the cost of assessment to the tax payer. As the principle of the tax would be one of self assessment, which puts the whole burden of compliance on the tax payer, the tax payer's cost would presumably be at least equal to the costs to the Revenue, and in the first year would probably be considerably higher.

We are talking therefore of a tax which would on average have combined collection costs of between 22 and 50 per cent, at a time when we are particularly concerned about the waste of skilled manpower and of public money. To introduce a tax with collection costs that are several times those of the least efficient tax in the present British system should be ruled out straight away.

Reasonable

It is indeed inevitable that a wealth tax should be very expensive to collect. If the average yield of the tax were 1.5 per cent on the capital assets liable for tax, then a combined collection cost of 50 per cent would still amount to only a charge of 0.75 per cent for the valuation and assessment of the assets, plus the actual cost of collecting the tax. Christie's scale fee for valuation for probate is 1.5 per cent up to £10,000, 1 per cent from £10,000 to £100,000, 0.5 per cent from £100,000 to £200,000 and thereafter 0.25 per cent. On a non exempt collection of antiques worth £200,000, Christie's valuation fee would therefore come to more than the whole of the tax due, though their fee itself is entirely reasonable. In such a case the tax received in the first year might easily be no more than a half of the total collection cost. £1,000 of tax costing at least £2,000 to collect.

The very serious efforts which the Select Committee have made to produce an equitable list of exemptions and nonexemptions have failed, perhaps inevitably. Of course it is quite right that the Duke of Devonshire should not have to pay wealth tax on the house, the grounds or the art treasures of Chatsworth. Chatsworth is indeed a great national treasure, and expensive to maintain. Yet if Chatsworth is exempt is it really satisfactory *to include all non-historic* owner occupied houses within the charge? If Chatsworth goes free can Dunromin be brought into the bag?

Again we would think it quite right to exempt copyrights and patent rights in the hands of the author and the inventor, and to exempt an artist's stock of his own works. Yet if the copyright which will bear fruit in royalties for a bestselling author is to be exempt, how do we justify the inclusion of pension rights which are not realizable and will only bear fruit in many years time? *Indeed is it conceivably fair that* a man should pay tax on his pension rights for years, and then again pay tax on his pension when he receives it. But if pensions were let off, would one not have to let off life assurance, and if life assurance, what about property bonds, and if property bonds what about unit trusts, and if unit trusts what about stock exchange securities? The whole thing is a series of interlocking anomalies.

It is not that the Committee have done their work badly, but that these distinctions cannot satisfactorily be drawn. In their recommendations on agriculture and on business they are concerned not to damage production, but they have been unable to achieve that objective either. In particular the capital available for major improvements in agriculture will not be able to come from landowners if reduction of wealth tax is confined to working farmers. The business liability will certainly also reduce the capital available for developing closed companies, which still provide employment for fully half the people in the private sector of the economy.

The wealth tax has therefore turned out to be an inequitable tax; it will certainly do a good deal of harm and will at best do very expensively a part of the job which is done savagely but cheaply by the surcharge on investment income. It may be that at some future date a complete recasting of our structure of capital taxation can be put in hand. If the problem of the cost of administration could be overcome, which looks to be impossible, a wealth tax might play a part in that reconstruction. At present it makes no sense at all.

Enormous

There is one further important reason for rejecting it. We are in a critical period when the Budget deficit is enormous. Even allowing for some recovery in the economy, some increase in taxation and some reduction in Government expenditure, the problem of the deficit is going to be extraordinarily difficult to handle. Any reduction in the willingness of the British to pay taxes would therefore be very dangerous to our economy.

There are disquieting signs that the British tax payer is losing his old willingness to obey the law. Of course there has always been a good deal of minimization of taxes due. There is now an increasing amount of outright illegality. Even with the allowances which are proposed, the wealth tax will seem to many comparatively but not enormously wealthy men to be a symbolic challenge. They might actually refuse to fill in their assessments. There are certainly likely to be a great number of cases where the assessments will be deliberately false and understated. It is quite possible that the introduction of a wealth tax, in order, at great expense, to raise an almost irrelevantly small sum, might be the crucial factor in destroying consent to taxation among larger tax payers. The wealth tax could certainly destroy the already declining tradition of the honesty of the British tax payer. If that occurs, there is no hope of maintaining our present financial structure: the Chancellor's work would become totally impossible.

REFORMING THE LAW ON RAPE

substantial proportion of omen who are raped do not eport the fact to the police. It impossible to estimate this pro- rtion, but it is clear that, over e past few years, the tendency ot to report rape has increased. he reasons are perfectly under- tandable. From the moment of making a complaint to the police, he woman has to undergo a eries of harrowing and often umiliating experiences, which lo not necessarily come to an nd when the legal process eaches finality. *Within a few* ours after being raped, the com- plainant has to undergo a medical examination, and is then ques- tioned closely by police officers, ot only about the incident it- self, but on a wide range of other natters, many of them of an xtremely private nature. This rocess is inevitably unpleasant, ut it is also absolutely neces- ary. The police have to be sure hat the alleged offence took lace, and that the complaint is ot the result of fantasy, ealousy, or a lover's quarrel. During the next few days or weeks, the complainant will probably be asked to give addi- tional details to the police, to clear up uncertainties, to make further statements.

The most traumatic experi- ence is usually yet to come. The trial of the alleged offender is likely to be reported, if not nationally, at least in the press serving the area where the offence took place, which is often her own community. Her name, and details of the case, will become public property. In many cases, the accused will allege that she consented to the inter- course, or even, perhaps, that she was the instigator. Counsel for the accused might then embark on a cross-examination of the unfortunate woman, turning over every incident of her past sexual history with other men, to back up his client's claims that she was a willing partner. If the man is acquitted, the implication in the minds of many who have avidly followed the trial is that his story was true, and that she was a liar and a loose woman, although in law and logic this is not necessarily the correct inference to draw. Even if the man is convicted, some of the allegations he made during the trial may stick to the reputation of the woman.

The main recommendations of Mrs Justice Heilbron's advisory group on the law of rape, if implemented, should do a great deal to persuade women that it might after all be worth while to report rape. The trial should no longer be as distressing an experience as it is now for so many women. The group's excel- lent report proposes that the name of the complainant should not be reported in the press, whatever the outcome of the trial. It also wants to impose a ban, except in special limited circumstances, on evidence being led or sought about the woman's previous sexual history.

In one respect, however, the group goes too far in protecting the woman against publicity. There are still complaints, with no basis in fact, brought by women for vindictive and malicious reasons. Very often the initial interrogation of the woman by the police will reveal the falseness of the complaint. Some such cases, however, are bound to slip through and result in a trial. Under the Heilbron group's proposals, however malicious and untruthful the woman in bringing the complaint, how- ever unfair it would be to the totally innocent accused (who has of course been publicly named), the rule of anonymity for the complainant would be applied. This is unjust. The trial judge should have a discre- tion, in cases where the woman's conduct in effect amounts to or approaches gross perjury, to re- veal her name. It would be a power which the judge would exercise sparingly, only in the very worst of cases. But he should have it. It is true that he could send the papers to the Director of Public Prosecutions for possible charges to be brought. But this might not always be appropriate, or the Director might decide against a prosecution. In these circum- stances, it would be wrong if the woman were to escape unscathed, either by the law or by publicity. The fear of being named in such circumstances would not deter genuine complainants, but it might make false ones think twice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Closed shops and the individual

From Dr A. J. Pointon

Sir, Referring to your leader "Is Mr Foot a Fascist?" (*The Times*, December 2) there may be pressure in the field of education for an increase in the power of the legis- lature, not by the central govern- ment, but by local authorities sympathetic to the government's aims. At Sheffield the city council, without consulting employees and without benefit of the delayed Amendments Bill on Industrial Relations, have informed non- teaching employees in the poly- technic, and presumably elsewhere, that they will be required to join an "appropriate" trade union by January 1, 1976. The employees have been informed which trade unions are "appropriate" for which grades of workers.

We thus have the situation that *the elected representatives of a* community are taking it upon them- selves to impose a closed shop on the employees of that community and are, presumably, willing to risk the sanctions of the law if they sack anyone before the Trade Union Amendments Bill is passed. (Indeed they may be hoping that, because all independent employee members have been sacked from the industrial tribunals and replaced by individuals with TUC affiliations, the chances of a dismissed worker undertaking successful litigation before these tribunals will be correspondingly reduced. The Ferrybridge case should give a clue.)

We in education may now look *forward to the situation* in which we will be safe from dismissal by our local authority employers should we fail to carry out the duties for which we are paid but will be subject to instant dismissal should our teaching or management functions not meet the requirements of the "appropriate" trade union.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. POINTON,
Assistant National Secretary,
Association of Polytechnic Teachers,
11 Queen's Keep,
Clarence Parade,
Southsea, Hampshire.
December 9.

From Professor T. F. Daveney

Sir, If a man chooses not to join a union, in the full knowledge that as a consequence he will lose his job, then, as Mr Foot suggests, he might well be considered to have brought about his own dismissal. But this in no way settles the question concern- ing the morality of the choice which is thrust upon him. If I choose not to hand over my wallet to a footpad, in the full knowledge that violence will follow, then I choose violence. But this doesn't exculpate my attacker from confronting me with unacceptable alternatives. Mr Foot's remark must therefore be seen as an irrelevant statement of fact which leaves the moral question unanswered: What justification can there be for forcing a man to choose between joining a particular association and facing penury?

Yours faithfully,
T. F. DAVENEY, Director of Extra-Mural Studies,
University of Exeter,
Gandy Street, Exeter.
December 4.

From Miss Nora Beloff

Sir, In the debate on the closed shop Bill in the Commons on Tues- day, Mr Michael Foot alleged that I had said his Bill would restrict the right of the individual under common law. This led him to remark: "Hon Members may say that, if Nora Beloff says it positively and with assurance, one can be absolutely sure that the opposite is almost certain to be true." And later, in the same debate: "I believe that the House has unani- mously repudiated what Miss Nora Beloff wrote on Sunday." (*Hansard*, columns 247 and 250.)

In fact I said the opposite. I concluded that the fight would go on against Mr Foot's Bill, permit- ting monopoly control by a single union on who may write in the newspapers, precisely because, as I wrote, the Government had acknow- ledged: "that nothing in the closed shop Bill reduces people's rights under common law".

Mr Foot will doubtless recall long arguments with libertarian Labour MPs, whose support he needed to get his Bill through Parliament, some of whom sugges- ted the Bill should contain a clause asserting that the closed shop clauses did not infringe common law rights. When this turned out to be impracticable, the group settled on a compromise, which was that Mr Foot would spell out this principle unequivocally in the sub- sequent debate.

Is Mr Foot so rattled that he can- not understand what he reads?

Yours,
NORA BELOFF,
Political Correspondent,
The Observer,
160 Queen Victoria Street, EC4.
December 10.

The rule of law

From Mr H. H. Mainprice

Sir, In your leading article on December 6 you drew attention to the remarks apparently made by Mr Roger Parker, QC, in the case of *Congreve v The Home Office*. I see from the report in today's edition (December 9) that Mr Parker has stated that the remark was not made on the instructions of his client. Whilst one accepts Mr Parker's explanation it is neverthe- less clear from recent legislation that the Executive does in fact seek to change the law when the courts make a decision which is not in accordance with their interpretation of the law. Since this has been happening with increasing frequency in recent years I find it a little strange that you should have waited until the decision in Congreve's case to publicize this practice. The most notorious offenders in this respect in the past two years have been the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in their administration of Value Added Tax. Two blatant examples have occurred with the minimum of complaint.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MAINPRICE,
Crusader House,
14 Pall Mall, SW1.
December 9.

The death penalty for terrorism

From Mr Ivan Lawrence, Conservative MP for Burton

Sir, May I, with regard to the debate in the House of Commons on capital punishment, which I am initiating tomorrow (Thursday), be permitted to make some observa- tions upon your well argued leader.

You accept that capital punish- ment in these present circumstan- ces would be to some extent a deterrent and is both morally permissible and practicable. You come down against it because "it would be strategically damaging" since the IRA "would gain support that they could not otherwise gain". Your deciding point appears to be that there would be martyr- dom which would create more terrorism.

You rely on Northern Ireland to support your case, yet in Northern Ireland events have moved far beyond the situation in Britain. Here the army is not the peace- keeping force and the sheer volume of terrorism is thankfully lower. Nor do I believe there is any back- ing for the terrorists from any sig- nificant grouping of the Irish people living in England. Capital punish- ment is more likely to be irrelevant in Northern Ireland, which is why a preponderance of senior military and police opinion has been against it and why the Conservative Gov- ernment, acting on that advice, abolished it.

My motion calls only for a generalized expression of the opin- ion of the House. Future legislation need not necessarily apply to Northern Ireland, particularly if it continues to have trial without jury.

The opinion of "most senior policemen and most senior army officials and civil officials in Northern Ireland" is therefore less relevant than the view of those of the Government's advisors directly concerned with the situation in Britain.

You confidently state that "most senior policemen and the judges in England do not want capital punish- ment for these terrorists". I find this assertion frankly astonishing. Mr Jenkins will, no doubt, tell us as he did last year, that five of the six top Metropolitan Police officers are against capital punishment. I know other Chief Constables who support the opposite view, and cer- tainly the overwhelming body of the police force at ranks below the highest levels are in favour—and they are the ones who are at the front line. For every judge who will be opposed, I can probably give you one who is in favour. Furthermore, you will see the names of a number of senior politicians who have had responsibility for the administration of law and order in the Aye Lobby with me.

So what it comes to on your own reasoning, is a fine question of judgment upon the issue of martyr- dom and its overall effect on terror- ism; and upon this issue people at the top hold sincere and differing views whilst the overwhelming opinion of people in this country is in favour of capital punishment. The question is, will martyrdom make more terrorists than its admit- tedly deterrent aspect will deter?

If there is "a strain on the com- munity in the rest of the United Kingdom" it is a strain made sub- stantially worse by the widespread feeling that Parliament is utterly divorced from the people in this matter. In the end this strain could quite possibly result in a greater contempt for Parliament, a disre- spect for the laws we make, increas- ing lawlessness, retaliation and civilians' reprisals. This is, after all, exactly what happened in Northern Ireland when the forces of law and order were believed to be inade- quate to the task.

Surely since the risk of making matters worse is your conclusive point, you cannot ignore—as you have done—the massive weight of public feeling and the probable reaction of at least some sections of our society.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN LAWRENCE.
House of Commons.
December 10.

From Miss A. C. Hannay

Sir, It is hoped that the end of detention in Northern Ireland may produce good results leading to the conviction of terrorists. But this hope will be nullified if, at the same time, acting on a wave of the sort of emotion to which we are so accustomed in Ulster, the Govern- ment introduces and enforces "hanging for terrorists".

The Irish Republican Army is what it claims to be—an army well organized and well armed. Its men are trained to accept the daily possibility of death by bomb or bullet, and hanging by the English bears no stigma of disgrace. After all Roger Casement was hanged. Also, these men know that an entire army cannot be brought to the courts, convicted and hanged one by one. So individual soldiers will not be deterred by the thought of hanging.

The people who will be deterred are the people who can and will give information to the police. The use of informers in war is a neces- sary evil, which was used by the Nazis to great effect, though the British people find it rather repugnant. Nevertheless, a mother might well be prepared to disclose the whereabouts of her son if she thought he would be caught and put in prison for a few years, "out of harm's way". But no one could expect a mother to betray her son if she thought he would be hanged if caught.

Yours truly,
A. C. HANNAY,
co Down, Northern Ireland.
December 7.

From Mr Alex Kinmont

Sir, In war, civilized persons do not shoot their prisoners.

Yours truly,
ALEX KINMONT,
48 Mount Pleasant Road,
Ealing, W5.
December 9.

From Mr J. S. L. Gilmour

Sir, Mr Crozier (December 9) is surely right that political terrorism should be treated as "internal war", but it is not quite clear what conclusion he draws from this— presumably that the death penalty should be brought back. But, although we kill our wartime ene- mies *in battle*, we do not execute wartime prisoners.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. L. GILMOUR,
Clare College,
Cambridge.
December 9.

Russia and Angola

From Mr Julian Amery, Conserva- tive MP for Brighton, Pavilion

Sir, Your leading article on "Russia's African Vietnam"— (Angola)—was certainly worthy of an objective "reportage" in a Swiss or Luxembourg newspaper. But it is scarcely what some of us still expect, even in this period of national decline, of "The Thunderer".

You may well be right in saying that the American Congress will not allow American intervention in Angola on a sufficient scale to counterbalance Soviet intervention.

You may equally be right in warning the Soviets of the dangers that could attend upon their inter- vention; though they do not have to dominate the whole of Angola to extract major strategic and econo- mic advantages from the territory.

What I miss altogether from your leading article is any warning of the catastrophic consequences for Central and Southern Africa— including Zaire, Malawi and Zambia as well as Rhodesia and South Africa—of a Soviet colonization of Angola and of all that this would mean strategically and economically for Britain and the whole European Community. We have even more at stake here than the Americans.

Should you not at least have asked whether the European Com- munity could not collectively con- sider an initiative to save Angola from the Soviets and perhaps by so doing enlist American support for this vital objective? The time still available to the West may be very short.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY.
House of Commons.
December 8.

Somalia

From the Ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic

Sir, In your leading editorial (Dec- ember 8) on Angola you have spoken of Somalia as a Soviet colony. I find this ill-considered statement disturbing since it reflects the opinion of so highly regarded and widely read a newspaper as *The Times*. To label a sovereign, independent state as the colony of another state is indeed the height of folly. One can only conclude that it was done in bad faith.

Somalia is not, nor will it ever be anybody's colony. It is true that she enjoys excellent relations with the Soviet Union but these are based on the universal principles of equality, mutual cooperation and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

Yours faithfully,
AHMED MOHAMED ADAN,
Ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic,
60 Portland Place, W1.

Arab refugees

From Mr David Hacohen

Sir, In his article (*The Times*, November 28) Said Hammami cites a speech made in the House of Commons on Octo- ber 18, 1973, by Mr Maxwell Hyslop, MP, in which the latter claimed that in 1967 I said at a luncheon in the Knesset in Jerusa- lem that the Arab refugees "are not human beings, they are not people, they are Arabs".

Through the courtesy of your columns, I wish to state that, I take the strongest exception to the words and attitudes attributed to me by Mr Maxwell Hyslop. They are un- true from start to finish.

For 23 years, I served as a mem- ber of the City Council, as Vice- Mayor, and also for lengthy periods as Acting Mayor of Haifa. My work on behalf of the Arab residents of the town, especially to improve the conditions of the Arab working population, is well known and can be testified to by hundreds of people. My position on the Arab- Israel conflict and my unceasing efforts, in both words and deeds to bring about greater Arab-Jewish understanding have found expres- sion in many articles and are sum- med up in my autobiography pub- lished in Hebrew three years ago, and soon to be published in English. The record is there for anyone who wishes to consult it.

Before 1948, during the period of the British Mandate, I had innumer- able meetings and discussions with British officials; and since 1948, as an Israeli citizen, diplomat, and member of the Knesset, I have taken part on countless occasions in talks with foreign parliamentarians, many of them members of the House of Commons, on the subject of Arab-Israel relations. I challenge Mr Maxwell Hyslop to find a single person who knows me who will not reject the very possibility of my making the statement attributed to me by him.

It is worth noting that Mr Max- well Hyslop made his defamatory remarks no less than six years after I am supposed to have uttered them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HACOHEN,
13 Hanadiv Avenue,
Haifa,
Israel.
December 5.

The best cooks

From Miss Prudence Buhler

Sir, Should not Alfred—monarch without peer, top the list of famous chefs who never learnt to cook?

Yours faithfully,
PRUDENCE BUHLER,
Moat House,
Hethel,
Norfolk.
December 7.

Britain's interest in maritime issues

From Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch

Sir, Britain has for centuries helped to protect "the fisheries" as a *common resource of riparian peoples* and her navy has been "a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions". But the resources of the oceans, once thought to be limitless, are being destroyed at an exponential rate. Hence the urgency attaching to the satisfactory conclusion of the United Nations Third Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The present phase of Britain's dispute over fisheries with Iceland is a microcosm of the world-wide problem. Political, economic, social, scientific, technological and stra- tegic factors interpenetrate the situ- ation. Is it not time that both Gov- ernment and Opposition, who have stood for so long with their backs *to the sea (not easy for the in-* habitants of an island), should turn round and face it?

The British people seem to believe that their dependence on the sea vanished with the Empire. Not so. Our prosperity (another old- fashioned concept) remains bound up with it, not to mention our security.

The signing of a Law of the Sea Convention would not, of itself, do more than mark a stage in the progress of the world community towards managing its threatened sea resources rationally. Great pressures on fish stocks will persist—indeed are likely to be augmented, for example, by the need of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to garner protein to make up for the failure of their system to produce enough grain.

Marine pollution, compounding the destruction of fish stocks and distorting the ocean ecology, will not easily be checked. The exten- sion of territorial seas to 12 miles and the universal establishment of 200-mile EEZs will present the Royal Navy with a new task. To- gether with the RAF it will have to survey closely about half a mil- lion square miles of sea; identify "such as pass" on it and deter- mine whether their "occasions" are lawful.

All this must be done without *prejudice to maintaining a firm* military posture in a sound alliance system. An urgent technical require- ment is a robust, secure and un- ambiguous electronic identification system, to be mounted in all regis- tered vessels by international agreement.

But two major impediments exist to Britain's maritime renaissance. First, so many of those with expert knowledge are the servants of government, institutions, or large corporations, and hence not free to make public their views: and secondly, the fragmentation of mari- time business between all the great departments of state results in it being a minority interest in each.

Finally, HM Government, the Royal Navy, the unarmed defence ships, the support ships and the trawlers must surely deserve our warmest support in demonstrating Britain's determination to uphold the International Law of the Sea, as it stands now, and as it may evolve by harmonization and agreement. As a matter of tactics, however, there is something to be said, in such confrontations as that with Iceland, for deploying sufficient force to enable the opposition, perhaps after a token display of courage and skill, to open negotiations without loss of honour.

Yours faithfully,
IAN McGEOCH,
Defence Studies,
University of Edinburgh.

Job description

From Mr D. J. Walker

Sir, There are so many myths con- nected with the legal position of women: for example, that the law requires a married woman to wear a wedding ring or to assume her husband's surname upon marriage, that it seems a pity to add to them.

I should therefore be grateful if you would allow me, as one who was involved with Miss Betty Lockwood in the preliminaries to the Sex Discrimination Bill, and who has followed the course of the legislation with great care, to cor- rect the false impression which was given in your front page item by David Leigh on November 18, and repeated in the news item on page 3 of *The Times* for December 5.

Advertisements for "Girl Friday" will *not be illegal, nor will the use* of the words "waitress" or "bar- man", etc, in advertisements be barred, if the advertisement con- tains an indication that the adver- tiser does not intend to discriminate. Sub-section (3) of Section 38, which deals with job-descriptive pronouns with a sex connotation is quite specific on this point. Therefore, words such as those you quote can still be used in advertisements if followed by a proviso, eg "either sex considered".

This is important, as many of these pronouns have no equivalent word to describe the other sex, and others, such as "secretary", while not necessarily confined to one sex, *have by custom and long use* become identified with one sex and have no counterpart.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. WALKER,
Bachanis,
61 & 62 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Gerard Manley Hopkins

From the Chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers

Sir, In his moving account of the unveiling of the memorial plaque to Gerard Manley Hopkins in Poets' Corner on Monday, Philip Howard wrote of this ecumenical and literary occasion as an "overdue recognition".

Where Westminster Abbey has fallen behind, Haslemere Parish Church has led.

As you enter its doors, there facing you are two splendid stained glass windows: one a memorial to Gerard Manley Hopkins, the other to Tennyson. Both date back more than 70 years.

What more literary, ecumenical and Victorian (Sir John Betjeman please note) than that?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD PICKERING,
Holborn Circus, EC1.

Classics graduates

From Mr G. L. Cawkwell

Sir, I am astonished to read the article in today's *Times* (December 9) concerning an Oxford man who was awarded a First in Classics this summer but who has not yet found employment. In particular the headline "No jobs for classics graduates" creates an impression wholly at variance with what I know from my 27 years' experience as a Greats tutor.

It is simply untrue that graduates in Classics find it more difficult to find suitable employment than graduates in other Arts subjects, and I cannot believe that the Secretary of the Oxford University Appoint- ments Committee could have in- tended to suggest any such thing. Indeed I suspect that those who have read Greats fare very much better. Certainly a large number are accepted by the Civil Service, and I have had pupils enter directly, without preliminary training, into nearly every sort of employment which the man in question has sought so far without success, viz. banking, financial journalism, the wine trade, and publishing, and a host of other careers as well. I believe that this is the experience of all of us teaching Classics in this university.

Like many tutors, I always coun- sel candidates for the Civil Service, no matter how able, not to presume that they need not explore other avenues well before their final examinations. It is no surprise that a man who delayed until July seek- ing employment for September found that there were no jobs available.

No doubt, more and more, pro- fessional qualifications are de- manded, which is no bad thing, and practically any Arts graduate may discover this to be the case. Classics is not unique in this re- spect and I hope that the article in question will not lead anyone to think so.

Yours sincerely,
G. L. CAWKWELL,
University College,
Oxford.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 10: The Prince of Wales was installed as a Companion Rat of the Grand Order of Water Rats at a luncheon at the London Press Centre today.

His Royal Highness, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, this evening attended The Prince of Wales' Company dinner at the Dorchester hotel.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips left the Palace of Holyroodhouse this morning and drove to Allander House where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh (Councillor John Millar) and the Chairman, Holmes McDougall Limited (Sir Hugh Fraser, Bt).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, opened the new office complex of Holmes McDougall Limited and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Her Royal Highness later travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside, and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visited the Welburn Hall Group and was subsequently entertained at luncheon.

Miss Rowena Brassey was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
December 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, a Master of the Middle Temple, was pleased to dine with her fellow Benchers at the Middle Temple this evening.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon opened Mayfields, the Home of the Bristol Royal Schools and Workshops for the Blind, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, at Bristol.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alastair Aird.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Concert given at St James's Palace in aid of the Dockland Settlements, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 10: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Air Chief Commandant of the Women's Royal Air Force, visited the Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon, and subsequently the WRAF Directorate at Adastral House, this afternoon.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester judged the Entries and presented the Awards of the Lincoln School Children's Competition in connexion with European Architectural Heritage Year at Royal Garden Hotel, W8, this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, was present at a Reception to celebrate the 125th Anniversary of the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital at William Goodenough House this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
December 10: The Duke of Kent today visited the factories of J. and S. Sieger Limited at Poole and the British Van Heusen Company Limited at Taunton in connexion with the British Overseas Trade Board Export Conference in Bristol.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this afternoon attended the "Not-Forgotten" Association Christmas Party at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will carry out engagements in Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester and Eccleston in connexion with the Variety Club of Great Britain and other interests on December 17 and 18.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a lunch at the Dorchester hotel as guest of the Women's Travel Club of Great Britain on December 15.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Alan Ross McWhirter will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, December 16, at noon.

Mr Edmund de Rothschild regrets he was unable to attend the memorial service for Sir Charles Wheeler.

Mr Richard H. Aufrère Dawson, 2 Eastbridge House, Canterbury, sends fond regards and love to all kind relatives and friends for Christmas and the New Year.

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat



Owl Pendant in 9ct gold and 18ct gold £75.50



Cat Brooch in 18ct gold and diamonds with sapphire eyes £495

The new Gifts Catalogue is yours – just for the asking.

GARRARD
The Crown Jewellers
112 REGENT STREET, LONDON W1A 1EJ
TELEPHONE 01-734 7020

Record prices for Dutch artists

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A third of the paintings in Sotheby's major autumn Old Master sale yesterday were unsold; at the same time some works run to prices far beyond expectations. In particular, a Brazilian landscape by Frans Post was sold to Terry Engel for £82,500 with premium (estimate £40,000 to £60,000), and a river landscape busy with colourful little figures by Jan Breughel the Elder went to Richard Green at £80,300 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000). Both prices are auction records for the artists.

Frans Post was the only distinguished Dutch seventeenth-century artist to visit Brazil, and his views have always commanded high prices on account of rarity, but never as high as this. The Breughel is of special quality but an example of an endlessly repeated type of painting. One might read into the sale the continuation of the boom in Flemish paintings and there were several high prices, but also several low ones.

A Landscape with Ceres and Neptune surrounded by a wide variety of birds, beasts, vegetables and flowers by Jan Breughel and Frans Francken, again a familiar type, was unsold at the equivalent of £17,600 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000). It was again of high quality and came from a private collection.

A pair of small flower pieces of middle quality by Jan van Kessel ran well beyond expectations at £20,900 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) to the Alexander Gallery, while a still life of fish by the same artist was unsold at the equivalent of £1,420.

The most important failure was an early Giottesque "Madonna and Child Enthroned" unsold at the equivalent of £82,500; it is by the Master of the Horne Triptych and datable to about 1315.

For the first time a group of Italian drawings had been included in the painting sale. The star item was a black chalk study for the head of John the Baptist by Andrea del Sarto. It made £23,100.

Christie's held their most successful sale of Japanese works of art, totalling £102,255, with 3 per cent unsold. The star item was a superb example of archaic Japanese bronze work. It was a large dotaku or bell-shaped bronze, dating from the Yayoi period (first century BC to third century AD), and went to Eskenazi for £39,270. That is the highest auction price recorded in the West for a Japanese work of art.

A few dotaku are known; all have been excavated fairly recently and their original purpose is unknown. A piece of such importance would not now be allowed out of Japan. The underbidder in yesterday's sale was the London Gallery of Tokyo.

Christie's also established a new auction record for a Japanese short sword at £8,316 (estimate £800 to £1,500). This richly mounted tanto was also bought by Eskenazi.

Then there was a collection of lacquerware formed by an Englishman, J. Martin White, between 1899 and 1902. Since then it had been stored in an attic and was in pristine condition; every piece was sold at prices well beyond expectations. A superb rectangular lacquer suzuribako or writing box made £3,466.

Cutlery sale: At Woolley and Wallace's Salisbury sale rooms yesterday a sale of silver and plated items realized about £27,000. The pieces included a good set of George III old English pattern cutlery, which made £610, a good matched set of early Victorian middle-and-thread pattern cutlery, which made £550, an eighteenth-century German bowl in Dutch taste, which made £560, and a fine large early-Victorian circular salver, which made £520.



The bronze dotaku that fetched a record price for a Japanese work of art at Christie's yesterday.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs James Callaghan were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Swiss Ambassador. Among those present were:
The British Ambassador, the Rev Lord and Lady Sandford, Lord Diamond, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP, the Hon Michael and Mrs Shelf, Mr C. T. H. Plant, Mr W. Hellmuth, Mr M. A. E. Becker, Mr and Mrs G. R. Denman, Dr John Hayes, Dr and Mrs Karl Fritsch, Mr and Mrs W. J. Jeffreys, Mr and Mrs A. D. S. Goodall and Mr P. J. Weston.

National Maritime Museum
The chairman of trustees, Admiral Sir Charles Madden, with Lady Madden, and the director and Mrs Basil Greenhill, entertained the following guests at luncheon at the National Maritime Museum yesterday:
The Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, the Second Sea Lord and Lady Williams, Professor Sir Michael and Lady Swann, Sir John and Lady Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs John Lynch and Mr and Mrs John Oldcastle. The Keeper of Pictures and Conservation and Mrs Bernard Carter were also present.

Pathic Hospital. They were received upon arrival by Mr S. K. H. Goodenough, chairman of the trust. The guests included:
The Mayor and Mayoress of Camden, Major and Mrs David Buxton, Sir Colville and Lady Barclay, Mr Robin Holland-Martin, Miss Caroline Ritchie, Dr Margery Blackie, Miss D. Mclandie, Mr and Mrs David Barnett, Mr and Mrs A. N. Dove, Mrs Lena Jeger, MP, Mr and Mrs W. M. Cameron, Dr and Mrs L. G. C. Martin, Dr and Mrs G. Kennedy, Dr and Mrs T. H. Wilson, Dr June Bunker and Mr D. Burgin, Dr and Mrs V. Thomson Walker, Dr and Mrs C. K. Ledermann, Dr L. R. Twentyman, Dr and Mrs S. J. L. Mount, Mrs T. E. Brooks and Mr P. Bosley, Mrs C. M. Rushton and Mr B. J. Rushton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. C. Barraclough and Mrs P. Stoll.

East European Trade Council
The chairman, Lord Kearton, received the guests at a reception given by the East European Trade Council at Grosvenor House last night in honour of the Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, Mr N. S. Patolichev. The Soviet Ambassador and ministers of the Crown were among those present.

Dr Ng'ethe Njoroge
The High Commissioners for Kenya and Dr Ng'ethe Njoroge gave a reception at the Dorchester hotel yesterday to mark the twelfth anniversary of Kenya's independence (December 12).

Receptions

Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust
The Duke of Gloucester, patron, and the Duchess of Gloucester were the guests of the chairman and council of the Homoeopathic Research and Educational Trust at a reception held last night at William Goodenough House (London House for Overseas Graduate Students) to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal London Homoeo-

Dinners

Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers
The Master, Mr Forbes Hayes, assisted by the Wardens, Mr B. C. Dixie and Mr W. Wittels, presided at a court dinner of the Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers held at Trinity House last night. The speakers were Sir Montague Finniston, Mr G. H. G. Tilling and the Master. Among the guests were Mr Justice Oliver, Sir Leslie Joseph and Lord Hewlett.

Wheelwrights' Company
The Wheelwrights' Company held an installation Court yesterday at which Mr E. W. Bales was installed as Master for the ensuing year. Mr E. T. Sermon was installed as Upper Warden and Mr F. C. Schilling as Renter Warden.

At a dinner held afterwards in Stationers' Hall the guests included the Ambassador of Liberia, Mr O. O'Brien and Mr F. F. Wolff.

Charterhouse Founder's Day
The Charterhouse Founder's Day Commemoration dinner was held at Charterhouse yesterday evening. The speakers were the Master of Charterhouse, the Headmaster of Charterhouse, Mr E. T. G. Nicholson, and Mr R. E. Thornton. The Founder's Day service was held earlier in the chapel, when the Archdeacon of Chichester was the preacher.

Seminar

English-Speaking Union and British Atlantic Committee
Sir Frank Roberts was in the chair at a seminar arranged by the English-Speaking Union and the British Atlantic Committee yesterday at Dartmouth House on East-West Relations following the European Security Summit. Those taking part included Lord Carrington, Mr Robert Edmonds, Mr Keith Kyle, the Rev Paul Oestreicher, Professor Otto Pick, and Mr Alan Lee Williams, MP.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. S. Barnett and Miss P. S. Hart
The marriage will take place on December 24, 1975, between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H. W. Barnett, of Rotorua, New Zealand, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. S. Hart, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr J. C. Dobson and Miss J. M. E. Healey
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Professor and Mrs E. J. Dobson, of Oxford, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. G. Healey, of Surbiton.

Mr A. Rudebeck and Miss J. C. Vidler
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs H. Rudebeck, of Streat, Sussex, and Julia Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Vidler, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr A. J. Bateson and Miss N. L. Lindsay Smith
The engagement is announced between Andrew John, elder son of Dr and Mrs P. R. Bateson, of Nocton Heath, Lincoln, and Nicola Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. M. Lindsay Smith, of Streatham, Cambridgeshire.

Mr R. N. Loraine-Smith and Miss C. J. Child
The engagement is announced between Richard Newcome, younger son of Major and Mrs G. N. Loraine-Smith, of Thornby, Northampton, and Catherine Juliet, elder daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs Kenneth Child, of Great Thurlow, Suffolk.

Mr H. Royce and Miss A. V. Smith
The engagement is announced between Harold, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Bradley Royce, of Herring's Farm, Cross-in-Hand, Sussex, and Amanda Verity, only daughter of Mrs Roberta Smith, of Shelvio Court, Eastbourne, and the late Mr Alan Smith.

Birthdays today

Sir Anthony Abell, 69; Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore, 56; Sir Harold Banwell, 75; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Burrell, 72; Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred Earle, 68; Sir Clavering Fison, 83; Mr A. Harold Levy, 100; Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth McLean, 79; Mr Clifford Michelmore, 56; Sir Donald Sargent, 69; Sir Eric Scott, 84.

Stanhope Gold Medal

The Royal Humane Society has awarded the 1975 Stanhope Gold Medal to Mr Terry Haydon Gleeson, of Queensland, Australia, for attempting to save the life of a man after an explosion in a tidal marker buoy.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, December 11, 1950

Saigon prospects

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 10.—The Viet Namese Cabinet, presided over by the Emperor Bao Dai, met today in Saigon to discuss the future of the national Army, which is now, under the terms of the military convention with France signed on Friday, under the full control of the Viet Namese Government.

In a speech to representatives of local authorities of southern Viet Nam yesterday, the Emperor Bao Dai said that no one could challenge any longer the independence of Viet Nam. "In law and in fact", he said, "we are a free people in full control of its own destiny".

Readers who wish to see the full version of this or other reports in the series are reminded that microfilm copies of The Times are available in many public libraries in Britain and abroad.

Polytechnic students opting for sciences

By Our Education Correspondent

There has been a marked swing towards science, mathematics and technology among students who enrolled this year at Britain's 30 polytechnics.

A preliminary survey of students who started full-time and sandwich courses in September shows that the number of students has risen by a health, excluding enrolments arising from polytechnics merging with colleges of education.

The Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, which undertook a preliminary survey, says the latest upsurge of a trend in students choosing these subjects, contrary to the trend in recent years, has been very encouraging.

Latest wills

Mrs Jessie Amelia Carver Morley, of Winchester, left £133,254 net. She left £12,000 to personal legatees, £500 for Masses, and the residue equally between Portsmouth Roman Catholic diocesan trustees and 13 charitable institutions.

Other estates include (net before duty paid; duty not disclosed):
Bendit, Mrs Gladys, of St John's Wood, London, who wrote books and poems under the name of John Presland ... £48,284
Ibbotson, Mr John Davis, of Sheffield ... £180,250
Jackson, Mr Edmund, of Greater Manchester, bronze and aluminium founder ... £130,177
Lake, Mr James Spencer Peter, of Golders Green, London ... £155,016
Longden, Miss Mary Elizabeth, of Sheffield ... £320,195
Welch-Thornton, Mr John Newton, of Honiton ... £362,251

'Not-Forgotten' Association

The Duchess of Kent, patron of the "Not-Forgotten" Association, cut the Christmas cake at the annual Christmas party of the association held at the Royal Riding School, Buckingham Palace, for disabled ex-Service men and women yesterday. Mr Alfred Morris, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, addressed the company. A concert, arranged by Miss Anona Winn, was given during the afternoon. Among those present were:
Admiral Viscountess Slim, Field Marshal Lord and Lady Harding of Petherton, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Admiral Sir Desmond and Lady Dreyer, Air Marshal Sir William Coles, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey and Lady Bromet.

Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball

Miss Sylvia Darley, President of Queen Charlotte's Ball, announces that the ball will take place at Grosvenor House on Tuesday, May 4, 1976. The ball office will open on February 5, when further information may be obtained from the ball secretary, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, SW3 6LT.

Gray's Inn awards

The Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn have granted the following scholarships and entrance awards:
Bacon Scholarship: I. L. Cro-Ford, Leicester Univ. Holt Scholarship: T. Straker, Downing C., Cambridge. Ubthwait Scholarship: St. Mulholland, Keble C., Oxford. Sidney Sussex C., Cambridge. Bacon, Holt and Ubthwait Prizes: L. W. Ingoldsby, Lancaster Poly; and E. G. Pettet, University C. London. Lord Justice Holker Entrance Award: M. K. Crow, Fitzwilliam C., Cambridge; and D. J. T. Kitchin, Fitzwilliam C., Cambridge. Gerald Moody Entrance Award: A. S. B. Walkington, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Society's Entrance Awards: P. D. Burchnall, Reading Univ; K. Burtles, Worcester C., Oxford; R. P. Davis, King's C., Cambridge; P. S. Humphreys, King's C., Cambridge; S. G. B. Jeffcock, Clare C., Cambridge; Miss P. E. McCall, Manchester Univ; T. J. Middleton, Balliol C., Oxford; M. Mulholland, Keble C., Oxford; Miss D. M. Pritchard, St Catherine's C., Oxford; D. G. L. Prior, Pembroke C., Cambridge; J. O. Rhys, St Catherine's C., Cambridge; R. S. M. Rolfe, Queens' C., Cambridge; E. L. S. Sherman, Leeds Univ; Miss S. M. Thomas, Bristol Univ; N. E. Underhill, New Coll., Oxford.

£80,000 church bill

A meeting will be held next month to discuss an appeal for £80,000 to repair the 500-year-old Holy Trinity Church at Long Melford, Suffolk.

OBITUARY

MR WILLIAM WELLMAN

Hollywood film director

Mr William Wellman, the Hollywood film director, died on December 9 at the age of 79. He never achieved the fame or the intensity of critical attention arrived at by his close contemporaries in Hollywood, John Ford and Howard Hawks, but a glance at the immense list of distinguished films he directed makes it very difficult to understand why.

The problem, no doubt, was his great variety, which makes him difficult to place in any particular pigeonhole. His prime reputation among Hollywood producers was probably as a maker of action pictures, and in his private life he was very much a man of action, with a becoming disdain for the frills and fancies of conscious art. He was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1896, educated in Boston, and during the First World War joined the Lafayette Escadrille—whence, no doubt, the recurrent interest shown by his films in flying, most notably in the silent classic *Wings*. At this time he had vague ambitions to be an actor, but after playing one role in films, as a juvenile in Douglas Fairbanks's *The Knickerbocker Buckeroo* (1919), he decided that his real interest was in direction, and so moved to the production side of film-making. He took first a job as property man in Fox studios, soon became an assistant director, and in 1923 directed his own first film, *The Man who Won*. From then on he was continuously productive, and prolific, until 1958 when he retired after making, appropriately enough, *Lafayette Escadrille*.

Few of Wellman's silent films have been readily seeable in recent years, apart from his first great success, *Wings* (1927), famed for its spectacular air fights (enlarged on its first showings, in curious anticipation of modern showmanship techniques, to giant screen proportions) and for introducing Gary Cooper to the screen in a small but memorable role. During this period, and subsequently, he was willing to turn his hand to anything, and gangster films, comedies, westerns, war films, message films (usually of a decidedly right-wing, conservative cast) follow each other with bewildering profusion. It is possible that the films we know are not the best, but any list of films in the 1930s which includes James Cagney's definitive gangster movie *Public Enemy*, the first version of *A Star is Born*, with Janet Gaynor, the great screwball comedy *Nothing Sacred*, the Gary Cooper/Ray Milland/Robert Preston version of *Beau Geste* and *The Light that Failed*, with one of Ronald Colman's most famous performances, cannot hardly be accused of mediocrity or dullness.

The 1940s started out with Wellman's most brilliant film, and one of the last of the great comedies, *Roxie Hart* (1942), which Ginger Rogers as a burlesque dancer tries to make publicity out of being tried for murder. For most of the decade though, Wellman was occupied with war films such as *The Story of GI Joe* and *Battleground*, and westerns like *Buffalo Bill* and *The Ox-Bow Incident*, the latter an unsparing study of a lynching which was for long considered Wellman's masterpiece. In the 1950s he made some of his best westerns, among them *Yellow Sky* and *Westward the Women*, and showed signs of relaxing into a new ease and mellowness of expression. *Island in the Sky*, for instance, about a group of men stranded on a mountain top, is a large-scale film, beautifully designed and curiously contemplative. *Track of the Cat*, the most extraordinary of his later films, slowly builds up an atmosphere of brooding mystery and contains some remarkably formal innovations in the symbolic use of sparing colour against wide snowy backgrounds. *Goodbye, My Lady*, a wholly charming piece of rural Americana about a boy and a dog. And if *Lafayette Escadrille* seems to suffer from a general air of poverty, the film is something touching about the late return to sources.

Wellman was married to the actress Dorothy Coonan, and had two children. He devoted his later years to writing his autobiography *A Short Time for Insanity*. Of a generation of *giants in the American cinema* he has benefited least from the revaluation at the hands of intellectual French critics and consistent, comprehensive revival of his films. But it seems likely that a revival in his reputation cannot be too long delayed.

DR G. S. R. KITSON CLARK

Dr G. S. R. Kitson Clark, Reader in Constitutional History, University of Cambridge, 1954-67, died on December 8 at the age of 75.

By his death the historical faculty at Cambridge has lost one of its most active and colourful personalities. A leading authority on nineteenth century England, he did much to promote and guide research on that subject.

George Sidney Roberts Kitson Clark was born at Leeds on June 14, 1900. The younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Kitson Clark and Georgina Bidder he came of solid Yorkshire stock on both sides. His grandfather, E. C. Clark, was Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and G. E. Bidder, the zoologist, was his uncle. He followed his father to Shrewsbury and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, as an exhibitioner in 1919. He won a Trinity Research Fellowship in 1922 only one year after taking his degree with a First in Part Two of the Historical Tripos. He became a college lecturer in 1928, a university lecturer in 1929, and a college tutor in 1933, holding this last office beyond the normal span of 10 years until 1945. In 1934 he was made Reader in English Constitutional History.

He played a leading part in the introduction of United States History and the "Expansion of Europe" paper into the Historical Tripos, in the establishment of the visiting American History professorship and in a postgraduate Certificate in Historical Studies, all of which he regarded as in some degree his children. In 1953-54 he was visiting lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1964 at that of Melbourne. His forceful, outspoken personality and strongly-held views made him a highly successful lecturer in Cambridge, America and Australia alike, and he wrote an interesting pamphlet on *The Art of Lecturing*. He also lectured widely on a variety of topics to educational and cultural institutions. He was interested in Commonwealth affairs and was chairman of the Cambridge branch of the Commonwealth Association. He was among the most active of those concerned with the establishment of New Hall, the third women's college to be founded in Cambridge.

Kitson Clark's main interests came to centre round nineteenth century England. His work in guiding research students, with whom he took infinite pains, towards important results was among the most valuable of his activities, and many established scholars look back to his inspiration with affectionate gratitude. His *Guide to Research Students in History* was a timely publication which achieved a wide circulation. His first book was *Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative Party* (1929; reprinted in 1964), and he published a short *Life of Peel* in 1936. *The English Inheritance* (1950) and *The Kingdom of Free Men* (1957) dealt with wider themes, but in 1962, *The Making of Victorian England*, based on his Ford Lectures at Oxford, marked a return to nineteenth century English history, summing up work recently done by himself and his pupils, and pointing to many areas which needed further exploration. His retirement in 1967 was marked by a volume of essays in the form *Ideas and Institutions of Victorian Britain*, and in the same year he published *The Critical Historian*, dealing with many of the general problems of the historian's trade, and *An Expanding Society*, based on lectures given as the first George Scott Visiting Fellow at Ormond College, Melbourne. *Churchmen and the condition of England* (1973) was also based on lectures given in Cambridge, Leicester and London. His latest work was the preparation of an edition of G. M. Young's *Portrait of an Age*, annotating (and often correcting) that brilliantly impressionistic account of Victorian England.

Writing did not come easily to Kitson Clark though he took enormous pains over his books and articles. Talk was his natural medium. He was a lively, untiring, amusing and whimsical talker, if often somewhat boisterous or inclined to dwell upon his own immediate concerns. He delighted in the role of the jovial rubicund Yorkshireman, seeking to dragoon people out or put them at ease with rumbustious banter. But like many other ebullient people he had his moody and difficult times. He was quick to make up his mind and on committees could be impetuous as well as forceful. But he had a high degree of moral courage, never attempting to hide his meaning or refrain from intervention when he thought it desirable.

He took a Cambridge Litt.D. in 1954 and his honorary degrees from Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Leeds gave him great pleasure. He was unmarried.

MR BERNARD VAN CUTSEM

Mr Bernard van Cutsem, the Newmarket trainer, who won the 1972 2,000 Guineas with the Duke of Devonshire's High Top, has died in a London hospital at the age of 59.

He had been ill for a long time and since midsummer his 40 horse stables at Exning near Newmarket have been managed by his assistant, Mr Mick Ryan.

Apart from High Top, probably the best horse he trained, van Cutsem also won the Irish 2,000 Guineas in 1970 with Decies. Other well known horses trained at his Newmarket stables were Park Top, Crowned Prince, Karabas and Noble Decree.

The son of Henry van Cutsem, he was born in 1916 and educated at Downside and Jesus College, Cambridge. He saw service in the Life Guards in the Second World War. Jim Snow writes:—

There are not many courses north of the Trent river which Bernard van Cutsem did not have runners in the last few years or so, and his horses invariably had the shine and glint on their coats, and an air of wellbeing, which might be expected from a former officer of the Life Guards. They were always immaculately turned out, and they won a great number of races of all types that ranged from the Observer Gold Cup with High Top and Noble Decree, the Champagne Stakes also at Doncaster, with Crowned Prince and Otha, the Northumberland Plate with Amateur, the Portland Handicap with Mountain Call, and Redcar and William Hill Gold Cup with Mandamus. In less important races he captured a great many prizes over the years, and he told me several times that he always looked forward to his Yorkshire Raids for nowhere in the country did he find warmer welcome.

While you're going to parties, we're going to funerals.



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Science report

Psychiatry: Help for schizophrenics

Far from being driven mad by their families, as some psychiatrists have suggested, most schizophrenics are positively helped by them, according to a survey conducted by the MRC Social Psychiatry Unit at the Institute of Psychiatry in south London. For those who have no family to return to, special hostels should be provided.

The lonely life of the bed-sitting room places too much stress on the psychologically fragile and if hostels are not provided, schizophrenics are likely to relapse and have to return to hospital. Some may become destitute. Thirty per cent of the men at a south London reception centre in a survey in 1970 proved to be mentally ill. But work of the unit has shown that 60 per cent of schizophrenics who have a family to whom they can return stay well enough not to go back to hospital.

According to Dr Christine Vaughn, who has investigated the relapse rate of schizophrenics who have returned home, it is possible to predict the outcome fairly accurately from the attitude of the family to the patient. Those whose families seem to have strong critical feelings are much more likely to have to come back into hospital than those whose families do not.

Dr John Wing, the director of the unit, admitted that some patients were more difficult than others and might be the cause of the family's hostility. Those patients might be helped both by drugs and by spending several hours a week away from the rest of the family. For patients with sympathetic families, however, drugs were probably unnecessary, he said, and should not be used because of their side effects.

Families of schizophrenics, who make up about 1 per cent of the population, could be helped by talking to other schizophrenics' families and by better communication with doctors.

Autism, which used to be considered a kind of childhood schizophrenia, is now believed to be due to brain damage before birth or during childhood. Dr Lorna Wing, who works at the unit with autistic children, considers the condition to be due largely to damage involving the speech areas of the brain.

Most autistic children are unable to speak. But they also seem to have a general mental inflexibility. For instance, Dr Wing said, one autistic child in her care could cook his parents a breakfast of a boiled egg each, but no other kind of breakfast. And he would cook two eggs even if his father was not there. That inflexibility, she believes, reflects an inability to attach general labels to objects or procedures. "Breakfast" can only mean boiled eggs for two.

By Nature-Times News Service.

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Memorial service

Sir Charles Wheeler
A memorial service for Sir Charles Wheeler was held yesterday in the Crypt Chapel of St Paul's Cathedral. Canon Douglas Webster officiated, and Mr J. F. L. Elliot gave an address. Among those present were:
Lady Wheeler (widow), Mr and Mrs John Wheeler (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Colin Green and Mr and Mrs Clive Aston (sons-in-law and daughter), Mr Nicholas Green, Miss Sheilah Green, Miss Jennifer Green, Graham Green, Richard Wheeler, Hugh Wheeler, Mrs Kenya Wheeler, Susan Aston and Euchrid Aston (grandchildren), Mr Desmond Ades (stepson), Mrs Ades, Mr Patrick Gallagher, Miss Winifred Glass (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs R. A. Glass (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Lieut-Commander Glass, Mr and Mrs A. F. R. Glass, Mr John Cassilis-Cooke.
Mr P. Gulderhuis (representing the South African Ambassador), Mr Roger Tilley (representing the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs), Mr Lennox Hamilton (representing the Minister for Overseas Development), Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Lord Eccles, Lord Aldcane, Lord O'Neill of the Maine, Lord Auckland, Lord Lucas, Lady Hare-Booth, the Hon Mrs John Darwin Salmons, the Hon Richard and Mrs Gilmour, Sir Douglas Bruce-Gardner, Sir John Hill, Sir Anthony Berry, Sir Patrick Dean (chairman, Englefield Steering Union), Sir Hugh Maclay, Lt-Gen Sir Edward Spears, Sir Jocelyn Lucas, Sir Louis Gluckstein, Sir John and Lady Colman, Sir Raymond Brookes, Sir Martin Flett, Sir Jack Williams, Sir Herbert Thompson, Lady Duncan Anderson, Sir Peter Aitken.
Sir Peter Tennant, Barclays Bank International, Sir Joseph Latham, Sir Seymour Egerton, Sir Nathaniel Rhodes, Sir Eric Drake, Sir Stanley Tomlinson (International Social Services), Sir Patrick Reilly, Mr and Mrs Jack Beaver-Ford, Dr Edward Lysaght, Mr John Howard, Mr Leslie Hodson, Mr R. W. M. Bell, Mr A. W. Hely-Hutchinson (Master of St Paul's School), Mr Ian Robertson, Mr Garton Grist, Mr R. H. Carr, Mrs Kenneth D'Arcy, Mr and Mrs Hon Dr Donald Campbell, Mr and Mrs Sidney Salen, Mr Robert H. Davis, Mr Barrie Heath (chairman, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds), Mr G. M. M. Wakefield (clerk, Mercers' Company).
Mr E. W. C. Grand (chairman, Penarth Engineering) and Mrs Grand, Mr W. S. Atkins, Mr R. H. Sonlor, Sir H. R. Hoare, Mr Hugh Jones, Mr and Mrs Hon Mrs Bevan Burns, Mr John Millar, Miss Diana Mallett (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Mr Denis FitzGerald (representing Baroness Gaitskell), Mr Dennis H. Kyle, Mr A. W. Sullivan (Slaughter and May), Mr and Mrs Alan Burrough, Mr E. Anstow-Wilson (representing the president, Old Paulines' Club), Major and Mrs Colin Coote (representing the Master Burgesses' Company).
Mr John McNicol (representing the chairman, Barker Hill Properties) Commander Sir Francis Ingleford, Robert Wolff and Co., Mr G. G. Rickett (representing Leander Club) and Mrs Rickett, Mr R. Schimmelpfeng (General Oil International Corporation), Mr P. Hillier-Fry, University of N. J., Mr and Mrs Leonard Tubbs (Iron and Steel), Sir Christopher Bayliss (British Olympic Association) and Mrs Bayliss, Mr Michael Smart (British Olympic Appeals Committee).
Mr L. Kelly (British Steel Corporation), Mr and Mrs Alfred D. Davidson and Mrs John L. Robinson (representing Old Berkeleyan Society), Sir Desmond Pratt, Mr and Mrs Basil Sellers and Mrs Peak, Mr George Binks (chairman, Rugby Portland Cement Company), Mr Peter Gent (representing Amateur Rowing Association and the London Rowing Club), and Mr R. B. Anderson (representing the Governors of Bamburgh Castle).

Church news

Appointments
The Rev S. Hilkinson, curate of Dewsbury, diocese of Wakefield, to be Team Vicar of Barrow Hall, Stanley and Barrow Hill, diocese of Derby.
The Rev K. Sutton, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Bradford.

Diocese of Durham
Canon I. Sutherland, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, South Westoe, South Shields, to be Rural Dean of Jarrow.
The Rev M. Coulthard, curate of St John the Evangelist, Hebburn, to be Industrial Chaplain in the Northumberland and North Durham Industrial Mission with special responsibilities in Jarrow.

Diocese of London
The Rev D. A. Sparrow, fellow and chaplain of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, to be Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street.
The Rev P. J. Trendall, curate of Ilgeworth, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of Barnsley East.

Diocese of York
The Rev L. W. Dodd, curate-in-charge of Newton-le-Willows, to be Priest-in-charge of Bedale with Newton.
The Rev P. F. S. Thornton, Rector of Sutton Poyntz with Preston and Jordan and Harewell, to be Rural Dean of Weymouth.
The Rev M. R. Vernon, Vicar of Skelmanthorpe, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector of the Market Rasen benefice.

Resignations and retirements
Canon D. S. Curry, canon emeritus of Lincoln, Rector of Wrangle, diocese of Guildford, on December 31.
The Rev B. G. C. Minchin, Vicar of Lydd with Dungeness and Norton, diocese of Canterbury, on December 31.
Canon N. Porter, Vicar of Little Ilford St Barnabas, diocese of Chelmsford, on June 30, 1976. He will also retain his honorary canonry.
The Rev G. A. Roach, chaplain of St Michael's Mount, Marazion, diocese of Truro.
The Rev A. M. Watson, Vicar of Brotherton, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev H. H. Wright, Vicar of Ulnhwood, diocese of Lichfield, on January 31.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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What's good enough for Ford...
Peter Jay, p19

Chrysler's reply awaited after Government sets stringent investment terms

Maurice Corina
Kenneth Owen

Hints that the future of Chrysler UK may be secured by closer integration with its successful French counterpart, which makes Simca cars, were given yesterday by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Varley said in Manchester that a Government announcement "may well be made" in the Commons later today. A statement depended on discussions in London and in the Detroit of the Chrysler Corporation of America, which was meeting in New York last night to receive a report on negotiations from Mr John Riccardo, the chairman.

What the Government would have to say now depended on Mr Riccardo, Mr Varley said. The Government had put proposals to him and he had put the proposals to the Government. Mr Varley added: "We're waiting for his response."

The discussions with Chrysler had been based on securing the prospects of those working in Britain in a manner that would maintain in the longer term outlook of the company. The Government could not enter into an involvement when there was not the prospect of long-term viability. This would be putting money down the drain.

It seems clear that, following last Thursday's Cabinet meeting, where Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, indicated his strong opposition to the proposed policy for Chrysler, the Government have put together a much more extensive and expensive programme for saving jobs at Chrysler UK and have offered it to Mr Riccardo.

The requirement in return is that the parent Chrysler Corporation should commit itself to the industrial future of its British subsidiary to a far greater extent than was involved in the undertakings given when it first bought control of Rootes, now Chrysler UK.

The proposal seems to centre on undertakings from Chrysler about production and export levels for the future, in return for extensive Government involvement and support for the company's operations in this country.

Asked whether there was a future for both British Leyland and Chrysler UK on something like their present scale, Mr Varley replied that one had to think of the economies of scale, and how a multinational company with a British subsidiary integrated that subsidiary into its international network. If they did not do this, there could be problems. Ford Motor already did something along these lines.

In connexion with Chrysler, he thought it was plain that there had to be strong links between Britain and the rest of Europe. There were existing links with Chrysler's European operations and there would have to be continuing similar links in the future.

Mr Varley's comments come after Mr Riccardo's latest round of intensive talks in Whitehall, preceded by a visit to Chrysler France last week. The head of Chrysler France, which is a successful self-sustaining company, has offered to help Chrysler UK raise its European sales but is sharply critical of the British company's "irregular supply, failure to respect export order programmes, and onerous price increases".

British and French engineers collaborated in designing the new Alpine car, soon to come to Britain from French assembly lines.

There has been strong speculation that new work for Linwood might take the form of a British version of the Alpine, to replace the Hunter, while the Ryton plant could be reprieved with a face-lifted Avenger.

Such a plan will require some transitional financial support from the American parent and the Government.

Whether such a scheme offers long-term profitability to justify the necessary banking guarantees and staged lending is exercising Cabinet unity to the full. Mr Riccardo is said to have been cooperative in finding a formula but makes no secret of his worries that assurances are needed about labour practices.

Yesterday it was learned that Datsun UK the successful Japanese importers had received approaches from about 40 Chrysler dealers.

Some negotiations are progressing, but most of the approaches are being turned down as Datsun will be restraining sales levels in 1976 and adjusting price levels.

Venesta chief to go after £8m loss

By Margaret Walters

A rescue attempt has been mounted at Venesta International, the timber group headed by Mr David Rowland, after £8m losses sustained by its French subsidiary.

Venesta shares were suspended at 2½p on the Stock Exchange at the group's request and a circular has been sent to shareholders revealing that Mr Rowland has agreed to step down as chairman at the group's forthcoming annual general meeting.

Last April, Mr Rowland became chairman of Williams Hudson, the transport and distribution company that controls 47 per cent of Venesta. Mr Rowland, in turn, controls 44 per cent of the equity of Williams Hudson through a Bahamas-based company, Argo Caribbean. And since Williams Hudson will be involved in the Venesta reconstruction scheme on account of a £2.1m loan it has outstanding with the company, Mr Rowland is resigning to avoid a possible conflict of interests.

Yesterday's statement stressed that Venesta's United Kingdom subsidiaries have remained profitable, despite the disasters in France. Delayed annual accounts for the last financial year, expected in a few days, show that United Kingdom operating companies produced a trading profit of £1.37m. But the Venesta group is, apparently, in breach of its borrowing limits.

Trading losses at Luterma, the French subsidiary, amounted to £4m, exclusive of group expenses and finance charges of another £2m. In addition, there was a capital loss of £2.2m on the disposal of some subsidiaries.

Yesterday's statement refers to major acquisitions financed by short term bank borrowings and "a seriously adverse effect on working capital and cash flow" when the demand for timber and plywood products collapsed in France in the autumn of 1973.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Hambros, a creditor of Venesta, is no longer acting as the group's advisers. Mr William Blandford-Griffiths, a Hambros Bank director, resigned as president of Luterma some time ago.

Other bankers to the group are Barclays, the National Westminster and Société Générale, according to the group's last accounts, which show total borrowings of around £18m. Yesterday's statement discloses that United Kingdom bankers do not intend to disturb the existing level of United Kingdom facilities. These will continue on normal banking terms while awaiting reorganization proposals which will be available before the end of January.

Shares of Williams Hudson dipped 2p to 13p. The group has already completely written off its investment in Venesta, which originally cost some £3.7m.

It is unclear what course of action will be taken over the French losses, £4.7m of the loans are to French banks. Arrangements have, however, been made to reduce Luterma's liabilities. One of its subsidiaries, Eignaud, was forced into a form of receivership, while another, Pirault-France, which required a cash injection, reverted to its former owner. Yesterday's statement says "Every effort continues to be made to minimize the costs of the remaining French businesses."

Mr Rowland, who has been backed in the past by interests associated with Sir Isaac Wolfson, has recently returned to take up residence in the United Kingdom after tax exile in Paris for some years. He will be concentrating full time on Williams Hudson. The new Venesta chairman is expected to be announced at the group's annual general meeting on December 31.

W Midlands employers in campaign on jobless

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent

With unemployment in the West Midlands already higher than in some of the assisted regions, and fears of more to come from Chrysler and other motor companies, employers and unions are mounting a campaign to persuade the Government to drop restrictive industrial development controls.

In a strongly worded statement yesterday, Dr David Atterton, president of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, said: "This year has seen more people without jobs in the West Midlands than in the whole of Scotland.

"The official reaction in the past has been that percentage unemployment is more significant than numbers unemployed.

"In that case, how does the Government react to the latest figures? They show that the West Midlands has for the past six months had more jobless and higher percentage unemployment than Yorkshire and Humberside—one of the assisted regions."

He said the overall figure disguised the crisis facing Birmingham, Coventry and other West Midland cities. One in every 10 adult male might be without a job at Christmas, and the problems facing Chrysler and other large companies could make the position even worse.

Despite ministers' assurances to Midland MPs, the Department of Industry had confirmed that it was still the Government's policy to discriminate against the West Midlands in favour of assisted areas. British and foreign companies from outside the region would still be discouraged from coming in.

Dr Atterton said it was accepted that cities in other parts of Britain had greater social and unemployment problems than Birmingham and Coventry, but they also had the benefit of substantial cash injections for new industrial development.

Bank spells out need for caution in approach to reflation

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain should wait for the general upturn in world economic activity, even though this may be several months away, rather than risk losing the opportunity of an export-led expansion by an early stimulation of domestic demand.

This is the broad message in the latest Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin*, published this morning.

In past cycles, the Bank says, failure to allow for the expansionary forces already in prospect has often led to "undue action" being taken to stimulate the economy in a recovery phase.

Although couched in the usual oblique language, this suggests that the Bank is now convinced that sufficient stimulative forces are already in the pipeline.

The Bank's own assessments indicate that a recovery is now on the way—"slow at first, but gathering momentum by the end of the year".

The reasons why expansion is likely to be slow in the first half of 1976 are, first, that the rundown of stocks still appears to have some way to go: and, second, that while in the United States and Japan economic recovery is now an established trend, the turning point for Europe (which accounts for a third of our exports) is only beginning to appear.

The Bank says that when the recent unprecedented decline in stockbuilding has run its course and gives place to positive stockbuilding, as is likely next year, "this will itself be enough to produce significant expansion and will in addition have side-effects on other categories of domestic expenditure".

Furthermore, when economic recovery abroad becomes more generalized, experience suggests that the markets for our exports could expand by 10 per cent a year in volume terms, and possibly by more.

However, at another point in the *Bulletin*, the Bank says that the outlook for British exports may be less promising during the coming upswing than in previous periods of recovery. This is partly because growth in Continental Western Europe may be only modest next year.

In addition, while imports by oil-exporting countries are expected to continue to grow fast, other developing countries will have little scope for any increase in their imports. Notwithstanding this, the Bank of England still believes that the overall prospect is that demand for British exports will begin to recover in 1976.

There is some optimism about the prospect for the pay policy.

The Bank sees earnings from employment increasing at an average of rather less than 1 per cent a month in coming months, reducing the year-on-year increase to less than 20 per cent by the end of the year and to about 15 per cent, or possibly less, by the spring of 1976.

This compares with levels of over 30 per cent earlier this year.

However, prices may well rise faster in the immediate future than the comparatively low annual rate of 10 per cent, which was seen in the third quarter, suggesting that real pre-tax earnings will decline in the last three months of this year (as they did in the second quarter).

The Bank also returns to its persistent theme about the need to reduce public expenditure. It says that unless spending by the Government is contained, the only way to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement would be by a considerable increase in the already high tax burden.

The Bank confirms the widely held view that the borrowing requirement will be higher than predicted in the last Budget.

In the first half of the current financial year the Central Government borrowing requirement was at a seasonally adjusted £4,600m, suggesting a total for the year of £9,200m compared with the forecast of £7,800m.

In addition, local authority spending is also likely to be higher than expected.

Paris talks prepare way on monetary reform

From David Blake
Paris, Dec 10

Officials from the 10 leading non-Communist industrial nations meet in Paris tomorrow to discuss world monetary reform and the plight of the developing world.

The officials are meeting to prepare next week's ministerial session of the Group of Ten, also to be held in Paris. They will discuss two elements of monetary reform which have to be worked out in time for the forthcoming session of the International Monetary Fund Interim Committee, to be held in Jamaica in January.

These topics are the future policy towards exchange rates and the possible selling off of some of the IMF's stocks of gold.

At tomorrow's meeting, both France and the United States are likely to be asked for clarification on the secret agreement reached between them at the Rambouillet summit in November.

This compromise between President Ford of the United States and President Giscard d'Estaing of France ended months of acrimony about the extent to which currency should be allowed to fluctuate in value.

Industry orders 'picking up'

By Malcolm Brown

Confirmation that the recession in manufacturing industry is slowing down was given yesterday in the latest monthly trends inquiry from the Confederation of British Industry. The inquiry which complements the major quarterly survey carried out by the CBI indicates that, for the first time this year, as many firms reported an increase as those which reported a fall in the value of total new orders over the last four months.

The survey, carried out in the middle two weeks of November, also discloses what it describes as a "less unfavourable" position for export orders.

A CBI spokesman said that there were just a few more signs, particularly at the lighter end of industry, that things were picking up a bit. But there was, he added, no need to go "over the moon". Things had reached a very low level.

Leyland freeze cost assessed

By Clifford Webb

Machine tool manufacturers and motor equipment suppliers said yesterday that they did not expect any serious repercussions from Leyland Cars' decision to put a halt to capital investment.

The head of one of the largest machine tool companies said: "We should be much more worried if British Leyland's Truck and Bus Company did this. They are setting the pace in machine tool orders. The business being placed by Leyland Cars is still only a trickle".

Tube Investments machine tool division said that the four-month standstill being enforced by Leyland could push its orders down the delivery queue when they tried to turn the tap on again.

But if Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, postpones deliveries already in the pipeline he will be faced with demands for higher prices. Some machine tool sources suggest as much as 8 per cent more.

His need for cash is immediate. Leyland is now trading at a bigger loss than in December, 1974, when the Government stepped in to rescue BL from bankruptcy. Of the £200m BL received from the Government in September it is understood that more than £120m was used immediately to settle debts and reduce bank overdrafts.

Leyland Cars probably received between £40m and £50m of the remainder.

Commenting on British Leyland yesterday after opening a computing centre in Manchester, Mr Varley, Secretary for Industry, said he thought the organization and management of British Leyland was best left to the management of the company, and that they should report to the National Enterprise Board.

The Government was just as interested in ensuring the viability of British Leyland.

One thing we could not go on doing, he said, was losing production. We had lost about 20 per cent while our European competitors lost practically none at all.

The most likely area in which immediate capital savings can be made is internal-development spending on such projects as the new Mini planned for launching in 1978-79 and the new "O" series of overhead camshaft, alloy-headed engines. Work on these has reached an advanced stage, with a production date in 1977.

The new Executive saloon—code-named STI—is too far along the road for worthwhile capital cuts to be made. Pre-production runs have begun at the new Solihull factory.

There was a two-hour stoppage on the Marina lines at Leyland's car assembly plant at Cowley yesterday—less than 24 hours after appeals from Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, and Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, for fewer disputes and stoppages.

Marina output was halted for two hours by a stoppage by 140 internal drivers in support of the complaints by one of their shop stewards, Mr Peter Boyles, over his omission from the list of candidates for the election of the seven deputy senior stewards for the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Later Mr David Buckle, the union's district secretary said Mr Boyles would be included on fresh ballot papers and that the elections would be held as soon as possible.

Mr Boyles had complained that his nomination form had been lost, found and then lost again.

Healey call to banks on loans for industry

By Christopher Wilkins

Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday urged British banks to raise the proportion of secured medium-term debt in the finance which they provide for industry.

Speaking at a conference on world banking, organized by *The Financial Times* and *The Banker*, Mr Healey said that an increase in medium-term lending would mean that the banks would have to take a longer view of a company's prospects and the profitability of investments. In this way, he said, they would become more closely involved with industrial management and performance.

"The banks in Britain, as in some other countries, might play more of a role in the evaluation and appraisal of investment plans", Mr Healey said. "They are in a good position to do so through the continuing contacts of managers with the customers of industry.

"I am sure that if we were to see the banks doing more to provide medium-term finance, industry would benefit from the banks' financial expertise, and the banks themselves would improve their ability to assess the risks and prospects presented to them."

He thought that at present investment was not being held back by shortage of funds. As a result of the measures taken in the last two Budgets—particularly the generous relief for stock appreciation—the financial position of companies showed a marked improvement.

At the same time the availability of external funds had been increased by the uniquely high level of personal savings, the revival of the stock market and the operation of the enlarged Finance for Industry.

Referring to the argument that the relationship between the banks and industry should be closer and deeper than in the past, Mr Healey said that, despite recent developments, British banks were still largely concerned with short-term finance for industry.

Ruling on BOC upheld by US Trade Commission

By Our Financial Staff

The United States Federal Trade Commission has agreed with the finding of its administrative law judge that BOC International (formerly British Oxygen) should divest itself of its 35 per cent holding in Airco Inc, an industrial gases concern.

Announcing this in New Jersey last night, a year after the original ruling by the judge, Airco said that it would issue a statement after reviewing the FTC decision.

BOC International has already said that, should the FTC confirm its judge's findings, the United Kingdom group would appeal to the American courts. In the meantime it would maintain representation on Airco's board.

BOC acquired its interest in Airco in December, 1973, via BOC Financial Corporation, a subsidiary, and in his annual report last year Mr Leslie Smith, BOC International chairman, said the board viewed the investment as "an important part of our defensive strategy".

Lord Beswick outlines aerospace task

Lord Beswick, chairman designate of the United Kingdom nationalized aerospace industry, said yesterday that the British Aerospace Corporation's most difficult planning problem would be civil aircraft.

"But the urgency has been taken out of that to some extent by virtue of the fact that civil airlines are not ready to order", he said in an interview with Reuter.

Lord Beswick said he would not like to try to foresee when a decision on civil aircraft would be taken. But it would be the job of the interim committee set up to prepare for nationalization to ensure that the necessary planning continued.

There would be no planning gap between now and vesting day, and discussion would continue with possible European partners.

"It is absolute rubbish to say that contacts with private foreign companies will be broken because of nationalization", Lord Beswick said.

The aerospace industry needed rationalization, but not only in the United Kingdom. "I am not going to be forced into a corner where I say all our ills can be healed by getting rid of men. There is too much emphasis on redundancies. There is big business to be had and we have to find the men work", he said.

The Government's Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill will nationalize four aerospace companies—British Aircraft Corporation, Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics and Scottish Aviation.

The new corporation will have tight executive control from vesting day onwards, but there will not be a large staff at the centre.

Lord Beswick said his personal view was that there should be a high-powered chief executive and board coupled with a large measure of decentralization, and industrial democracy.

Wealth tax reports

ontinued from page 1

vestment of unquoted companies and unincorporated businesses, to the need for a ceiling on the combined burden of income and wealth taxes, and to the exemption of pension rights from the tax.

In the Green Paper it was suggested that the wealth tax on unquoted companies should be deferred if payment would require the sale of productive assets. This solution was rejected by the committee.

The Green Paper proposed that pension rights should be exempt from the tax. The committee agreed, however, that it would be unfair to exempt pension rights and to tax other forms of provision for retirement. It therefore suggested that pension rights be taxed at a reduced rate.

Mr Robert Cooke, chairman of the sub-committee which looked at the national heritage, said yesterday that if there had to be a wealth tax—"and I think the whole thing is Alice in Wonderland when the nation is on its knees"—then the chairman's report embodied all the major things the Conservatives had tried to achieve.

"If the Government were to go on the broad lines of the final version of the Jay report, then the future of the national heritage could be assured at no cost to the public", he said. "The public gets a good bargain, the owners have to look after their works of art, providing reasonable access, and the state does not have to buy them.

"I would not think any of the proposals which emerge in the Jay report would result in an upheaval of the art market; in the context of the Government's insistence on introducing the tax, I would think this is the best deal we could get for the heritage."

Mr Cooke said any remaining idea that the rescue of historic houses and all the things in them had to do with the support of privilege had been swept away "by the really awful plight of people owning historic buildings today". Mr Jay had been basically sympathetic about the problems of the national heritage.

There was no intention of having a "Spanish inquisition" of people with articles worth more than £1,000—they would be relied on to declare them on their tax returns. They had all, Mr Cooke said, been seized of the problem that if the tax was inhumen or inhumane there would be a complete collapse of tax morality.

The Jay report, as amended, was the Gowers Report up to date.

How the markets moved

The Times index : 151.76 −0.14
The FT index : 362.9 −1.6

Rises

Baker Perkins	3p to 53p
Glaxo Hldgs	5p to 368p
Hawker Sidd	8p to 328p
Imp Chem Ind	4p to 319p
Int Computers	5p to 90p
Jardine M'son	11p to 366p
NSS News	3p to 58p
Reliance Grp	28p to 468p
Rennies Cons	5p to 235p
Utd Dom Tst	2p to 17p
Vavasseur	1p to 4½p
Western Areas	5p to 320p
Wagon Fin	2p to 32p
Zetters	2p to 22p

Falls

Ass Fisheries	2p to 23p
Brit Tar Prod	21p to 321p
Broken Hill	5p to 720p
Bambergers	3p to 47p
EMI	3p to 235p
Fisons	5p to 370p
Gilt Spur	2p to 37p
Joseph L	20p to 210p
Lyons J. Ord	5p to 130p
Ruberoid	1p to 17p
Royal	4p to 294p
Stephen J.	2p to 5p
Tate & Lyle	11p to 236p
Wms. Hudson	2p to 13p

Equities had a quiet session. Gilt-edged securities remained firm.
Sterling was unchanged at $2.0235. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.0 per cent.
Gold was $2.25 an ounce up at $139.50.

SDR-$ was 1.17072 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.578676.
Commodities: Tin prices were following the decision to expend export controls. Reuter's index was at 1144.0 (previous 1144.5).

Reports, pages 20 and 21

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.75	35.75
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada $	2.09	2.04
Denmark Kr	12.70	12.30
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.80
France Fr	9.20	8.90
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	78.00	74.00
Hongkong $	10.40	10.00
Italy Lr	1520.00	1465.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	71.00	61.00
S Africa Rd	1.38	1.76
Spain Pes	123.50	118.00
Sweden Kr	9.15	8.85
Switzerland Fr	5.45	5.25
US $	2.05	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Ford fight with Congress nears climax

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Dec 10.—President Ford told leading Republican Party congressmen today that he is still determined to veto tax-cutting legislation unless Congress passes a resolution to reduce government spending. The tax battle, which is now reaching a climax, is likely to have both important political and economic consequences.

The President called Republican Party leaders to the White House today to plan strategy to ensure that his veto of the Tax Bill will not be overridden by a two-thirds majority of the Congress.

Today's meeting followed a Senate finance committee hearing yesterday where it became clear that the Democrats in the Congress will flatly reject Mr Ford's proposals and go ahead with a simple Bill that extends the 1975 tax cuts into 1976 and that contains no provisions for spending cuts.

Senator Russell Long, chairman of the committee, maintains that a Presidential veto, if sustained, will result in higher taxes on January 1 that will increase unemployment by possibly 500,000. Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, maintains that an increase in taxes will have a "negligible" economic impact.

Democrats charge that President Ford is playing politics with the tax issue by insisting on tax cuts in January and spending cuts only next October—which would be too late to have an impact on people before November's Presidential election.

The Democrats maintain that it is a violation of traditions for a Congress to set a ceiling on government spending—Mr Ford wants a $395,000m (about £197,500m) ceiling for fiscal year 1977—before the President has presented his annual budget, which is not due until late January.

Mr Simon argues that it is essential that the Congress take steps to end "years of fiscal irresponsibility" and that no tax cuts should be allowed without spending cuts. At stake are taxes of about $14,500m (£7,500m) which is not a large sum compared to the size of the national economy, but which will have an important psychological impact.

Even some Republicans in the Congress admit that the economic recovery now under way depends on a continuing rise in consumer confidence and that tax increases in January could well diminish confidence, reduce consumption, lead companies to delay new plant and equipment expenditures and so jeopardize the recovery.

Opel to recruit 2,300

Adam Opel AG said yesterday that higher domestic and export demand means it will need to take on 2,300 workers in the first-half of 1976, and introduce eight special Saturday shifts at its plant at Roesselheim in the first quarter of next year.

The West German subsidiary of General Motors said 800 of the recruits are needed in January.

Vote for £6 policy sets engineering unions problems in framing claims

By R. W. Shakespeare

Engineering union leaders who meet in York today will face the immensely complicated task of deciding how to frame a new national pay claim covering the industry's 2½ million workers within the terms of the Government's £6 a week pay policy.

Although a major challenge to the policy itself has now been averted, because the biggest of the engineering unions, the AUEW, has changed its mind and decided to accept the £6 ceiling, the 19-union strong Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions still faces the most complicated set of wage negotiations in its history.

The trouble stems from the two-tier system of wage bargaining in engineering. The national executive of the confederation is responsible for negotiating national agreements on wages and conditions with the Engineering Employers' Federation, which represents some 5,000 different companies. However, most of these companies also have machinery for separate wage bargaining, over and above the national minimum rates, with union and shopfloor representatives at company or plant level.

So far the confederation executive has been marking time on what to do about its next national claim. This was largely to give the AUEW time to sort out its own attitude towards the Government/TUC strategy.

Originally the AUEW's policymaking national committee was firmly opposed to the £6 limit but on Monday—after some significant political swings within the union leadership—a reconvened national committee conference voted by 32 to 20 to support the Government's policy.

Today, therefore, the confederation executive must make some positive decision

The present national agreement in engineering runs out early next year. It was a three-stage deal which lifted basic rates right across the industry by £10 a week. The first £4 of this was paid last April, another £4 in November and the final £2 will be paid in February.

Problems over any future national settlement are complicated by a number of factors stemming from the national wages policy.

First, many engineering workers get no actual cash benefit from the increases in basic rates, because they already earned more than the new minimums, while others do.

Secondly, many groups of workers have had increases through company and plant level deals which have nothing to do with the national agreement.

Thirdly, these plant agreements all have different terminal dates.

These things all make it extremely difficult to judge how to apply the rulings that no worker must have more than a £6 a week increase and that no worker must have more than one increase in a 12-month period.

The confederation has already asked the TUC for guidance on how it should approach its new wage claim. The TUC reply was not very helpful. It did little more than spell out the terms of the wages policy and suggest that each case would have to be judged separately.

The most likely course for the confederation executive to adopt today seems to be to agree simply to submit a claim to the employers for "a substantial increase" in basic rates and then try to sort out the details in direct negotiations with the EEF leaders.

Pellet plant for private steel will cost £50m

By Peter Hill

Private sector steelmakers are expected shortly to complete their plans for the construction of an iron peller-making plant to feed their steelmaking plants.

The scheme has been under detailed study for well over a year and has been coordinated through the British Independent Steel Producers Association (BISPA).

The cost of the project, which involves the erection of plant able to reduce iron ore to pellet form for feeding direct into electric arc furnaces for producing steel, and so eliminating the blast furnace, is put at about £50m.

Three BISPA companies are closely involved in the studies which have been taking place. They are GKN, Dunford-Hadfield and Sheerness Steel, and it is understood that discussions have now reached an advanced stage.

Three sites have been studied as a possible location for the direct reduction plant. These are Immingham on the south bank of the Humber, where the British Steel Corporation already has an ore and coal jetty and terminal linked to its steelworks at Scunthorpe, with other possible sites being in South Wales and on the north-east coast at Hartlepool.

The concern of the private sector companies is to safeguard their supplies of raw materials against the background of the difficulties as a result of shortages of scrap—used as the feed for electric arc furnaces—and shortfalls in deliveries

Studies have concentrated on building a direct reduction plant capable of producing about 1 million tons of pellets a year, which represents about 25 per cent of the total scrap requirements of the private sector.

Wool gains bigger share of total fibre consumption

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Claims that wool is now beginning to recover sales lost to synthetic fibres over the past few years and that the threat to wool's price structure from the synthetics is receding were made in London yesterday.

Mr John Wilcox, area director for North West Europe for the International Wool Secretariat, was speaking against the background of the recession in the textile industry and the impending Government statement on import controls.

Mr Wilcox told a London meeting that in the four major European markets for wool—the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy—virgin wool's share of total fibre consumption in the wool textile industry had risen significantly this year and now averaged 50 per cent in three of those countries. In the United Kingdom the market share had risen from around 43 per cent to 52 per cent in just over 12 months.

Monsanto, the American-owned fibres and chemicals group, yesterday announced increases, from the beginning of next month, for acrylic fibre, averaging 8-10 per cent.

Sugar rise cost UK extra £35m

By Hugh Clayton

Britain paid almost £35.5m last year in price increases to suppliers of raw cane sugar, the Sugar Board reported yesterday. The board said in its seventeenth annual report that the main feature of trading last year was the phenomenal rise in the world market price".

That had caused mounting dissatisfaction among exporting countries with prices agreed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The board makes it clear in the report that the British Goverment had to raise the price twice during the year to attract adequate amounts of Commonwealth sugar.

Prices at the start of the year ranged from £50 to £61 a ton, but by October they had been raised to £140 for final shipments from seven countries.

Now that the Commonwealth agreement has been succeeded by Community arrangements for administering British sugar supplies, the board's main task is to operate the scheme to equalize prices of cane and beet sugar.

That task will be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture when the board is abolished. The board said yesterday that its remaining tasks should be completed by the middle of next year.

Deliveries of colour TV sets down 31 pc

Deliveries of colour TV sets to British retailers continued to fall in October. The 156,000 imported and domestically built colour TV sets were 31 per cent fewer than October last year. Deliveries of black and white sets rose by 11 per cent during the month to 94,000, against 85,000 a year ago.

Commission against steel import controls

Brussels, Dec 10.—Informed sources said the EEC Commission has decided against imposing steel import restrictions or minimum prices, at least for the time being.

Instead it will set up an import surveillance scheme which will still leave the option of minimum prices open. Any other method of curtailing imports, such as quotas, is no longer under serious discussion.

Commission experts feel that the EEC steel industry recession is now over the worst, but they will be closely watching the level of Japanese shipments since the decision by Japan's steelmakers voluntarily to restrict some exports.

Imports from east Europe and Spain will also be under inspection as these are two other areas suspected of dumping steel on the Community market at less than domestic prices, the sources said.

The Commission will suggest that the nine EEC countries aim at total raw steel production of around 30 million tonnes for the first 1976 quarter, about the same as output expected in the final 1975 quarter.—Reuter.

Gatt trade talks compromise

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Dec 10

A procedural compromise on agricultural products in the Tokyo round of trade liberalization negotiations was reached today by the United States and the European Community.

Mr Olivier Long, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, told the 80-nation trade negotiations committee that the compromise, while not a solution, should enable work to proceed.

The two days of talks between United States and Community delegates provide for bilateral and multilateral consultations in conjunction with exchange of information between other negotiating groups, including those dealing with tariffs and safeguards, on the subject of agriculture. The Tokyo round agriculture group, deadlocked since the summer, is to meet soon.

The United States with other main exporters such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, maintains that agriculture should be treated on the same basis as industrial products. The Community position is that, because of its socio-economic importance, agriculture must be treated as something apart.

£6.3m loan for BR

British Rail has been granted a £6.3m loan by the European Investment Bank, the EEC's long-term finance institution. The loan—at 9½ per cent interest over eight years—will help to finance construction of 2,050 special wagons for British Rail's "merry-go-round" coal-hauling operation.

Special trains each carry about 1,000 tons of coal direct from the mines to power stations in an almost continuous cycle. Each train has about 30 wagons designed for rapid overhead loading at the colleries.

Caledonian voices fears on civil aviation review

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Fears that a government review of civil aviation would result in British Caledonian having to give up possible developments of routes were expressed yesterday by Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of the private sector airline.

Mr Thomson was addressing a meeting of MPs in London, and his remarks were seen by the aviation industry as a late attempt to influence the outcome of the review, the results of which are to be announced shortly by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

The BCAL board are deeply worried that Mr Shore will carry through his intention, stated in July, to end "dual designation"—two British airlines flying in competition—on long distance routes.

Mr Thomson told his audience that virtually all of his airline's forward development plans were centred on route licences lawfully obtained from the Civil Aviation Authority—including Atlanta and Houston, to which no other British airline flew.

Mr Shore had decided that BCAL should have a sphere of influence based on its west African and South American services, and that there should be a "limited exchange" of routes with British Airways.

To further these aims, the minister arranged discussions between the two airlines, chaired jointly by a civil servant and Mr Robin Goodison, deputy chairman of the CAA. These talks had produced little by way of agreement.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT

1. The unaudited results for the six months ended 30th September, 1975 are:

	6 months to 30th September 1975 £'000s	6 months to 30th September 1974 £'000s	12 months to 31st March 1975 £'000s
Sales (to Customers outside Group)	791,000	605,000	1,406,837
Profit	91,100	71,000	173,939
Taxation	47,100	36,900	87,674
Profit after Taxation	44,000	34,100	86,265
Minority Interests	1,000	900	2,523
Attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders	43,000	33,200	83,742
Earnings per share (assuming full conversion of Convertible Loan Stock)	7.83p	5.81p	15.40p
Interim Dividend—per share	1.65p	1.5p	—
2. The profits include:	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Profits of Associated Companies	10,500 Cr.	7,100 Cr.	21,459 Cr.
Interest receivable from Loans and Deposits less bank interest payable	7,700 Cr.	13,100 Cr.	20,554 Cr.
Interest payable on Loan Capital	4,500 Dr.	5,500 Dr.	9,222 Dr.
	13,700 Cr.	14,700 Cr.	32,791 Cr.

3. The directors have declared an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1.65p per share payable on 31st March, 1976 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 20th February, 1976.
Under existing legislation, the total dividend permitted in respect of the current year ending 31st March, 1976 is 3.269p. The directors regret that statutory limitation prevents the investors of risk capital receiving reasonable recompense in relation to the profitability of the Company. The maximum dividend permitted for the year will represent a gross return of 4.8 per cent on the net book value of the tangible assets as at 30th September, 1975. In the three years from 30th September, 1972
(a) GEC dividends, as restricted, have increased by 27.5 per cent;
(b) the cost of living has increased by 62 per cent; and
(c) wages in the Company have increased by 76 per cent.

4. Bank Balances and Deposits, less Bank Overdrafts, amounted to £135 million at 30th September, 1975 (1974, £147 million).

5.

	Turnover* 6 months to 30th September 1975 £m	1974 £m	Contribution to Earnings 6 months to 30th September 1975 %	1974 %
Engineering	109	74	10	10
Industrial	110	83	22	17
Electronics, Telecommunications and Automation	232	178	26	29
Components and Cables	89	92	9	10
Consumer Products	91	66	7	5
Overseas	220	169	26	29
*Including Inter-Group Sales	851	662	100	100

6. The slackening in demand has been very marked in some products but, in total, order books at 30th September, 1975 were higher than a year before. Export orders in the six months amounted to £260 million against £210 million in the same period in the previous year. Despite the economic difficulties at home and abroad and severely competitive conditions, the Company secured sufficient orders to maintain its total workforce at the same level as at 30th September, 1974.

ONE STANHOPE GATE, LONDON, W.1

Drayton Montagu

The following companies managed by Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, have recently published their Directors' Reports and Accounts:—

DRAYTON CONSOLIDATED TRUST LIMITED
Net assets at 30th September 1975 £60,321,278

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
Net assets at 30th September 1975 £5,849,539

Copies of the Directors' Reports and Accounts may be obtained from the above Companies at 117 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AL.

Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited

Managers of Investment Trust Companies, Unit Trusts, Pension Funds, Charities and other institutional portfolios

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Control in industry: advantages of an employee shareholding trust

From Mr D. W. Bell

Sir, Your Economics Editor, Peter Jay, suggests (December 5) that the only solution to our economic ills may be for the ownership and ultimate control of enterprises to be vested in the people employed by them. He may be right, but it is not something that can happen overnight.

There are, however, steps that we can take in this direction even now, and without the change in company law that he proposes. A part share in ownership can give employees "the owner's eye", and by voting rights, a share in control.

There is already enough experience both to point the way forward, and to avoid the snags. Individual employee shareholding is fraught with problems. An employee's money invested in the company he works for is double risk capital—if things go wrong, he may at a stroke lose both his job and his savings. Are all employee shareholders equal, or are some more equal than others? What happens when the employee leaves? And if the company is doing well, paradoxically there may be an incentive to leave, in order to cash in on the increased share price.

An alternative, proved by experience to be more effective, is collective shareholding through an employee trust. Ultimately the trust may control the enterprise, either as the sole owner, or as majority shareholder. The John Lewis Partnership, and Kalamazoo, are good examples.

But even if it is only a minority shareholder, an employee trust gives a real sense of participation in ownership, the employees' voice is heard in general meetings, and the trust can be a natural vehicle for the appointment of employee directors, who then sit on the board not in a conflict situation, but representing their fellow workers both as employees and as shareholders.

Employee trusts can be established in the first instance on a quite small scale, and their shareholding gradually built up. The Chancellor could make this easier than at present if he would put employee trusts in the same position as charitable trusts in relation to capital transfer tax.

And why not the NEB and the ICFC put some of the money that they provide into employee trusts, rather than the equity they purchase being held by an impersonal state corporation? No employee has any sense of sharing in ownership because some of the shares in the company he works for are held by the state.

Another important point is that employee ownership, in whatever form, must not make a shambles of management. In this, the collective trust has the edge over both the cooperative, and situations in which each individual employee has a voice in general meetings. The trust can speak with one voice, and its aim is the long term prosperity of the enterprise, which is the only context in which in the end employee interests are safeguarded.

D. WALLACE BELL,
Director,
Industrial Participation Association,
25/28 Buckingham Gate,
London SW1E 6LP.

From Mr P. G. Drazin

Sir, If Peter Jay has found "the only potentially acceptable alternative" (December 5) to improve our economy then the outlook is black indeed.

An entrepreneur knows, or at any rate used to know, that he can dispose of the assets of his enterprise when and how he pleases, in life or death. Secure in that knowledge, he is not pressed to convert capital into income. Rather he is encouraged to promote the interest of himself and his heirs in the long term.

The aim of a nationalized enterprise should be to promote the interests of the people as a whole, not just those of its current employees. Under socialism all vital enterprises should be run by the state in this way for the long-term welfare of the whole nation, not just the transient interests of each set of employees.

To give each enterprise its employees is to inv disaster through sacrifice of future to the present. T employees will naturally themselves what they thi they deserve. They are t likely to find it difficult to newspapers, motorcycles whatever goods or servi they provide.

To meet their resultant ris costs and falling sales they be forced to strip and disp of their assets so that no n newspapers are printed motorcycles made. They then move on to take over run down any other enterp that remains. Nobody wo buy a failed enterprise continue its original acti for fear of the new emplo repeating the process of a stripping.

If employees controlled enterprise where a national local monopoly is economic desirable, for example delivery of mail or supply electricity, should emplo control both their own inco and the prices they char Should manufacturers con their incomes and prices also restrict imports?

The present structure unions makes it likely that and powerful cartels monopolies would develop soon as their members given control of their emp ment. Would Parliament trol these cartels and monop any better than it controls unions now?

Peter Jay would magnify tors which already weaken economy. Powerful unions h increased the incomes of t members to the detriment capital development. Direc have awarded themselves erous benefits and incomes the expense of shareholde Only the owner of capital, s or individual, has an incen to save for the future.

The dilemma is that if companies are to be control by their employees then th must be such stringent lim tions of their control as n deny them much satisfaction guiding their own work.

P. G. DRAZIN.
24 Kersteman Road,
Bristol BS6 7BX.

Information sought for "bank records"

From Mr M. J. Walker

Sir, Three days ago I was asked by a leading bank to say whether a young friend of mine is a suitable person to whom the usual banking facilities could be accorded. I replied recommending the young man and mentioned, as an indication of my status, that I was the headmaster of a fairly large secondary school. I also said, in reply to a question, that I banked with the Midland. No stamped addressed envelope was provided for my reply.

Today I have received a handwritten note on a "with compliments" slip asking for the full address of my bank "so that we can complete our records"—again without an envelope for my reply. This request was unsigned.

I was not seeking facilities for myself. I was being asked, as a person of standing, for information about a friend. Why should I have to provide, for the purpose of some secret record and at my own expense, information about my own banking habits, and which can have no bearing on my opinion of a young man I have known since boyhood. I am worried about the build-up of private records about me in this way.

May I add that the clerk who wrote to me failed to provide the name and address of his personal bankers so that I might "complete my records"!

Yours obediently,
M. J. WALKER,
"Brentfield" House",
15 Brentfield Road,
Dartford, Kent DA1 1TT.
December 5.

Engineers' salaries

From Mr Andrew Bond

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Nicholson (November 28) refers to the New Civil Engineer's findings that salaries for engineers in the private sector compare extremely unfavourably with those of their colleagues in local government.

An article in the October issue of Process Engineering under the title "Who wants to be an engineer?" compared engineers' salaries, and particularly those of the much in demand chemical engineers, with those of professions for which the length and demanding nature of the training are comparable.

It appears that on qualification an engineer can expect to earn less than solicitors, accountants and, of interest in view of the present situation in the NHS, doctors at an equivalent stage in their careers. This differential can be up to 40 per cent and, by the time the engineer is in his mid-thirties, can have grown to as much as 75 per cent. Furthermore, the evidence indicates that the engineer, unl he effectively gives up his p fession and goes into mana ment, has little or no hope catching up his professio contemporaries.

Thus it is hardly surprisi that engineers are increasin turning to trade unions their only hope of obtaining reasonable reward for wo which is fundamental to t health of the economy and c ries with it responsibility fi major capital expenditure ru ning into millions of poun for a single project. And thi especially since, unlike othe professional bodies such as th BMA and, for that matter, th Law Society, the engineerin institutions, who at first sigh might seem to be the logic bodies to take on this rol have refused to take any responsibility for their members' interests in the field.

ANDREW BOND,
Assistant Editor,
Process Engineering,
Morgan-Grampian (Publishers) Limited, 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH.

The far from extinct guinea

From Mr O. Davis

Sir, Will someone please explain and justify the continuing use of the guinea despite the fact that it does not exist as a unit of currency. After reading your columns on Friday it is apparent that the guinea is not only alive but also flourishing, for you reported that the winner of the 1000 Guineas has been sold for 95,000 guineas.

I was about to comment th the guinea should be declar as extinct as a dinosaur, b with the current possibility plesiosaurs surviving (a flourishing?) in Loch Ness, p haps I should seek a sa simile.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN DAVIS,
111 Marshall Road,
Rainham, Gillingham, Kent.
December 5.

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

"The Institute in a stormy economy"



The Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators was held on 10 December, 1975, in the City of London.

The following is a synopsis of the report by the President, Mr David Marwood, M.A., F.C.I.S.

The statement of policy that resulted from the talks held last month at Chequers was welcome, he said, but action had to be taken to support and fulfil the new Government policy on industrial strategy. The welcome first effect of the new approach had, however, be blunted by the contents of the Queen's Speech, a speech th forecast further nationalisation. Industry, he added, did r want over-government but real co-operation as in other industr countries overseas. British industry could regenerate itself, t only the government had the power to create the right climate.

It was to be hoped, he continued, that as the legislati proposals of the Government unfolded, greater efforts would made to secure the co-operation of all sectors of the Briti community. The balance of ownership in the economy was contentious subject and the Institute's conference held earlier the year had been an important contribution to the public deb on the function of the private sector. The work being undertak by the Institute's Law and Technical Services Committee w aimed at evolving a new approach to the philosophy of Compa Law in Great Britain. In considering proposals, based on the made in the Jenkins Report that he expected to appear in a Bill on Company Law in the current Parliamentary session, reiterated the Institute's call for an Advisory Committee to ass the Government in dealing with matters concerning disclosu The recent EEC Green Paper on the draft fifth directive w welcomed by Mr Marwood as a step towards the more flexit consultative process of the U.K.

The new education scheme would assist the Institute contributing its full quota of efficient and incorrupt administrator to commerce, industry and public life in Britain and the Engli speaking world. He added that the stormy economy had mea difficult financial decisions in the year past, but overwhelmi support by the Membership had meant that the Institute had be able to weather the difficulties.

The report concluded with Mr Marwood looking forwa to the appointment in the year ahead of a new Secretary a Chief Executive for the Institute, Mr Barry Barker, who wou he replacing Mr John Phillips. The Council, he said, had worke hard to find an appropriate successor in this most importa office.

The report and accounts were received.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Yield considerations at GEC

Much is made in General Electric Company's interim report of the iniquity of dividend restraint: during the past three years GEC's dividends have risen by only 27½ per cent while the company's wage bill and the cost of living have risen by 76 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. This may be seen simply as GEC publicly joining the lobby against restraint, but it also says quite a lot about the company's own share rating at the moment. At 140p the shares are probably selling at no more than eight times likely 1975 earnings, while the prospective yield is well below average at 6.6 per cent.

Perhaps with this in mind the stock market appeared unimpressed by yesterday's results—a profits gain so far this year of some 28 per cent on a 30.7 per cent rise in sales. So GEC continued to achieve substantial growth in difficult trading conditions, and, while it is now seeing "very marked" slackening in demand for some products—such as components, certain white durables and, of course, colour televisions—the overall picture, balanced by good business at the heavier end of the business, still look relatively good. Order books are higher than they were a year ago and the group is maintaining a competitive position overseas where some markets have turned up well recently. Meanwhile, the balance sheet is apparently as healthy as ever—the net cash position at end-September was £135m but is on an improving trend.

GEC looks quite capable of absorbing a difficult six months or so in its consumer markets without any upset in the profits trend. But on income grounds alone the shares cannot be considered attractive.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £756m
Sales £791m (£605m)
Pre-tax profits £91.1m (£71m)
Dividend gross 2.54p (2.24p)



Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of General Electric Company: order books are higher than a year ago.

outside of both the United States and Britain, and a further $1,400m went to international organizations.

For the rest, the amounts going into the United States are rising—quarterly figures this year are $600m, $1,300m and, most recently, $2,300m—with a significantly large $1,700m going into government securities in this latest period. Even including the Eurodollar market, the flow of funds into the United Kingdom has been falling fast—from $2,600m in the first quarter to $200m in the second, while in the third there were net withdrawals of $400m.

Opec surpluses

Finding new homes

It cannot be assumed that the problem of recycling oil surpluses is now behind us, Mr Healey remarked in a speech yesterday, noting at the same time that the future level of those surpluses would be lower than was expected a year or so ago. How much lower is only now becoming fully apparent. Latest Bank of England figures, covering the third quarter of this year, make it amply clear that earlier doubts about how successfully the banking system could cope with the intermediation process have been well wide of the mark.

The truth is that the oil exporters have shown less and less inclination to put their surplus funds on deposit with banks abroad, whether in London or elsewhere. In the first quarter, their non-sterling bank deposits rose by some $3,800m; in the second quarter that figure was down to $1,600m; and in the latest quarter it was down to a mere $100m.

Admittedly the overall surplus in the third quarter of $7,100m was lower than the $8,900m and the $8,800m of the preceding quarters, but that does not explain the growing distaste for leaving funds on deposit. Oddly, sterling deposits of some $300m were bigger than the non-sterling deposits, although this was more than offset by third quarter disposals of United Kingdom Treasury bills totalling $900m.

Increasingly the surplus countries are preferring other homes for their funds than the banks. Thus of $7,100m available in the latest quarter, the biggest amount, $3,800m, was allocated to special bilateral facilities and other investments

Giltspur

First-half setback

The benefits of consolidation after a period of rapid expansion are taking longer to work through at Giltspur than was indicated at the time of last June's annual statement. Even so, the group is probably on safe enough ground in forecasting full year profits above those of 1974, given that this year's second half will compare with the sharp second-half downturn last year.

But there is still a long way to go before Giltspur regains the levelsof profitability before the recessionary gales blew it off course two years ago.

Turnover up by nearly a fifth owes nothing to volume increases and with inflation and market pressures bearing heavily on margins, as well as the extra burden of financing costs, pre-tax profits have plunged by a quarter to £1.06m.

Once again engineering has been the worst performer but, now that the mechanical services side has been closed down, it has at least edged into the black. Despite the 86 per cent jump in turnover on the exhibitions side, stemming mainly from acquisitions in the United States profits here have only risen from £237,000 to £313,000.

However, bearing in mind the depressed state of the commercial vehicle market in the United Kingdom, motor distribution has held up reasonably well. And the freight division, thanks mainly to the specialist packing companies, continues to forge ahead with profits up from £588,000 to £675,000.

Expansion in the United States and Germany has added £150,000 to interest costs at £492,000, but though loans and overdrafts have increased £1.7m to £11.7m, this is no undue burden on the balance sheet. Now that the fizz has gone out of profits, the market is taking no chances with a yield of a shade under 10 per cent on the forecast dividend and a prospective p/e ratio of around 6 at 37p.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £6.7m
Sales £25.4m (£21.5m)
Pre-tax profits £1.06m (£1.31m)
Dividend gross 1.38p (1.19p)

Venesta

Awaiting a reconstruction

In front of publication of the Venesta accounts in a few days' time it looks as though the French losses of £8m will just about be covered by shareholders' funds, reducing the capital base from £10m in the last accounts to just £2m. Meanwhile, Venesta is a possible, though not yet a certain, candidate for the rescue attempt by the Standard Industrial Trust, which appears to be coordinating events.

Reading between the lines of the shareholders' circular, the French banks, which accounted for £4.7m of total group borrowings in 1974 are not being quite as amenable to the suggestion of a reconstruction as their United Kingdom counterparts.

Once again the whole affair demonstrates just how the interlocking corporate structures so favoured by Mr Rowland and others of his financial generation have an uncanny knack of going awry. Not that moves for a reconstruction in this case were totally unexpected given that Williams Hudson wrote off the whole of its investment in Venesta a few months ago. But at least the £2.4m raised from the sale of Keizer Venesta to Montague Meyer earlier this year considerably reduced Williams Hudson's commitment to the group, while the rest of the loan is thought, pre a reconstruction, to be secured on good United Kingdom assets.

NSS Newsagents

Expansion continues

Given its concentration on traditional lines such as papers, cigarettes and confectionery, NSS Newsagents appears to have left itself well insulated against any sharp consumer downturn. While subject to trading down, it is not open to the fluctuations in the "discretionary" lines such as records, books and fancy goods.

Full year profits, then, were ahead by some 38 per cent, with the second half going strongly—up 48 per cent—and the group continuing its expansionary policies. During the year the number of stores increased by 37 to 316, mainly through the acquisition of already established shops which produced immediate profits.

The current climate favours further acquisitions by NSS and it is actively seeking out small chains. But while the mid-year £843,000 rights issue proceeds have already been eaten into, borrowings remain low.

The shares ended 3p up at 58p yesterday to set a new high for the year and, despite a yield of 4.58 per cent and an earnings multiple of nearly 10, the shares seem to have some milage left on the back of cheap expansion.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £9.8m
Sales £29.27m (£20.21m)
Pre-tax profits £1.94m (£1.41m)
*Earnings per share** 5.85p (4.29p)
Dividend gross 2.66p (2.36p)
*Adjusted for increased share capital.

Oliver Stanley

A confusion of views on a wealth tax

The Wealth Tax Select Committee has—not unexpectedly—disagreed and divided itself up along strict party lines so as to produce no less than five draft reports. It has been unable to reach any consensus of opinion for three particular reasons.

In the first place, the draft originally put before the committee by its chairman, Mr Douglas Jay, failed to ensure (so it is recorded) that the wealth tax would be substitutive not additive.

In the second place, that original draft failed to protect productive assets.

In the third place, it allegedly failed to recognize the dangers of introducing such a tax in a time of high inflation and economic crisis.

As a result of this conflict of opinion we are privileged (if that be the word!) to read what you might call the received Labour, Liberal and Conservative versions of the wealth tax, with one extreme version thrown in for good measure, and to keep you rfom falling asleep.

The Labour Party version reads like this: Wealth tax will raise a modest revenue and promote horizontal equity (whatever that may mean). So let's have one. After all, income tax rates may be reduced. . . .

The Liberal Party version is much more enthusiastic. Liberals believe passionately in wealth taxes (for reasons which fail to emerge) and want a heavy tax, starting at £30,000 with abolition of the investment income surcharge and a reduction of income tax marginal rates to 50 per cent.

Persuasive argument against tax

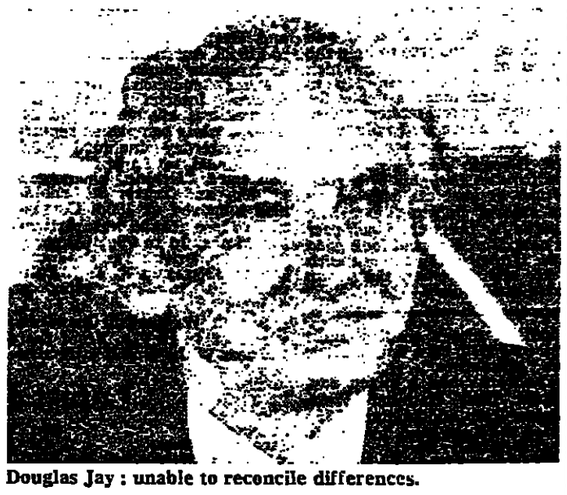
The Conservative Party comes down strongly and persuasively against the introduction of any wealth tax at the present time, and is to be congratulated on having the courage to express its convictions; and on having read and absorbed the views of this newspaper.

Mr Maurice Macmillan and his colleagues see no justification for the introduction of a wealth tax at a time of rapid inflation and at the risk of further undermining the confidence of the private sector. They plump for a thoroughgoing review of the United Kingdom tax system, and a proportionate rate of wealth tax, not a progressive one. More surprisingly, the Conservatives recommend a low threshold of, say, £30,000.

Taking the three versions together, there is a decent measure of agreement on one or two topics—in particular that of productive wealth, business assets and agriculture.

The Labour version offers a novel and exciting formula for relief. In so far as business assets amount to more than one half of total taxable assets, liability should proportionately be reduced. Owner-occupiers of agricultural land should be offered a concessionary valuation basis of their land, comparable to that adopted for capital transfer tax, but with a statutory multiplier of profits smaller than the figure of 20 currently in force for CTT.

Forestry assets should be exempted. *Recognition should* be accorded to the impossible position in which owners of historic houses may find themselves placed. Their wealth tax bills should be deferred until death, gift or sale, although



Douglas Jay: unable to reconcile differences.

there is some difference of opinion as to how much on what basis is to be payable when.

Not only should there be some deferral for historic assets themselves, but support funds should be "permitted" (Labour) or "encouraged" (Conservative) and administered by, possibly, the Inland Revenue (hardly!) as advised by a heritage commission.

Of course, it is the Labour version of the tax which justifies most careful study now. The wealth of minor children will be aggregated with that of their parents. Household goods including motor cars will be exempt to individual values of £1,000. The investment income surcharge will be set off; a mildly progressive rate scale is preferred; husbands and wives are dealt with on a quotient system, under which wealth is aggregated, and tax charged at twice the amount payable on half the aggregate. In other words, equalization is to be permitted.

Trusts are to be duly hammered, and self-assessment is to be the order of the year.

What emerges from all this detail? What is the collective wisdom of this distinguished committee on this controversial new tax? Is it possible to draw any conclusions at all, or is all this simply a continuation of the party political debate. One might cautiously advance towards two separate conclusions.

Damage of wild and dangerous animal

First, most of the committee—all the sentient beings in its ranks of whatever political persuasion—have recognized that a wealth tax could be a wild and dangerous animal, and that to release it on us unthinkingly could do a great deal of damage. All members of the committee appear to have listened to the persuasive and detailed evidence put before them during the past year, and have applied themselves assiduously to their homework. So far as all that is concerned, this is a wise report, which has justified the not inconsiderable effort put into it by parliamentarians and pressure groups throughout the country.

Second, the report shows a new recognition that income tax rates in this country are too high. At one stage (paragraph 21) the Labour version recommends reduction of income taxes on earned income, which would have (it is recognized) a beneficial effect on incentive.

This represents a change of heart. In the past, the left always contested that high tax rates have no effect on personal performance, and that in general, high taxes can never be unproductive. Light seems to be dawning in a hitherto dark world.

Whatever wealth tax we get, there is at least some consensus that it should be a gentle one—that unrealizable assets (including pension rights) are not a ready subject for taxation, and capacity to pay taxes is not synonymous with wealth.

Abandon the political blessings

The question is what will Mr Healey do now. It is hardly to be supposed he will throw in his hand and abandon the political blessings of a wealth tax just like that. Nor, surely, can he go forward to include all the wealth tax clauses in his 1976 Finance Bill. The time for discussion of this discordant report now seems too short.

His most likely course is to postpone action (a Bill) until 1977 or autumn 1976 at the earliest. By then, economic recovery may be in sight and a mild ½ per cent wealth tax, with large exemptions, will be harmless—if wasteful.

In the meantime, the select committee report has kept the pot a-boiling, and if we go on discussing a wealth tax for another year or so, then that will improve the moderate Labour Party's position vis-à-vis its extreme left, which is a matter of undoubted major concern at present.

What's good enough for Ford . . .

It has been suggested that the Government is running into difficulties over its declared intention to borrow money from the International Monetary Fund because of its also declared intention to impose temporary and selective import controls. Unfortunately, it is not so, though there need be no mistaking the hostility which import restrictions beyond a token political gesture would provoke in the United States, West Germany and Britain's other principal trading partners.

The Government does not actually need any money from the IMF at present. It only announced an intention to draw on the new oil facility because the fund said that, if it did not call in the money before the end of the year, it would forfeit its rights to a drawing on the 1975 kitty.

It only announced its intention to draw on the gold tranche and the first credit tranches of the United Kingdom's general credit facility with the IMF because it seemed tidier to do this at the same time as announcing the intended drawing on the oil facility.

If and when the Treasury does decide to seek to draw on these facilities—on the grounds that they are rather cheaper than other available facilities for smoothing the downward float of the pound—they will be available in accordance with understandings already reached.

The intention to draw on these facilities was not announced, nor would it have been, until nominally informal negotiations with the managing director of the IMF, Dr Johannes Witteveen, had already established that he would recommend approval of the drawings to the fund's board on the basis of the British Government's policy intentions as put to him.

The proposed drawings do not anyway fall into the category to which, even in theory, policy conditions attach. There are no policy conditions attachable to drawings on the oil facility, though the general rules of the facility require that import restrictions may not be imposed by a drawing country without consultations. A number of such countries have drawn and after consultations imposed import restrictions.

Policy conditions are only attachable, in theory, to drawings on the IMF's general fund where they dip into a country's second, third or fourth credit tranches. Such drawings are not proposed or envisaged by the Government. Even if they were, the formalities of policy conditions do not apply in substance to a country of the United Kingdom's standing—second only to the United States in terms of membership subscriptions.

The myth that such conditions were imposed in the middle and late sixties is wholly unhistorical, though it was encouraged at the time by chancellors who liked to pretend *force majeur* for unpalatable policies, by their critics who liked to complain of another "bankers' ramp" and by journalists who like a good tale. The fact that the myth now exercises some sway even over Treasury officials today does not challenge the political reality that no international arrangements can ever dictate in practice to the determined government of a major democracy.

Even if it were otherwise, it would be very doubtful whether the IMF could dictate a veto on policies which are available under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The GATT allows import controls (though not levies) provided that the GATT in Geneva is subsequently informed of the action taken.

Britain's Treaty of Accession to the EEC also requires collective scrutiny: but it is hardly likely that the Government would be deterred from policies which satisfy world-level trade and monetary rules because of any merely regional convention, though the proper etiquette would, of course, be observed.

Even if it were possible under *any of these rules and* conventions to veto import controls in general, that would not apply to the "temporary and selective" measures currently envisaged. Provided that these fall within the terms of President Ford's acquiescence at the Rambouillet economic summit in measures to combat "temporary emergencies in acute and particular circumstances" there will be no concerted international resistance to British measures.

The reality of the present sharp private exchanges between Britain and other countries, chiefly the United States and West Germany, over the shape of Britain's forthcoming

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

restrictions, relates to the interpretation of this understanding at Rambouillet.

Mr Wilson gave no specific undertakings to his fellow heads of government, though he cited examples of the kinds of industries which might be affected, because the Cabinet had not by then decided.

If the restrictions are confined to television tubes and a circumscribed list of textile and footwear imports for a year or less, then there will not be much real fuss.

If they are extended to cars, then the risk of serious repercussions, including retaliation, imitation and a collapse of the OECD free trade pledge (which was reaffirmed at Rambouillet), would be real. For this reason the import restrictions decision has become heavily embroiled with ministers' current plans for a pre-Christmas package of anti-unemployment measures.

It seems likely at present that the main thrust of employment protection in the car industry will take the form of substantial direct subsidies to Chrysler and hire purchase relaxation rather than import restrictions.

It hardly needs saying that in Britain's present circumstances no sane government would even be considering such policies either individually or in combination. But even the doings of the damned and the demented have to be reported.

Business Diary: Whither Hudson? • California here I come

Havelock Hudson, who was reelected chairman of Lloyd's yesterday, is going to have to continue combining his role of marine underwriter with that of roving ambassador for the insurance market during his second term of office.

Recently returned from Montreal and Toronto, Hudson will soon be off again on another goodwill tour, possibly to the United States.

There, as in Canada, he would be faced with the delicate diplomatic task of explaining to a loyal army of Lloyd's brokers just why the London insurance market is not anxious to take all the new business it can get at the moment. The fact is that Lloyd's has become almost too successful in attracting a higher rate of North American business.

Sharp rises in what Americans are prepared to pay for motor and non-marine types of insurance (because many of the domestic companies are unwilling to renew business) coupled with natural inflation in premium rates, and the way the devaluation of the pound hoists their value in sterling terms, is producing very real capacity problems for Lloyd's.

Higher premiums have to be matched by bigger funds held to meet risks if Lloyd's is to avoid reducing its almost legendary security. Even with a 12½ per cent increase in membership for 1976 there are limits to the extent to which Lloyd's can increase members' deposits to match new business.

Alec Higgins and Peter Feden-Parkinson were elected deputy chairmen for 1976 yesterday. Higgins is heir apparent to the chairmanship in the sense that he is the "senior deputy chairman, although it does not invariably follow that the holder of this office automatically becomes chairman.

Merry-go-round

The banking merry-go-round in the United States continues to spin. The latest surprising development is the move by Chauncey Schmidt, from being president and holding company vice-chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, the eighth largest bank in the country, to the post of chairman and holding company chief executive officer of the Bank of California, the thirty-seventh largest bank.

The explanation for the move is not hard to find: Schmidt, the former air force officer, recently lost the battle to ex-marine Robert Abboud for the job of chairman of First Chicago. Bank of California, meanwhile, has been looking around desperately for a man of Schmidt's talents.

Abboud's rise at First Chicago, by the way, prompted the departure from the bank earlier this year of the executive vice-president, Robert Wilmouth. Wilmouth also moved to California to become president of Crocker Bank, the twelfth largest in America, where he joined another new man, Tom Wilcox, who was appointed chairman and who had lost the battle for top post at First National City Bank of New York to Walter Wriston.

On the surface it may well appear that Schmidt, 44, has done rather badly compared to Abboud, 46, and Wilmouth, 46. However, Bank of California seems to have its worries, just as Crocker had when Wilmouth and Wilcox arrived. The challenges before Schmidt are great, but so may be his rewards should he succeed.

Incidentally, Schmidt, Abboud and Wilmouth, all rose to their now present eminence after stints in banking in London.

Champagne toast

The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne Award for "A Woman in a Man's World" this year honours a woman who has made her way in industry.

She is Zofia Sas, who came to Britain from Poland during the war with her husband Tadeusz and with him built up the private Sas pharmaceuticals, chemicals and electronics group.

Not only Mrs Sas but her four runners-up are either individual entrepreneurs or members of family companies. The runners-up were Jean Ratcliff, managing director of Ratcliff Tailifts, Joan Nathan, managing director of J. N. Electronic Supplies, Madge King, managing director of Capper Neill Plastics and Norah Walley, chairman and managaing director of Flint processors, the Walley Group.

Mrs Sas's prizes include a trip for two to Rheims for the christening of a vine to be named after her.

Among the panel who picked her were Hugh Stephenson, editor of The Times Business News, and last year's winner, Alice Coleman. Miss Coleman, the second winner of the competition, is Reader in Geography at King's College, London, and director of an impressive land utilization survey of Britain.

Mrs Sas was presented with a silver replica of the original Madame Clicquot's tasse de vin at *The Times* offices in London last night by Count Alain de Vogüé, Veuve Clicquot's managing director, and with a bouquet by the Countess Laticia de Vogüé.



Photograph: Harry Karr

Woman in a man's world: Zofia Sas (left), Countess Laticia de Vogüé and Count Alain de Vogüé at yesterday's reception.

Barker's bite

Barry Barker, who was director of the Shipbuilding Industry Board until it ended its statutory life in 1971 and is at present secretary of Pye Holdings and Pye of Cambridge, the Philips of Holland subsidiaries, is to be chief executive and secretary of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Aged 46, he takes over from John Phillips next August.

He looks like spending quite a bit of his time stumping the EEC corridors in Brussels. He'll want to put the institute's view on questions like harmonization of the professions and industrial democracy. But it could present an unusual opportunity to the institute, which goes back to 1891 and now has a membership of 45,000.

There is no real equivalent to the institute in the seven mainland countries of the Community. This is largely because the job the company secretary does in this country is usually split up on the Continent among other executive board members.

Barker could well find it opportune to encourage the formation in continental countries of new bodies catering for administrators and an emerging race of company secretaries. The United Kingdom practice has already raised some interest in Brussels.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

ICI bear squeeze, but business dismal

With little interest in buying for the Christmas account, which starts tomorrow, the London stock market had a quiet session yesterday with most interest centring on companies with new or recent trading statements.

Early in the day, though, a "bear squeeze" on ICI, the most active stock of the day, led the market up and by 11 pm the *FT* Index had gained a point. But this firmness soon dissapated through lack of support and by 3 pm the index was 0.9 below its overnight level.

There was a feeling that a late "turning the corner" statement from the CBI coupled with some clarification on both the Chrysler and import-control positions might bring a late advance.

But all were discounted and at the closing calculation the index was off 1.6, at 362.9, its "low" of the day. With one day's trading left, the change over the account is a gain of 5.6.

Gilt-edged prices had a generally firm undertone, but trading was not particularly active. Low-coupon "shorts" closed with gains of a ¼ point, but elsewhere in this sector the advance was limited to between a 1/16 and an ⅛ point.

The long-dated stocks experienced steady, two-way trading, closing without net change in most areas, with the exception of the shorter-dated "mediums", which advanced by 1/16 point

The "blue chips" which held on to early gains were ICI, up 4p to 319p, Glaxo, 5p better to 368p, and Rank "A" where the improvement was 2p to 155p.

British American Tobacco managed to hold on to its overnight 320p, but Fisons proved to be a soft spot and shed 5p to 370p.

Electrical and engineering shares again provided many of the features that there were. Though interim profits were more or less in line with market expectations, GEC finished a penny off at 140p after touching 137p at one stage.

Suggestions that now is the time to take profits after the recent run up hit EMI where the shares lost 3p to 235p, but International Computers continued to reflect the strength of Tuesday's results with a 5p gain to 90p and Racal added another penny to 218p.

The best of engineerings was Hawker Siddeley, now moving more strongly into the diesel engine market, with a gain of 8p to 328p, but Staveley managed to firm another 1p to 131p, still reflecting results, and Spear & Jackson moved up 2p to 103p in sympathy.

British Leyland managed to end unchanged at 30p but the initial response to the investment freeze and labour problems was a dip to 27p. Small but persistent selling hit Steel Brothers and at one point the shares had shed 11p to 217p. They closed a penny firmer.

A statement from Panocean, jointly owned by P & O and Ocean, came too late to help the shares of Tate & Lyle which slumped no less than 11p to 236p on the lack of a bid for its Anco parcel-tanker subsidiary. Panocean said talks were aimed at closer trading links and that talk of a full merger was "premature".

The banks had a mixed day, though both National Westminster 238p and Midland 285p ended the day ahead, by 3p and 2p respectively. Barclays lost 3p to 295p and Lloyds 3p to 235p. Slater Walker held on to 22p and some speculative demand for UDT added 2p to 17p.

Dealers said they had had a "few" orders for the last named. Property shares, which are going very much their own way at present, had a generally firm day.

Ahead of figures next week, MEPC added 3p to 66p, while other good spots were provided by Land Securities, 4p better at 161p, and Great Portland Estates, also 4p to the good, at 216p. Venesta were suspended at 2½p at the request of the company.

Golds moved steadily higher with the metal price with President Steyn adding 50p to £10.50p, St Helena 50p to £20 and Hartbeestfontein also 50p to £16.25. Australian mines were an irregular market.

Press comment on next week's interim from Hall & Bulmer was enough to add 3p to 87p, while companies reporting yesterday included NSS Newsagents, up 3p to 587p, English Card Clothing, unchanged at 40p, and Travis & Arnold, also unmoved at 100p. Companies to lose ground were Arlington Motor, 1p to 79p, Giltspur, 2p to 37p, British Tar Products, 2½p to 32½p, and R. & J. Pullman, 2p to 68p, after a "rights".

But R. W. Toothill managed a rise of 4p to 72p. Proof that Furness Withy is still attractive to the speculators came from a 2p gain to 178p.

Tranwood were unchanged at 14½p after talk from Northern sources that the bids for Bank Bridge, and British Benzol Carbonising may not go through. But Tranwood chairman, Mr Brian Norman, tells us that the bids are going according to plan.

Equity turnover on December 9 was £43.54m (13,510 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, Rank "A", Shell, BP, Marks & Spencer, EMI, British American Tobacco, Grand Metropolitan, International Computers, Trafalgar House, Beecham, GKN, Serck, Hanson Trust, Spear & Jackson, Tate & Lyle, Furness Withy and Racal Electronics.

Supporters of Goldrei Foucard, the food maker, expect pleasing news with the interim bulletin now due. If so, the shares at 26p may attract interest with their high yield low prospective price-earnings ratio and assets of nearly 50p a share.

MK Electric shares, now 61p, are firm on thoughts of a good upturn in business assisted by the revival in housing. The figures for the second half-year to next March should look good even if they will compare with a six months when the group made little money.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)		Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Arlington Motor (25p)	Int	1.4	1.4	2/2	—	6.49
E. Austin (25p)	Int	1.04	0.97	—	—	2.9
Bassetridge Brick (25p)	Fin	1.9	1.78	—	1.9	1.78
British Tar (10p)	Int	0.15	0.14	12/2	—	1.33
W. Crowther (10p)	Int	1.49	1.4	17/2	—	3.71
Deritend Stamping (50p)	Int	3.0	2.8	2/3	—	7.6
English Card (25p)	Int	0.8	0.8	30/1	—	2.19
Fred W. Evans (10p)	Fin	0.62	0.6	25/2	1.2	1.18
GEC (25p)	Int	1.65	1.5	31/3	—	3.03
Giltspur (10p)	Int	0.9	0.8	—	—	2.2
	Fin	1.5	1.4	—	2.4	2.2*
New Court (25p)	Fin	1.9	1.9	15/1	1.9	1.9
R. & J. Pullman (5p)	Int	1.5	1.5	4/2	—	4.38
Sangers Group (25p)	Int	1.6	—	6/4	—	4.8
Stonehill (25p)	Int	3.0	1.5	7/76	8*	5.33**
Travis & Arnold (25p)	Int	0.56	0.52	28/1	—	2.83
J. W. Wassall (5p)	Int	0.2	0.5	—	—	1.1
John Williams (25p)	Fin	1.11	1.23	—	1.78	1.67

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Forecast. ** Adjusted for scrip.

Sangers now well placed to trounce old forecast

By Terry Eyland

Interim results from Sangers Group suggest that the forecast with the rights issue of year-end profits of more than £1.3m was extremely prudent. The pre-tax total for the six months to August 31 rose by 90 per cent to £855,000, and the board thinks that the growth rate will be maintained in the second half.

The first half performance—at the trading level profits were 65 per cent higher at £855,000—reflects a substantial reorganization and moves to cut out unprofitable business. Sales rose by only 18 per cent to £32m. Earnings a share went up from 2.99p to 5.80p. An interim dividend of 2.46p a share is proposed. The board has already promised to maintain the annual total at 4.8014p on the capital increased by the £1m rights issue in August.

The shares rose by a further 4p to 87p yesterday, partly on the comment by Mr H. Nicholson, chairman, that "in the longer term" profits will be enhanced by developments which are under consideration.

The rights issue cash was intended to finance investment in businesses outside the Sangers' traditional wholesale pharmaceuticals. The first steps are disclosed in the interim report, in the announcement that a new agency company will start trading in Southern Ireland in January

Panocean clarifies Tate & Lyle question

Speculation that a bid might be in the offing for Tate & Lyle's Anco Tanker Service may be somewhat cooled by a statement last night from Panocean Shipping and Terminals, which is jointly owned by P & O and Ocean Transport.

Mr John Maltby, Panocean's managing director, revealed that the company was holding talks on possible closer links with Anco, but it would be "premature" to speculate about the possibilities of a full merger. "We are having continuous talks with a view to extending our present areas of operation and we are now considering the possibilities of further rationalization", he added.

Tuesday's denial of a bid, accompanied by a suggestion of tanker troubles, brought the Tate & Lyle shares down 11p to 236p yesterday. Tate & Lyle itself later confirmed that talks were taking place with Panocean with a view to maximizing the earnings potential of their respective "parcel" tanker operations. Panocean operates 11 "parcel" tankers and Anco eight.

Gartmore buying Morgan trusts

Gartmore Fund Managers has bought four unit trusts from Morgan Grenfell. The merchant banker has decided to abandon its seven-year-old venture into unit trusts to concentrate on corporate sector business.

The funds have been passed to Gartmore for an undisclosed sum and will bring the group's total of unit funds under management to around £12m. Three of the four Morgan funds are complementary to the Gartmore range with the Capital fund providing the only overlap.

English Card aiming for only £1.6m

Having raised pre-tax profits from £1.43m to a record £2.86m last year, English Card Clothing (also in iron and steel wire) expects them to fall to around £1.57m this year. The shares duly dipped on the news. Pre-tax profits for the six months to September 27 fell from £1.35m to £787,000 and the second half is expected to be similar. Order books are shorter. Sales rose from £6m to £6.1m.

Shareholders are to get a dividend of 1.23p, against 1.07p even though attributable profits were only £252,000, against £435,000. An analysis shows that United Kingdom companies contributed only £55,000, against £158,000, other European companies £60,000 against £95,000, and Indian companies £137,000, against £182,000. Earnings a share went down from 7.5p to 4.3p.

E & G on new course

The directors of Estates & General Investments have been thinking about the future following the rejection by shareholders, of its proposal to merge with County & Suburban Holdings. Mr J. Laurence, the chairman says that as a first step, Lazards have been appointed as financial adviser, a review of the recent position has been started. There have also been some board changes.

Invitations to join the board have been accepted by Sir Geoffrey Kitchen, formerly chairman of Pearl Assurance, Mr Eric Lombard Knight, deputy chairman of Lombard North Central and founder of Lombard Banking, and Lord Wilson, of Radcliffe, a former chief executive of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Capitol Records in deal

Capitol Records Inc, an EMI unit, has signed a long-term deal with the recorded music companies of Warner Communications Inc. Under it, Capitol will make records and pre-recorded tapes for Warner Brothers' Elektra, Asylum and Atlantic labels.—AP-DJ.

British Tar falters

The pre-tax profits of British Tar Products slipped 5 per cent to £547,000 in the six months to September 30. Turnover went down from £6.2m to £4.8m. The results reflect the board's pessimism at the year end. It then said that poor trading would mean first half results similar to last year's. But the interim dividend goes up from 0.22p to 0.23p, even though earnings a share—adjusted for a rights issue and an acquisition—were only 2.27p against 2.85p.

Big strides by Stonehill

One of the best in the current crop of furniture and furnishing trade results has come from Stonehill, London-based manufacturers of the State room medium-class range and a "close" company, chaired by the Mr Philip Steinberg. The shares, now of trustee status were firm on Tuesday, and put on a few more points yesterday to a new peak on news of a rebound in pre-tax profit from a sub-normal £381,000 to £807,000 in the 33 weeks to November 16, besides a bumper forecast of at least £1.2m for the year (£777,000 for 1974-5).

True the company has secured two price increases during 1975, but only one benefited the current figure throughout. Much of the upsurge sprang from good productivity plus increased demand and capacity. Sales jumped from £3.8m to £6.4m and volume sales were some 4 per cent greater too. Moreover order books in real terms are about 2½ times bigger than a year ago.

Dividend return at Brit. Cotton

A sharp rise in the share greeted the news that British Cotton & Wool Dyers' Association hopes to return to dividends for the year to next March 31 after a year's lapse.

Having tumbled from a record pre-tax profit of £573,000 to a loss of £69,000 last year, the group has managed a recovery from £58,000 to £70,000 for the six months to September 30, though sales fell to £3.9m.

Mr G. Lowe, chairman, says that good money has been made recently in textile merchanting and processing, after a return of customer confidence. Near capacity at the timber and manufacturing subsidiaries has helped them to do better. These trends should continue.

Pullman 1-for-2 rights

The board of R. & J. Pullman, the textile and clothing group plans to raise about £914,000 by a one-for-two rights issue at 50p a share. This compares with the market price of 70p. The issue is underwritten by Capel-Cure Myers.

Pre-tax profits for the half year to September 30 are about the same at £304,000 or turnover up from £4m to £4.4m. The dividend rises from 2.23p to 2.3p gross. Orders are "encouraging", and profits for the full year should match last year's record £862,000. Earnings a share are meanwhile down from 4p to 3.8p.

John Williams

A second-half fall from £487,000 to £334,000 left the pre-tax profits of steel stockholder John Williams of Cardiff down from a record £733,000 to £659,000 in the year to September 30. Even so, this is still the second-best ever result, and one that pleases Mr Harold Williams, the chairman. The directors duly declare a maximum dividend of 2.74p, against 2.48p.

Travis & Arnold rally

Travis & Arnold, a Northampton-based builders' merchant and timber importer, is recovering. Pre-tax profit for the first six months to August 23 spurted 24 per cent to £1.6m. This follows last year's 30 per cent fall at mid-way and a total 32 per cent reverse at £2.63m for all of 1974-5.

During the past half-year sales rose from £16.4m to £17.1m, and a good increase is still being seen. The dividend rises from 0.78p gross to 0.86p.

Canada Permanent

Canada Permanent Trust, one of that country's largest institutions, has acquired a 30 per cent stake with an option to buy a further 21 per cent in AFI International, the banking arm of AFI Corporation SA of Luxembourg. As a result of the two groups will integrate some of their financial activities and the bank will be called Canada Permanent AFI. Its offices will be in Finsbury Square and Grosvenor Street, London.

Today, Metal Box opens something new; a glass bottle plant in Nigeria.

Thursday, December 11th, sees the official opening of the glass bottle manufacturing plant of Metal Box Toyo Glass Company Nigeria Limited.

Established at a cost of over £10 million, in a joint venture between Metal Box, Toyo Glass Japan and Nigerian interests, the new plant is planned to meet Nigeria's requirements for glass bottles (currently a substantial item on the country's import bill), as well as providing employment for 500 people.

Already, the indications are that this international co-operative venture will be successful and further investment is being planned.

Once again, Metal Box is happy to be contributing its development and marketing skills to a growing overseas economy.



Metal Box Limited

Business appointments

Deputy group managing director for J Lyons

Mr L. Badham, assistant group managing director of J. Lyons, has been appointed deputy group managing director. Mr J. B. Silverman, assistant group managing director, additionally becomes chairman, United Kingdom operations. Mr F. Merry, a director, becomes deputy chairman, United Kingdom operational.

Mr Robert McNeile, joint chairman of Arthur Guinness Son & Co, has been elected chairman of the Brewers' Society. He succeeds Mr H. S. Swallow, deputy chairman of Courage, who has been elected a vice-president of the society. Mr Edwin Thompson, chairman and managing director of the Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, has been elected vice chairman.

Mr H. H. T. Hudson has been re-elected chairman of Lloyd's. Mr A. W. Higgins and Mr P. L. Foden-Pattinson have been elected deputy chairmen for the year beginning January 1.

Sir Jan Lewando has joined the board of W. A. Baxter & Sons.

Mr George W. Pusack, regional executive, Mobil Europe Inc, has been made chairman and chief executive of Mobil Oil with effect from January 1. He succeeds Mr John R. Kircheis who will return to New York as regional executive, Mobil South.

Mr Barry Barker has been designated chief executive and secretary of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. He will join the Institute on May 1, 19[illegible] and take over from Mr Jo[illegible] Phillips on August 1, Mr Bar[illegible] is secretary of Pye Holdings and Pye of Cambridge.

Mr D. N. Gibson has been appointed to the board of Leslie Godwin International.

Mr Yawand Wossen Mangas[illegible] has become a director of Fi[illegible] Boston (Europe).

Mr Andrew McLaren has been appointed a director of Univers[illegible] McCann.

Mr Hugh Rudkin has been ma[illegible] sales director at Eden Fisher a[illegible] St Clements Fosh & Cross.

Mr R. C. Hudson is [illegible] appointed a director of G[illegible] Everitt Morris & Associates, [illegible] of the Devitt Langton & Dav[illegible] Day Group, with effect fro[illegible] January 1.

Mr P. R. Beresford and Mr J. Emeny have joined the board of Kinlock (Provision Merchants).

Mr K. Vinck and Mr P. R. Sail[illegible] have gone on to the board of Atlas Stone.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

SAO PAULO SEEKS $300M EURO LOAN

The Brazilian state of Sao Paulo is seeking a $300m five-year loan from a group of banks led by Citicorp International Bank and Manufacturers Hanover. The borrower will ask to have the loan extended to seven years, providing the banks put up at least half the money. Banks that do not wish to extend the loan would be repaid after five years. The loan bears interest at 1¾ points above Interbank Eurodollar rates.

EDERICK W. EVANS

Sales for 12 months to end-September slipped from £1.05m to … and pre-tax profits from …2,000 to £115,000. Total dividend, 1.84p gross (1.77p).

…EL GROUP TO SEEK QUOTE

Conder International, a privately-owned company, intends to seek a London quotation as soon as conditions allow for estate duty reasons. Conder is in steel construction.

CROWTHER

In the six months to September turnover fell from £3.22m to …21m and pre-tax profit from …5,000 to £424,000. Interim payment, 2.29p gross (2.08p).

…LINGTON MOTOR

Although turnover was maintained at £10.95m in the 25 weeks to September 24, pre-tax profits fell to £389,000 (£433,000), after interest charges of £213,000 (…09,000). Interim payment, 2.15p (2.08p). Board intends "at least" to maintain final (7.69p …time).

…GGERIDGE BRICK

Turnover rose from £2.89m to …5m in year to end-September, but pre-tax profit fell from …0,000 to £230,000. Total payment, 2.92p gross (2.65p).

…NDON & PROVINCIAL SHOP

Mr T. Mitcheson, chairman, says recent profit peak achieved from property investment income, and should be maintained from higher rental income.

…SSUPS

Mr A. Jessup says that sales are low but is optimistic. Fleet … supplies should be better in …76.

…ROSBY HOUSE GROUP

Profit before tax for half-year to end-June, £113,000 (£136,000, including £43,000 remittances from Sri Lanka in respect of prior years' profits). Figures for planting subsidiaries have not been incorporated. Turnover for half-year …47m (£1.88m). Interim payment, 6.16p gross (5.97p).

…ARR'S MILLING

Carr's Milling has acquired …liver and Snowdon for £239,000 cash. Value of assets acquired at October 31 was £245,000.

…W WALSALL

Sales grew from £586,000 to …37,000 in half-year to September …, but pre-tax profits fell from …6,000 to £17,000. Interim payment cut from 0.82p gross to …p.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7½%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

COMPANY MEETING

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

The Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 10th December, 1975, in London. The following is an extract from the Report of the Directors.

In May, 1975, the Company issued £2.2m 7½ per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 95/96 at par, on a rights basis of £1 of Loan Stock for every … Ordinary Shares.

After charging expenses, debenture and Loan Stock interest and taxation, the net revenue was £376,019 or 2.15p per share compared with 2.12p per share last year. An interim dividend of 0.7p per share was paid in May and the Directors now recommend a final dividend of 1.2p per share, making a total of 1.9p per share for the year (1974 1.8p per share). Including shareholders' tax credit, the gross dividend for the year is approximately 2.92p (1974 2.69p) per share.

The proportion of invested funds in overseas securities was 55.1 per cent (58.4 per cent) and in U.K. securities 44.9 per cent (41.6 per cent). The main reason for this variation was the greater recovery from the lower level to which the London market had fallen when compared to other financial centres.

The net asset value of the ordinary shares was 95p compared with 57p at 30th September 1974.

From the estimates of revenue for the current year, it is anticipated that it will be possible to maintain the dividend on the ordinary shares at the increased rate.

Commodities

Exports ruling lifts tin prices

Both the Penang and London prices of tin rose yesterday following the International Tin Council's decision to extend export controls for the first quarter of next year at a level of 32,000 tonnes, compared with 35,000 tonnes for the current quarter.

The Penang price was nearly $M11 up at $M950 per picul. In London standard cash rose by £23.50 to £3,073.50 and the three months position was £22.50 up at £3,141.00. However, many dealers took the view that the cutback in exports would not be sufficient to sustain the higher price levels.

Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,073-75 a metric ton; three months, £3,140-42. Sales, 525 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,075-75; three months, £3,140-42. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,073-75; three months, £3,145-48. Settlement, £3,075. Sales, 625 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,075-75; three months, £3,145-48. Settlement, £3,075. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M950 a picul.

COPPER: A lack of significant physical demand overshadowed the market and cash wire bars closed £5.25 down while the three-month position was down by a similar amount.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £555-55.50 a metric ton; three months, £570-80. Sales, 2,925 tons. Cash cathodes, £550.50-51; three months, £566.50-67. Sales, 5,500 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £559-59.50; three months, £575-75.50. Settlement, £559.50. Sales, 6,300 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £545-46.50; three months, £565-66.00. Settlement, £546. Sales, 750 tons.

SILVER closed about 4p higher following yesterday's upward movement on United States grain markets.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 193.50p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 401.0); three months, 199.00p (407.40); six months, 203.50p (413.80); one-year, 212.00p (428.50). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 193.6-94.0p; three months, 199.0-99.1p; seven months, 212.1-2.2p. Sales, 35 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, 193.8-94.0p; three months, 199.0-99.1p; seven months, 211.6p. Settlement, 194.0p. Sales, 61 lots.

LEAD was slightly easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £166.50-67 a metric ton; three months, £170.75-71. Sales, 650 tons. Morning.—Cash, £166-66.75; three months, £170-70.25. Settlement, £166.75. Sales, 1,125 tons.

ZINC was easier, cash dropping nearly £5.—Afternoon.—Cash, £359.50-60.50 a metric ton; three months, £369-69.50. Sales, 1,300 tons. Morning.—Cash, £358-58.25; three months, £368-68.50. Settlement, £358.25. Sales, 2,950 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £350 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 50p up at £70.20 ($142) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was slightly firmer.—Jan, 36.10-36.50p per kilo; Feb, 36.75-36.80p; Jan-March, 36.90-36.95p; April-June, 37.00-37.05p; July-Sept, 38.00-38.05p; Oct-Dec, 40.10-40.15p; Jan-March, 41.05-41.10p; April-June, 41.95-42.00p; July-Sept, 42.40-42.70p. Sales: 8 lots at 5 tonnes; 185 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were about steady.—Spot, 31.75-33.25. Cifs, Jan, 32.50-33.00; Feb, 31.25-31.62.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were firmer, nearby January putting on £4.50, while March advanced by £7.50.

ROBUSTAS.—Jan, £701-03 per metric ton; March £701-02; May, £702-03; July, £767-68; Sept, £772-78; Nov, £773-77; Jan, £776-80. Sales, 620 lots including 20 options.

ARABICAS were dull.—Dec, $92-94 per 50 kilos; Feb, $90.50-90.00; April, $91.50-92.50; June, $92-92.80; Aug, $92.90-95.30; Oct, $95.50-94.50; Dec, $95.50-95.50. Sales, nil.

COCOA: With some short covering and price fixing evident spot December put on £0.25 while March futures advanced by £11. Dec, £715-715 per metric ton; March, £695-699.50; May, £695-701; July, £700-700; Sept, £617-618; Dec, £615-44; March, £655.00. Sales, 3,013 lots. ICO prices: daily (US cents per lb), 55.70; 15-day average, 55.75.

SUGAR futures dropped by about £2. The London daily prices remained unchanged at £160 for "raws" and £160 for "whites". March, £151.50-52.00 per long ton; May, £152.50-52.65; Aug, £152.60-53.00; Oct, £154.75-55.00; Dec, £154.75-55.00; March, £154.75-55.00. Sales, 1,725 lots. ISA prices: 12.74c; 17-day average, 12.77c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier.—Dec, £84-85 per metric ton; Feb, £85.75-86.00; April, £84.70-85.80; June, £85.60-85.50; Aug, £86.70-86.90; Oct, £87.60-87.70. Sales, 52 lots.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady.—Dec, unquoted; March, 174-175p per kilo; May, 175-78p; July, 180-85p; Oct, 187.5-90.0p; Dec, 189-92p; March, 193-94p; May, 195-96.5p. Sales, 1 lot.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Dec-Jan, $195 per long ton; "D" grade, Dec-Jan, $175.

GRAIN (The Baltic): A fair underlying interest was reported for nearby transhipment maize and sorghum but actual business remained slow in a virtually unchanged market.

WHEAT: US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, Jan, £97.25; Feb, £97.75 direct Tilbury; April-early May, £96.80; May, £96.90; June, £97.75; July, £97.55 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Dec, £85.75; Jan, £86.75; Feb, £84.80: trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE: No 3 yellow American/French: Dec, £80; Jan, £80.50; Feb, £77.75 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: Jan, £68.25; Feb, £67.40; March, £68.75 UK. South African yellow: Jan, £67.25; Feb, £67.50; March, £67.75 UK.

BARLEY: EEC feed: Dec, £65.75; Jan, £66.50; Feb, £70 west coast. All per long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin, BARLEY was steady: Jan, £62.45; March, £65.20; May, £66.90; Sept, £65.55; Nov, £67.55. WHEAT was steady: Jan, £65.30; March, £66.55; May, £67.75; Sept, £63.35; Nov, £68.20.

MARK LANE.—The London market remained quiet but a light to moderate trade was reported in other areas at steadier price levels. Denaturable wheat traded into East Anglia at £65 to £65.25 per long ton for Jan delivery, while feed barley traded into the same area at £60 for Dec. The south Midlands had £61.50 for Jan deliveries of feed barley and £61 for Feb. The following are averaged seller quotations for long ton for delivery London area. Wheat: milling, Jan, £76; Denaturable, Dec, £65.50. Barley feed: Dec, £63.50.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:—

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hereford	—	63.45	59.15
Borders West	—	—	59.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on December 10.—**United Kingdom**: Cattle, £23.25 per live cwt (+1.41). Sheep, 79.0 per lb est dcw (+0.1). Pigs, 5.85 per score (+0.02). **England and Wales**: Cattle numbers down 15.1 per cent, average price £23.32 (+1.61). Sheep numbers up 15.5 per cent, average price 79.1p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 11.4 per cent, average price 5.87 (+0.05). **Scotland**: Cattle numbers down 3.6 per cent, average price £23.28 (+1.00). Sheep numbers up 12.5 per cent, average price 77.1p (+0.71). Pig numbers down 27.8 per cent, average price 5.57 (+0.11).

DERITEND STAMPING

Deritend Stamping, in forging, casting and electrical installation, raised pre-tax profits from £740,000 to £753,000 for the first half year to August 31. Sales were up from £8m to £9.5m.

PARIBAS CONFIDENT

Cie Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) expects 1975 net profit to be higher than last year's 63.2m francs (£7m). The dividend will also be higher. Last year the company made total payments of 16.50 francs.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar eased in European currency trading yesterday. Trading slowed in the Swiss franc—the focus of recent currency activity—and it was not thought that the Swiss National Bank intervened, dealers said. The dollar slipped to 2.6330/45 against the Swiss franc, from 2.6370/85 overnight.

The Swiss unit traded little changed in terms of the mark, at 100.25/35.

The dollar moved to 2.6260/75 marks (overnight, 2.6275/90), to 4.4565/90 French francs (4.4580/4600) and 2.6895/6915 guilders (2.6935/50), with currency position-taking before the year-end an increasing influence in dealing, traders said.

Sterling was unchanged against the dollar for the second consecutive day, at $2.0235. The pound's effective rate was also unchanged, at 30 per cent.

Gold rose $2.25 an ounce, to close at $139.50.

Dealers said that the dollar was firm in the morning after President Ford signed legislation to help New York City financially. However, the dollar drifted off in the afternoon to finish mostly lower in relation to rates prevailing late on Tuesday.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates (day's range) December 10; Market rates (close) December 10: New York, Montreal, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Lisbon, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Paris, Stockholm, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich [illegible].

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, was unchanged at 30 per cent.

Forward Levels

1 month / 3 months: New York, Montreal, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Lisbon, Milan, Oslo, Paris, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich [illegible].

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9575-77.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5-5½; seven days, 5¼-5¾; one month, 5¾-6¼; three months, 6⅜-6⅞; six months, 7⅛-7⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $139.00 (an ounce); pm, $139.40.

Krugerrand (per coin): $142.50-144.50 (£70.50-71.50) (domestic: $141.75-143.75 (£70-71) (international).

Sovereigns (old), $42.25-43.25 (£20.75-21.25) (new, $41-40.25 (£20.25-21.75)) (international).

Discount market

A late change in Treasury financial flows made conditions very tight at the end of trading in the discount market yesterday. Early estimates indicated a sizable surplus of credit in the market, and money was moving steadily through the system at rates that slipped away from an opening 10½ per cent to about 9¾ by midday.

However, the market staged a smart about-turn when the authorities let it be known that credit conditions were "flat". Rates in the parallel interbank market rose to 15 per cent in the final scramble for funds.

Recent Issues

[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £15 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½% (last changed 21/11/75)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 11%

Discount Mkt Loans %: Overnight: Open 11, Close 9¾; Week Fixed: 10¼-10⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis %): Buying: 2 months 10¾, 3 months 10⅝; Selling: 2 months 10¾, 3 months 10⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis %) / Trades (Dis %): 2 months 10⅞-10¾, 3 months 10⅞-10¾, 4 months 10⅞-10¾, 6 months 11-10⅞; 3 months 11¾, 4 months 11¾, 6 months 11¾

Local Authority Bonds: 1 month 11½-11; 2 months 11½-11; 3 months 11½-11; 4 months 11¾-11; 5 months 11¾-11; 6 months 11¾-11; 7 months 11¾-11; 8 months 11¾-11; 9 months 11⅞-11¼; 10 months 11⅞-11¼; 11 months 11⅞-11¼; 12 months 11⅞-11¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%): 1 month 10⅝-10½; 3 months 11¼-11; 6 months 11⅝-11½; 12 months 11¾-11⅝

Local Authority Market (%): 2 days 10¾-10½; 7 days 10¾-10½; 1 month 11; 3 months 11¼; 6 months 11¾; 1 year 11¾

Interbank Market (%): Overnight: Open 10¾-10½, Close 15; 1 week 10¾-10½; 1 month 10⅞-10¾; 3 months 11¼-11; 6 months 11¾-11⅝; 9 months 11⅞-11¾; 12 months 12-11⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %): 3 months 11¾; 6 months 11¾

Finance House Base Rate 12%

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 144.26 on December 9 against 146.38 a week earlier.

Wall Street

New York, Dec 10.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange gained forcefully in late trading with United States Steel, one of the leaders. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 9.64 points to 833.99.

Advancing issues outperformed decliners by about 180 to about 460. Volume was 15,660,000 shares compared with 16,040,000 yesterday.

Stocks were already gaining moderately when news appeared that United States Steel Corporation chairman Speer said the company's January orders are "up, and up substantially".

United States Steel advanced 1½ points to 63.

Gold picks up by $1.90

New York, Dec 10.—GOLD futures closed firmer in moderate trading following the metal's uptrend in European spot trading. The New York Comex gained $1.10 to $1.80, and the Chicago IMM added $1.60 to $1.90. NY COMEX.—Dec, $139.50; Jan, $140.70; Feb, $140.60; April, $141.10; June, $142.40; Aug, $143.30; Oct, $145.10; Dec, $147.00; Feb, $148.50; April, $150.20. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $139.30; March, $140.50-140.80; June, $142.70-143.20; Sept, $144.90; Asked: Dec, $147.50; March, $151.70 bid.

SILVER.—Futures closed 2.40 to 3.70 cents higher on scattered buying generated by the firmness in gold. Dec, 399.00c; Jan, 399.70c; Feb, 402.00c; March, 405.30c; May, 412.20c; July, 418.40c; Sept, 425.30c; Dec, 435.70c; Jan, 439.00c; March, 446.00c. Handy and Harman, 401.50 (previous 397.50). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.071 (previous Can $3.993).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady, between 20 and 50 points up on 1,539 lots. Dec, 52.80c; Jan, 52.50c; Feb, 53.20c; March, 53.60c; May, 54.50c; July, 55.40c; Sept 56.50c; Dec, 58.10c; Jan, 58.50c.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract finished near the highs of the day on scattered buying. Gains ranged from 0.25c to 0.14c. Jan, 12.40c nominal; March, 12.36-40c; May, 12.55c; July, 12.75-5.00c; Sept, 12.95-3.05c; Oct, 13.02c; March, 13.08-15c; May, 13.09-11c. Spot, 12.50c, up 15.

COTTON.—Futures closed a quiet session about 0.22 to 0.55 cent up, on an estimated 2,050 sales. March, 58.00-10c; May, 58.40c; July, 58.35-40c; Oct, 57.40-50c; Dec, 57.40c; March, 57.40-60c; May, 57.50-60c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract were firm at the close with gains of 0.80 to 1.60 cents. Dec, 81.00-75c; March, 82.40-50c; May, 83.60-50c; July, 83.50c; Sept, 84.25-40c; Dec, 84.00c nominal.

COCOA.—Futures closed very steady on sales of 1,381 lots. Dec, 64.35c; March, 60.45c; May, 58.15c; July, 56.75c; Sept, 55.40c; Dec, 54.10c; March, 53.10c; May, unquoted. Spots: Ghana 74c; Bahia 66c.

WOOL.—Fine wool futures closed unchanged to 0.50 cent down, on an estimated five sales. Crossbreds closed unchanged to 0.45 cent up. There was one sale in March at 940. GREASY WOOL.—Spot, 167.0c nominal. Dec, 162.0-73.0; March, 162.0-6.0; May, 159.0-66.0; July, 156.0-64.0; Oct, 157.0-61.0; Dec, 157.0-61.0; March, 154.0-62.5; May, 151.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 94.0c nominal. Dec, 94.0-6.0c; March, 96.0-7.0c; May, 94.0-8.0c; July, 95.5-8.0c; Oct, 89.0-99.0c; Dec, 89.0-99.0c; March, 86.0c bid; May, 83.0c bid.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed 3/4 to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 336c; March, 346½-347c; May, 352-351½c; July, 355½-356c; Sept, 361c. MAIZE closed 1 to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 260¾-260c; March, 269¾-269½c; May, 274-274¼c; July, 277-276½c; Sept, 274c; Dec, 266c; March, 273c. OATS closed 1¼ to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 160½c; March, 153c; May, 150¼c; July, 145¼c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Soyabeans closed 6 cents a bushel lower, Oats were down nearly 3, Corn 2¼ and Wheat 2. Soyabean Meal lost nearly $2 a ton but Soyabean Oil prices were irregular in light trade. SOYABEANS.—Jan, 465¾-66c; March, 475-74c; May, 482½-83c; July, 490½-91c; Aug, 495-94½c; Sept, 501-499c; Nov, 504c; Jan, 515c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $129.00-8.70; Jan, $130.60-0.50; March, $132.20-2.10. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec, 16.95-17.00c; Jan, 16.70-80c; March, 16.85-90c; May, 17.05c; July, 17.20c; Aug, 17.20-25c; Sept, 17.25c; Oct, 17.25c; Dec, 17.20-25c. SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $128.00-750; May, $131.10-100; July, $134.50; Aug, $135.50; Sept, $136.00; Oct, $137.00-8.00.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0235 ($2.0240); three months, $2.0015 ($1.9985); Canadian dollar, 98.75c (98.82c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was .69 up to 290.65. The futures index was up 1.09 to 1.09.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials: 833.99 (824.35); transportation, 163.07 (162.55); utilities, 81.03 (80.65); 65 stocks, 254.24 (251.99).

New York Stock Exchange index, 48.40 (43.48); industrials, 51.51 (50.99); transportation, 31.02 (30.66); utilities, 32.44 (32.36); financial, 43.31 (43.95).

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Allied Chem	33¾	33½
Allied Stores	42⅞	42¾
Allied Supermkt	2⅛	2¼
Allis Chalmers	10⅝	10⅜
Alcoa	37⅛	36⅝
Amax Inc	45	44¾
Amerada Hess	14¾	14½e
Am Airlines	7⅞	7¾
Am Brands	37⅞	37¾
Am Broadcast	19⅝	19¾
Am Can	31⅛	30⅞
Am Cyanamid	25⅝	25¼
Am Elec Power	20⅝	20⅜
Am Home	33¼	33¼
Am Motors	5¾	5⅝
Am Nat Gas	33¾	33¼
Am Standard	14⅞	14⅝
Am Telephone	51	50
AMF Inc	15⅝	15⅛
Anaconda	17¼	17¼
Armco Steel	27⅛	27
Asarco	12⅞	12½
Ashland Oil	19⅝	19
Atlantic Richfield	89½	89¼
Avco	4⅛	4
Avon Products	34⅜	33⅞
Babcock & Wcox	14⅞	14½
Bankers Tst NY	30½	29¾
Bank of America	34⅞	37½
Bank of NY	30½	29¾
Beatrice Foods	20⅝	20¼
Bell & Howell	14¾	14¼
Bendix	42	42
Bethlehem Steel	32	31½
Boeing	21	20¾
Boise Cascade	22⅝	21⅝
Borden	25⅞	25½
Borg Warner	20⅝	19⅞
Bristol Myers	69⅜	67⅞
BP	11⅜	11⅜
Budd	9⅜	10⅛
Burlington Ind	20¼	20¼
Burlington Nthn	31⅛	30⅞
Burroughs	84¾	83¾
Campbell Soup	33⅜	32⅝
Canadian Pacific	15	14⅞
Caterpillar	67¼	67¼
Celanese	40⅞	39¾
Central Soya	15¼	14⅞
Charter NY	20¾	20⅝
Chase Manhat	27⅝	27⅛
Chem Bank NY	30⅜	29⅜e
Chesapeake Ohio	31⅛	30¾
Chrysler	9¾	9¾
Citicorp	27⅝	27⅛
Cities Service	35⅛	34⅞
Clark Equip	21	21
Coca Cola	85	84¾
Colgate	28⅛	28
CBS	41⅞	41¼
Columbia Gas	23⅞	23⅜
Combustion Eng	32⅝	31⅞
Comwlth Edison	29⅞	29⅝
Cons Edison	13	12¾
Cons Foods	19⅜	19⅜
Cons Power	17½	17⅛
Continental Can	28⅛	27¾
Continental Oil	57⅞	57¼
Control Data	17¾	17
Corning Glass	43½	42¾e
CPC Intnl	42⅝	42½
Crane	43⅝	42¾
Crocker Int	21¾	21⅛
Crown Zeller	33⅛	32⅞
Dart Ind	26⅛	25⅛
Deere	47⅛	46⅞
Del Monte	24⅝	24½
Delta Air	34	33⅞
Detroit Edison	13¼	13⅛
Disney	48⅜	47⅜
Dow Chemical	90⅞	90¼
Dresser Ind.	58⅛	56¾
Duke Power	18⅛	17⅞
Du Pont	126½	124⅛
Eastern Air	3⅞	3⅞
Eastman Kodak	104⅞	103⅞
Eaton Corp	28⅝	28⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	11	11
Equitable Life	17⅞	16⅞
Esmark	29	28¾
Evans P. D.	4⅛	4⅛
Exxon Corp	86⅝	85¾
Fed Dept Stores	51⅞	51⅛
Firestone	21⅛	21⅛
Fst Chicago	15	14⅞
Fst Nat Boston	19½	19¼
Fst Penn Corp	13⅞	14

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Ford	39	42⅛e
GAF Corp	10⅛	10⅛
Gamble Skogmo	21⅝	21⅛
Gen Dynamics	37⅞	36⅞
Gen Electric	47	46⅝
Gen Foods	27⅜	27⅛
Gen Instrument	13⅝	13⅜
Gen Mills	27¼	27¼
Gen Motors	56⅞	56⅜
Gen Pub Util NY	15⅞	15⅞
Gen Tel Elec	23⅛	23⅛
Gen Tire	17⅛	16⅞
Genesco	4⅛	4
Georgia Pacific	42⅛	41⅝
Getty Oil	160½	159
Gillette	32	31½
Goodrich	17	16⅞
Goodyear	20⅝	20⅛
Gould Inc	23⅛	23⅛
Grace	23½	23⅛
Gt Atlc & Pacific	9⅝	9½
Greyhound	13⅝	13½
Grumman Corp	18⅛	18⅛
Gulf Oil	21⅜	21⅛
Gulf & West	20⅛	20¼
Heinz H. J.	51⅝	50⅞
Hercules	27⅝	27⅛
Honeywell	32⅛	32⅛
IC Inds	17⅝	15½
Ingersoll	68	67¼
Inland Steel	38⅛	39¼
IBM	213½	212⅛
Int Harvester	22⅜	22⅜e
Int Nickel	24	23⅞
Int Paper	55½	54⅝
Int Tel Tel	21⅛	21
Jewel Co	20⅞	20½
Jim Walter	30⅝	29⅝e
Johns-Manville	21⅞	21¾
Johnson & John	85¾	84⅝
Kaiser Alumin	25⅝	25⅛
Kennecott	27⅞	27⅝
Kerr McGee	68⅝	67⅝
Kimberly Clark	36	35⅝
Kraftco Corp	42	41¾
Kresge SS	29⅝	29⅝
Kroger	17⅝	17⅝
Ligg Myer	25⅛	25
LTV	7⅝	7⅝
Litton	6⅝	6⅜
Lockheed	7⅞	7⅛
Lucky Stores	13⅝	13⅛
Manuf Hanover	31	31⅝
Mapco	32⅛	31⅝
Marathon Oil	42⅝	42⅜
Marcor Inc	26⅛	25⅛
Marine Midland	10⅜	10⅛
Martin Marietta	16	15⅞
McDonnell	15⅛	15⅛
Mead	16⅝	16⅛
Merck	73⅞	73⅝
Minnesota Mng	57⅛	56⅝
Mobil Oil	46⅝	45⅞
Monsanto	72⅞	71⅝
Morgan J. P.	50	49⅝e
Motorola	40⅝	40
NCR Corp	21⅝	21⅜
NL Industries	12⅝	12⅛
Nabisco	36⅛	35⅜
Nat Distillers	13⅞	16
Nat Steel	37⅜	37⅛
Norfolk West	63⅛	63⅛
NW Bancorp	42⅛	42⅛
Norton Simon	21	20⅝
Occidental Pet	14⅜	14⅜
Ogden	15⅛	15⅛
Olin Corp	25⅝	25⅛
Otis Elevator	37⅜	38
Owens-Illinois	49⅝	49⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅛	20⅛
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅛
Penn Central	1⅜	1⅜
Penney J. C.	46⅝	45⅞
Pennzoil	16⅛	15⅝
Pepsico	61⅛	60
Pet Inc	23⅞	23⅜
Pfizer	25⅝	25⅛
Phelps Dodge	32⅝	32⅛
Philip Morris	53⅝	52⅞e
Phillips Petrol	49⅝	49⅛
Polaroid	31⅝	31⅝
PPG Ind	34⅞	33
Proctor Gamble	91⅝	91
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅛	17⅛
Pullman	26¾	26⅛
Rapid American	5⅛	5
Raytheon	43	41

	Dec 10	Dec 9
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	21	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	24½	[illegible]
Signal Co	13⅝	[illegible]
Singer	9⅞	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	27⅝	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	42⅝	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	67⅝	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	17⅝	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	17⅝	[illegible]
Stude Worth	38⅝	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	20⅛	[illegible]
Sundstrand	13½	[illegible]
Sun Oil	37⅝	[illegible]
Teledyne	20	[illegible]
Tenneco	25⅝	[illegible]
Texaco	23⅝	[illegible]
Texas East Trans	35	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	19⅜	[illegible]
Textron	20⅞	[illegible]
TWA	6⅛	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	27⅝	[illegible]
TRW Inc	24⅛	[illegible]
UAL Inc	23⅞	[illegible]
Unilever Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever NV	45⅝	[illegible]
Uniroyal	1⅝	[illegible]
Union Bancorp	8	[illegible]
Union Carbide	58⅛	57⅝
Union Oil Calif	43⅛	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	79⅝	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	4⅝	[illegible]
Utd Merch & Man	14⅝	13⅞
US Industries	3	[illegible]
US Steel	63	61½
Utd Technol	44⅝	[illegible]
Wachovia	17⅛	15⅞
Warner Comm	11⅞	11⅞
Warner Lambert	34⅝	34⅝
Wells Fargo	14⅝	14⅛
West'n Bancorp	17⅛	17⅛
Westinghse Elec	13⅝	13⅛
Weyerhauser	37	36⅝
Whirlpool	24⅞	[illegible]
White Motor	7	7
Woolworth	22	21½
Xerox Corp	49⅝	[illegible]
Zenith	23⅝	23

Canadian Prices

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Abitibi	8½	9⅝
Alcan Alumin	20⅛	21
Algoma Steel	24⅝	24⅞
Bell Telephone	43½	43⅝
Cominco	32⅛	32⅛
Cons Bathurst	23⅝	23⅝
Falconbridge	28⅝	28⅝
Gulf Oil	27⅝	27½
Hawker Sid Can	6.50	6.37
Hudson Bay Min	16⅝	16⅜
Hudson Bay Oil	35	35½
Imasco	27½	27½
Imperial Oil	23½	23⅝
Int Pipe	11⅝	11⅝
Mass.-Ferguson	19⅝	19⅝
Royal Trust	21	20⅝
Seagram	27⅝	27
Steel Co	25⅝	25⅝
Walker Hiram	28½	28⅝
WCT	22	23⅝

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103	104
Air France 9¼ 1982	101½	102¼
Airlease 8½ 1988	86	89
ARDB 9¼ 1980	100	101
Ashland 8 1987	89	90
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1992	99½	100½
BFCE 9 1982	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	101	102
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1980	86	89
Burlington 7¾ 1987	86½	89½
Carrier 8 1987	89	90
CECA 8¾ 1982	93	94
Chevron 7 1980	97¼	98
Conoco 7 1980	97	98
Conoco 8 1986	96½	97½
Cons Foods 7½ 1991	86½	87½
CSR 9¼ 1980	100	101
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	94	95
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	101	102
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91½	92½
Dana 8 1987	90	91
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	84	85
DSM 9¼ 1983	100½	101½
EIB 9 1980	101	102
EIB 9¾ 1983	100½	101½
Escom 9½ 1989	90	93
Escom 10¼ 1983	99	100
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97	98
First Chicago 7 1980	94	95
GATX 8¾ 1987	89	90
Gould 8¾ 1985	99	100
Guardian Royal 8 1987	77½	78½
Gulf and Western 9¾ 1980	100½	101½
ICI 7¾ 1992	85	86
International Util 8¾ 1982	95½	96½
Motorola 8 1987	93½	95½
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	86	89
New Zealand 9 1980	101	102
New Zealand 9¾ 1983	101½	102½
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	101½	102½
Nippon Steel 9¾ 1980	99½	100½
N. A. Rockwell 8¾ 1987	88½	89½
Occidental 10 1981	98½	99½
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	100¼	101¼
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	89½	90½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	103	104
Pennwalt 8 1987	92	93
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	91½	92½
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	90½	91½
Scanraff 8½ 1988	97	98
Shell 7¾ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	96	98
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	104	105
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 9¾ 1983	98	99
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	99	100
Statsforetag 9¾ 1980	100	101
Sybron 8 1987	90	91
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Textron 7¾ 1987	86	87
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	91½	92½
Union Oil 7½ 1987	91½	92½
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	79	82
DM BONDS		
CFP 8½ 1985	98½	99½
Denmark 9¾ 1989	100	101
ICI 8¼ 1982	97½	98½
Mexico 9 1982	100¼	101¼
National Westminster 8 1988	92½	93½
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982	100½	101½
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	92½	93½
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	63	65
American Express 4¼ 1987	82	84
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	94	96
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	106	108
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1995	102	104
Borden 5 1992	93	95
Borden 6¾ 1991	102	104
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	77	79
Carnation 4 1988	83	85
Chevron 5 1992	93	95
Cummins 6¾ 1986	76	78
Dart 4¾ 1987	82	84
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	116	118
Economic Lab. 4¾ 1987	79	81
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	125	127
Ford 5 1988	76	78
Ford 6 1986	86	88
Gillette 4¾ 1987	77	79
Gould 5 1987	86	88
General Electric 4¼ 1987	82	84
Gulf and Western 5 1988	85	86
Harris 5 1987	71	73
Honeywell 6 1986	76½	77½
ITT 4½ 1987	66	68
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	113	115
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	100	102
Nabisco 5½ 1988	95	97
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	89	91
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	75	77
Revlon 4¾ 1987	99½	101½
Rank Org 4½ 1993	42½	44½
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	87½	89½
Squibb 4¾ 1987	87	89
Texaco 4½ 1988	74	76
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	100	102
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	95½	97½
Xerox Corp 5 1988	70½	72½

DM = Deutschmark issue. Source: Kidder Peabody Securities, London.

VINERS—S & J

Viners, the Sheffield-based cutlery and tableware manufacturer, has called off its bid for Spear & Jackson (Ashberry), the cutlery making arm of Spear & Jackson International.

EQUITAS TRUST

Equitas Securities announce the thirteenth distribution of income on the Equitas Progressive Trust for the period ended October 31, 1975, payable on December 15 at 0.64p net per share.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974-75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
55	25	Armitage & Rhodes	28	—	3.0	10.7	7.4
99	94	Deborah Services	99	—	7.5	7.6	5.2
136	90	Henry Sykes	136	+1	4.9	3.6	9.1
61	18	Twinlock Ord	23xd	—	0.9	4.0	5.7
56	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	53	—	12.0	22.6	—
62	48	Unilock Holdings	59xd	—	4.5	7.6	11.4

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

● Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. § Ex all. e Dealings suspended. ε Subdivided. £ Cash value for £100 premium.

Stock Exchange Prices

Mixed tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 1. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
Exch 6½% 1976	98⅝	-⅛	6.570	11.451
Treas 6½% 1976			6.720	11.460
Treas 10½% 1976	99½		10.570	11.210
Treas 6½% 1977			6.373	10.777
Elec 3% 1974-77	95⅛		3.254	7.133
Treas 11½% 1977	100⅝		11.404	10.543
Treas 3% 1977	93¼		3.221	6.571
Trans 4% 1972-77			4.136	8.244
Treas 9% 1978			9.318	12.519
Treas 10½% 1978	97¾		10.763	11.653
Exch 5% 1976-78	88½		5.650	9.510
Treas 3% 1979	81¾		3.609	9.797
Treas 11½% 1979			11.526	11.585
Elec 4½% 1974-79			[illegible]	9.531
Treas 10½% 1979			[illegible]	11.954
Elec 3½% 1976-79			[illegible]	8.914
Treas C'nv 9% 1980			10.023	12.176
Treas 9½% 1980			10.454	12.240
Fund 5½% 1978-80			6.104	9.370
Treas 3½% 77-80			4.205	8.545
Treas 11½% 1981			11.954	12.544
Treas 3½% 79-81			4.498	8.962
Treas 8½% 1980-82	83⅞		10.040	12.130
Treas 12½% 1983	99		12.479	12.820
Fund 5½% 1982-84			7.704	10.916
Treas 8½% 1984-86	77		10.943	12.477
Fund 6½% 1985-87			9.328	12.041
Trans 7½% 1985-88	71¾		11.245	12.570
Trans 3% 1978-88	43½		[illegible]	11.724
Treas 5% 1986-89			[illegible]	12.419
Treas 8% 1987-90			[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund 5¾% 1987-91			11.374	13.146
Treas 12½% 1992			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 12½% 1993			[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund 6% 1993	49½		12.421	[illegible]
Treas 9% 1994			14.061	[illegible]
Redmptn 3% 1986-96	30½		10.158	12.092
Gas 3% 1990-95			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 12½% 1995			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 9% 1992-96			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 15¼% 1996			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 6% 1995-98			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 9% 1997			[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas 9½% 1999			[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund 3½% 1999-2004			12.991	12.841
Treas 8% 2002-06			14.812	14.954
Treas 5½% 2008-12			[illegible]	14.750
Treas 7¾% 2012-15			[illegible]	14.904
Consols 4%			15.298	..
War Ln 3½%			14.503	..
Conv 3½%			14.700	..
Treas 3%			[illegible]	..
Consols 2½%			14.190	..
Treas 2½% Aft 75			15.378	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

Investment Dollar Premium 120⅝% (121⅝%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.5840.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Bayer	£10¾	-¼	156	2.3	15.9
Commerzbank			[illegible]		
Cie Fin Paris			[illegible]		
EMRS			[illegible]		
Ericsson			63.6	7.3	24.5
Finsider			[illegible]		
Grangea			116	5.0	5.5
Hoechst			165	3.5	21.5
Montecatini E			[illegible]		
NEPO NV			[illegible]		
Robeco			21.1	4.0	43.6
Rolinco Subs	412		[illegible]		
Snia Viscosa			1.8	2.7	..
Thyssen-Huette			24.8	4.1	10.4
Volkswagen			..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Brascan		+¼	41.9	4.6	4.9
BP Canada			[illegible]		
Can Pac Ord			41.3	3.8	9.0
El Paso			41.7	4.4	17.6
Exxon Corp			[illegible]		
Fluor			19.1		
Hollinger			[illegible]		
Hud Bay Oil			27.9	1.0	55.0
Husky Oil			[illegible]		
Int Hldgs			21.8	2.0	..
Int Nickel			[illegible]		
IU Int			35.7	4.4	6.0
Kaiser Alum			50.7		
Massey-Ferg			41.3	2.6	8.5
Pacific Petrol			..	..	..
Pan Canadian			..	..	..
Steep Rock			..	..	..
Trans Can P			..	..	..
US Steel			[illegible]		
White Pass			[illegible]		
Zapata Corp			14.7g	1.4	10.7

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Alexs Discount; Allen H & Ross; Arbuthnot; Aust & NZ; BK Hapoalim; BK of Ireland; Bk Leumi Israel; Bk Leumi UK; Bk of NSW; Bk of N Scotia; Bk of Scotland; Bank Trst NY; Barclays Bank; Bates E; Brown Shipley; Cater Ryder; Cedar Hld; Chase Man; Citicorp; Clive Discount; Com Bk of Aus; Com Bk of Syd; CC De France; First Nat Fin; Fraser Ans; Gerrard & Nat; Gibbs A.; Gillett Bros; Grindlays Hldgs; Guinness Peat; Hambros; Do Ord; Hill Samuel; Hong K & Shang; Israel Brit; Jessel Toynbee; Joseph L.; Keyser Ullmann; King & Shaxson; Kleinwort Ben; Lloyds Bank; Mercury Secs; Midland; Minster Assets; Nat of Aus; Nat Com Bk Grp; Nat Westminster; Ottoman; Rea Bros; Royal of Can; Schroders; Seccombe Mar; Slater Walker; Smith St Aubyn; Standard Chart; Union Discount; Wintrust — [illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Allied; Bass Charrgton; Bell A.; Boddingtons; Brown M.; Burtonwood; C of Ldn Dfd; Devenish; Distillers; Greenall; Greene King; Guinness; Hardys & H'sons; Highland; Invergordon; Irish Distillers; Marston; Scot & Newcastle; Seagram; SA Breweries; Teacher; Tomatin; Vaux; Whitbread 'A'; Do B; Whitbread Inv; Wolverhampton — [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
156	48	AAH	156	..	14.0b	9.0	6.6
103	22	AB Electronic	55	-2	6.3	10.9	11.4
45	36	AC Cars	39	..	1.4	3.6	14.6
111	42	AD Intl	111	+1	3.8	3.2	12.7
66	15	AGB Research	40	..	3.0	7.4	6.9
255	93	APV Hldgs	235	..	13.7	5.8	9.0
30	21	AVP Ind	52	..	3.7	7.1	5.0
60	13	Aaronson Bros	46	..	2.4	5.2	11.6
16½	9½	Abrasives Int	15	..	2.2b	14.3	5.2
122	40	Acrow	116	..	6.1	5.2	12.6
112	23½	Do A	104	..	6.1	5.8	11.3
23	13½	Adams Food	22	..	1.6	7.4	3.8
30	5	Adda Int	6	..	..	..	..
170	57	Adwest Group	130	..	9.7	7.5	6.1
43	8	Aeron't & Gen.	18	-1	1.5	8.6	..
137	68	Airfix Ind	137	..	4.4	3.2	12.9
85	27½	Do NV	76	-1	3.6	4.8	7.2
90	22	Albright & W	72	-1	5.4	7.6	5.1
79	55	Alcan 10½%	£70	• ..	1050	15.0	..
85	54	Do 9½% Cnv	£58½	• ..	900	15.4	..
207	64	Algoatel Ind	168	-2	19.3	11.5	11.7
69½	23	Allen E. Balfour	65	..	5.9n	9.0	7.0
40	19	Allen W. G.	30	..	3.5	11.6	5.2
37½	14½	Alliance Alders	31½	..	1.8	5.7	7.7
105	23¾	Allied Colloids	104	..	[illegible]		
24	7½	Allied Insulators	21½	..	1.8	8.1	6.5
29½	4½	Allied Plant	22½	..	1.0b	8.0	19.5
		Allied Polymer		..	6.5	9.7	8.9
		Allied Retailers	109	-2	6.8	6.2	10.6
41	7	Alpine Hldgs	21	..	1.2	6.0	12.6
		Amal Metal		..	15.6	9.9	2.1
		Amal Power	49½	-1	4.7	10.0	5.6
52	16	Amber Day	46	..	3.2b	7.0	5.9
11	8½	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6n	9.9	2.5
54	24	Anchor Chem	45	..	5.3	11.5	..
174½	67½	Anderson Strath	164	..	13.1	8.0	5.2
170	24½	Anglo Am Asph	109	r -1	10.0	5.9	11.6
810	325	Anglo Amer Ind	700	..	39.5	5.6	10.8
41	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	28	..	..e	..	..
63	13	Anglovest	25	..	2.5	10.0	10.7
27	20	Appleyard	44	..	5.7	12.8	6.7
27	10½	Aquascutum 'A'	21	..	1.7	8.3	6.9
92	30	Arlington Mtr	79	-1	10.0	12.6	7.5
104	27	Armitage Shanks	65	..	6.0	9.2	14.0
63	13	Arnst Equip	50	-1	2.6	4.4	7.9
50	33	Asprey 8½% Pf	40	..	6.3	15.6	..
		Ass Biscuit	72	..	4.0	5.5	10.6
	19½	Do A	64	..	4.0	6.2	9.4
	21½	Ass Brit Food	72½	..	2.5	3.4	12.1
75½	24	Ass Engineer	73½	+½	5.6n	7.7	9.6
66½	23	Ass Fisheries	53	-2	..e	..	1.9
37½	9½	Ass Leisure	28	..	3.9	13.9	8.6
106	53	Ass News	85	• ..	6.6	7.0	7.9
37½	16	Ass Paper	23½	..	4.0	11.3	3.3
		Ass Port Cement	177	+1	11.0	6.2	15.0
		Ass Tel 'A'	67	..	6.0	9.0	10.3
	26	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.9	10.5	4.3
	13	Astbury & Madley	22	..	1.4	6.3	4.6
120	47	Atlas Stone	115	h ..	7.0	6.1	..
33	11	Attwood Garage	16	..	2.2	13.9	12.3
	13	Audiotronic	37	..	5.0	13.5	8.8
	13	Ault & Wiborg	27	..	3.3b	12.4	6.4
	37½	Aurora Hldgs	62	..	6.0	9.7	6.1
55	32	Austin E.	44	..	4.5	10.2	3.1
50	32	Automotive Pd	39	..	2.3	6.0	7.4
116	41½	Averys	113	..	6.8	6.0	11.4
		Avon Rubber	46	-1	1.5	3.3	..
66	17	BBA Grp	61	-1	3.9a	6.3	8.5
157	55	BICC	114	-1	10.2	8.8	8.4
	23¾	BOC Int	58	+½	3.7b	6.4	9.4
170	67½	BPB Ind	155	• ..	9.6b	6.2	10.4
	11	BPM Hldgs 'A'	32	• ..	3.9	12.3	9.1
	4	BSG Int	15	..	..	..	17.0
105	21	BSR Ltd	84	c -1	3.3	3.9	7.9
157	43½	BTR Ltd	149	..	10.0b	6.7	11.1
		Babcock & W		..	3.0n		
		Bacal Const	15	f ..	..e	..	2.0
		Bagaeridge Brk		-1	[illegible]		
		Bailey C.H. Ord		..	[illegible]		
	29	Baird W.	96	-1	11.5	13.1	4.1
	16	Baker Perkins	53	+3	4.0	7.5	26.1
	19	Bambergers	47	-3	3.7	7.8	6.4
17	2½	Barker & Dobson	4½	..	..	..	..
	132	Barlow Rand	258	• +3	13.0	5.0	8.2
70	11	Barr & Wallace	42	..	4.2	10.1	36.2
70	11	Do A	41	..	4.2	10.3	37.3
130	34	Barratt Devs	122	+1	9.2	7.6	8.1
47	19½	Barrow Hepbn	43	..	4.4b	9.9	5.6
44½	12	Barton & Sons	43	..	3.8	8.9	4.4
88	19	Bassett G.	85	..	6.5	7.6	12.6
49½	17½	Bath & P'land	28½	-½	3.8	9.9	6.1
		Baxter Fell	61	..	8.1	10.0	[illegible]
51	17	Beales J.	34	..	..e	..	..
54	30	Beatson Clark	54	-1	5.9	11.0	10.9
53	11	Beaufort Grp	28	..	3.9	14.0	10.2
290	35	Beaverbrook	115	..	2.5	2.2	26.7
76	12	Do A	23½	..	2.5	10.7	5.3
	25	Beckman A.	59	s -1	6.6	11.2	7.1
	110	Beecham Grp	330	+1	[illegible]		
	21	Bejam Grp	65	-1	3.1	4.7	10.2
43	19	Bemrose Corp	40	..	3.6	9.1	5.3
32	10	Benn Bros	21	..	2.7	12.6	10.6
	41	Beris'd S. & W.		-1	[illegible]		
35	15	Berisfords	34	..	3.0	8.7	4.0
56	13	Berwick Timpo	46	..	3.5b	8.5	4.6
		Bestobell		..	11.2		
		Bett Bros		..	[illegible]		

Remaining A—B entries (Bibby J. to Butterfield-Harvey): [illegible]

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	27	Coalite	46	..	3.7	7.8	3.7
242	60	Costain R.	232	..	6.5	2.8	11.8
51	11	Countryside	13	..	..	..	..
85	28	Courts (Furn)	77	-2	4.0	5.2	7.3
85	23	Do A NV	77	-2	4.0	5.2	7.3
90	10	Court Hlts Ldn	32	f ..	1.9	6.0	4.0
153	51	Courtaulds	143	..	8.8	6.2	4.7
90	26	Courtney Pope	44	..	5.4	12.3	6.4
39	16½	C'wan de Groot	36	..	5.0b	13.9	3.2
37	11	Cowie T.	28	..	2.0	6.8	16.7
40	12½	Cox Ind	13	f ..	..e	..	2.4
27	9	Crane Fruehauf	16	-1	1.3	8.0	..
34	23	Crellon Hldgs	31	..	4.3b	13.6	5.7
62	13	Crest Nicholson	32	+½	4.1	12.8	10.3
79	23	Creda Int	56½	..	2.5b	4.5	7.7
39	13	Cronite Grp	31	..	3.7	12.0	6.0
35	20	Cropper J.	24	..	..e	..	..
112	76	Crosby Hse	105	..	13.1	12.5	..
20	8	Crossland R.	19	..	1.6	8.5	8.4
64	27¾	Crossley Bldg	63	..	5.8b	9.2	6.8
71	15	Crouch D.	32	..	4.3	13.5	8.5
53	12	Crouch Grp	27	..	3.7	13.7	7.2
85	20	Crowther J.	29	..	0.8e	2.6	10.3
40	13	Culter Guard	17½	+½	..	..	..
74	36	Cum'ns En Cv	£40	-3	375	9.4	..
55	17	Cuthbert R. & G.	18½	..	..	..	31.9
25	11¼	Cutler Hammer	£21¾	..	67.6	3.2	11.6
124	44	Dale Electric	123	..	6.6	5.4	11.6
146	60	Danish Bacon 'A'	142	• ..	9.6	6.8	5.3
47	21	Danks Gowerton	39	..	3.0	7.7	3.9
12	4½	Dartmouth Inv	10½	• ..	1.0	9.6	7.3
94	28	Davies & New	92	-2	9.7	10.5	7.8
55	11	Davis G.	39	• ..	4.3	10.7	9.2
116	44½	Davy Int	116	-2	8.86	7.5	10.5
54	11	Dawson & Barfos	47	h ..	2.4n	5.1	8.4
81	30	Dawson J.	52	..	6.8	13.1	5.6
670	310	De Beers Ind	575	+25	37.9	6.6	13.1
91½	29¾	Debenhams	84	..	6.6b	7.9	10.8
200	65	De La Rue	190	-2	16.4	8.6	9.4
296	94	Decca	252	..	13.3	5.3	8.2
294	90	Do A	242	..	13.3	5.5	7.9
46	16	Delson	38	..	2.3	5.0	4.4
73½	35½	Delta Metal	56½	-½	6.3b	11.1	6.9
127	38	Denbyware	123	..	7.7	6.2	8.5
132	59	De Vere Hotels	79	..	5.3	6.8	23.9
143	58	Dew G.	97	-1	6.3	6.5	5.1
129	47½	DRG	112	..	8.8	7.6	5.8
36	3½	Dimplex Ind	6	..	..	..	..
46½	19	Diploma Inv	45	-½	3.3	7.4	4.5
69	13½	Dixons Photo	56	..	3.0b	5.4	6.1
80	13½	Do A	55	..	3.0b	5.5	6.0
60	28	Dixor	30	..	0.7	2.4	19.6
42½	14½	Dobson Park	41½	..	2.6	6.3	9.8
53	20	Dolan Pack	52	+1	3.0	5.7	4.5
53	29	Dom Hldgs	42	..	5.4	12.9	11.9
112	56	Dorman Smith	105	..	6.7	6.4	10.0
105	50	Do A	100	..	6.7	6.7	9.5
73	19	Douglas R. M.	63	..	4.9	7.9	4.6
25	6	Dow'd & Mills	23	..	1.4	5.9	11.1
146	56	Downing G. H.	145	..	13.2	9.1	9.5
144	41	Dowty Grp	138	-2	7.7	5.6	10.7
20½	6	Drake Cubitt	11	..	..	..	..
49	11½	Dreamland Elec	38	..	3.0	7.9	6.0
40½	10½	Dufay	37½	-1½	2.1	5.7	6.3
370	110	Duncan W.	115	-5	..e	..	3.3
71	28	Dunford & Ell	43	+1	5.9	13.7	3.7
71	17	Dunlop Hldgs	65	-1	5.0	7.7	7.5
17	3	Duple Int	4½	..	..	..	3.8
62	30½	Duport	51½	+½	5.2b	10.1	3.3
30	10½	Dutton For	22	..	1.2	5.6	8.7
59	17	Dykes J. Hldgs	39½	• -½	4.8	12.1	5.7
76	18	ERF Hldgs	30	..	3.9	13.1	4.1
40	22	E Lancs Paper	34	..	4.3	11.9	2.9
69	30	E Mid A Press	39	..	3.5	8.9	7.4
79	13	Eastern Prod	21	..	..	..	3.7
84	22	Eastwood J. B.	52	..	4.8	9.3	..
70	13	Do B Dfd	56	..	..	..	..
		Edbro		..	7.2	9.7	6.0
36	14½	Ega Hldgs	35	+1	2.3	6.6	4.6
		Eldridge St'fd		f ..	[illegible]		
42	11½	Eleco Hldgs	29½	..	[illegible]		
43	12	Elec & Ind Secs	38½	+½	3.0n	7.8	8.2
238	62	EMI Ltd	235	..	9.6	4.1	16.3
124	42	Electrocomps	117	• ..	6.0	5.3	9.7
74	18	Electr'nic Rent	63	..	2.0	3.2	13.0
57	25	Elliott B.	53	..	5.8a	10.8	5.1
42	30½	Elliott Grp	36	..	3.0b	8.4	4.5
132	46	Ellis & Everard	98	..	4.6	4.7	34.6
20	10	Ellis & Gold	18½	..	2.2	12.4	3.6
103	35¼	Empire Stores	81	..	4.7b	5.9	9.8
10½	2	Energy Serv	3¼	+¼	..	..	..
20	7½	England J. E.	14½	..	1.7	5.8	9.8
50	12	English Card Cl	40	..	2.4	6.4	2.3
104	32	Eng China Clay	85½	..	3.56	3.3	9.2
67	23	Erith & Co	66	• ..	6.1	9.2	10.5
95	25	Esperanza	81	..	6.1	7.6	6.3
170	19	Eucalyptus Pulp	40	..	6.9	17.3	1.9
67	23	Euro Ferries	60½	..	2.8b	4.6	10.4
50	27	Eva Industries	45	+1	5.1	11.3	4.4
115	45	Ever-Ready Hg	106	..	4.9	4.6	10.8
75	22	Evode Hldgs	59	..	2.7	4.6	7.0
32	5½	Ewer G.	14½	..	1.5	7.3	10.7
116	32	Exch Telegraph	74	• ..	6.4n	8.7	11.6
10	4½	Excalibur	8	..	0.6	7.5	3.3
69½	27	Expand Metal	55	..	4.2	7.7	8.0

Further C—E entries (CCH Inv to Cory H.): [illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	10	Jourdan T.	11	..	..e	..	6.3
43	18	Judge Int	26	• -1	2.8	10.9	8.0
94	23	K Shoes	63	+1	3.2	5.0	8.4
70	20	Kelsey Ind	52	..	4.1	7.8	4.4
57	20	Kenning Mtr	49	-1	4.7	9.7	6.7
43	12½	Kent M. P.	31	..	2.6	8.5	3.0
150	30	Kitchen Taylor	45	..	2.4	5.4	9.6
213	64	Kleeman Ind	210	..	6.4b	3.0	14.7
135	34	Kwik Save Disc	123	..	5.5	4.5	20.1
72	17½	LCP Hldgs	71	+1	6.0b	8.5	9.7
58	14	LRC Int	39	+1	3.1	7.9	23.1
98	31	Ladbroke	89	..	6.3b	7.1	9.0
48	23	Ladies Pride	38	..	4.0	10.5	6.4
34	13	Lafarge	21	..	1.8	8.5	6.5
146¾	36	Laing J.	120	-1	2.7	2.3	14.9
146½	30	Do A	120	-1	2.7	2.3	14.9
54½	24½	Laird Grp Ltd	48	..	3.7b	7.7	5.4
73	17	Lake & Elliot	67	..	4.8	7.2	6.4
41	25	Lambert H'wth	36	..	3.5	9.9	3.2
102	48	Lamson Ind	75	..	4.2	5.6	..
42	6	Lane P. Grp	18	..	..e	..	..
127	46	Lanbro	126	-1	7.5b	5.9	3.8
108	42	Laporte Ind	64	..	4.6b	7.2	4.8
170	65	Latham J.	145	..	11.0	7.6	6.9
67	16½	Laurence Scott	41	-½	3.9	9.4	..
67	51	Lawrence (Walt)	65	-2	6.9b	10.6	7.1
40	25	Lawtex	30	..	4.0	13.3	4.3
120	48	Lead Industries	115	..	7.5	6.5	..
49	16	Le-Bas E.	44	..	2.2	4.9	4.7
20½	9¾	Lee A.	14½	..	2.1	14.7	2.7
77	36	Leisure C'van	76	• ..	7.4b	9.8	10.3
149	61	Lep Grp	134	+1	3.9	2.9	5.3
41	13	Lesney Ord	37½	+½	1.3b	3.5	5.8
36	11	Do RV	26	..	1.3b	5.0	4.0
96	13	Letraset	59	..	2.0	3.4	13.3
35	6¾	Lex Services	23½	..	2.3	9.9	7.7
56	21	Liller F. J. C.	51	..	2.6	5.2	6.0
39	20	Lincroft Kilg	36	..	4.5	12.6	3.3
69	25	Lindustries	54	..	5.8	10.7	4.4
225	45	Linfood Hldgs	215	-3	12.3	5.7	13.2
48	20	Linread	11	..	4.7	11.5	7.2
75	18	Lipton L.	26	..	..e	..	2.8
56½	21	Lister & Co	40	..	3.8	9.4	11.8
71	20	Lloyd F. H.	66½	..	6.2	9.4	6.6
64	10	Llovds Indust	60	..	5.0n	8.4	7.2
13¾	6½	Locker T.	8½	• ..	1.0	11.4	..
11¼	5	Do A	8½	• ..	1.0	11.8	..
70	37	Lockwoods Fds	62	..	4.6	7.5	4.3
61	18	Ldn & M'land	53	• ..	5.9	11.0	4.9
50	15	Ldn & N'thern	49½	-½	5.0	10.5	8.1
60	15	Ldn Brick Co	55	+1	3.7	6.3	20.0
117½	68	Ldn Prov Post	82	..	12.1	14.8	4.7
43	19	Longton Trans	30	..	4.4	14.6	5.0
120	42½	Lonrho	114	-1	5.8	5.1	..
100	28	Lonsdale Univ	56	..	5.6	10.0	4.9
70	26	Lovell Hldgs	42	..	3.0n	7.2	5.8
73	75	Lovell J.	75	f ..	..	..	..
194	82½	Low & Bonar	155	..	13.5	8.0	4.7
176	37	Lucas Ind	169	..	8.1	4.8	7.3
56	29	Lyles S.	38	• ..	3.1	8.1	..
24	13	Lyndale Eng	24	..	2.8	11.5	3.6
255	55	Lyons J. Ord	130	-5	11.6	8.9	39.4
240	50	Do A	130	-2	11.6	8.9	39.4

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
61	7	MFI W'house	31	..	..	..	..
101	17	MK Electric	62	• ..	3.1	5.0	27.0
43	28	ML Refrig'tion	40	..	3.6	8.9	4.2
36	10	MTE Ltd	32	h ..	2.6	7.7	8.0
41	16	MY Dart	37	-1	2.2	5.8	8.2
240	25¾	McCorquodale	220	..	19.6b	8.9	10.1
93	13	McInerney Prop	21	..	..e	..	..
26½	11	McCleery L'amie	22	..	2.6	11.7	4.2
11	3½	McIntyre	3½	f ..	0.9	18.6	3.4
44	16	Mackay H.	44	..	4.4	10.1	2.9
80	20	McKechnie Bros	72½	+½	5.5	7.5	14.7
70	13	McNeill Grp	55	..	4.0	7.3	5.7
42	17	Macpherson D.	35	..	3.0b	8.6	4.6

Remaining M—N entries (Madame Tussauds to Nu-Swift Ind): [illegible]

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45½	10½	Rothmans Int 'B'	34½	+¼	2.5	6.6	6.1
120	17	Rotork Ltd	130	+3	1.4	1.1	11.3
86	42	Routledge & K	43	..	4.8	11.1	7.6
200	32	Rowntree Mac	153	..	5.7	3.7	9.4
140	30	Rowton Hotels	66	+1	7.4	11.3	8.1
55	27	Royal Sov Grp	35	-1	3.4	9.7	4.3
150½	70	Royal Worcs	107	..	5.0	7.5	5.1
33	7	Royco Grp	21	-1	1.4	8.5	7.8
38	10	Ruberoid	37	+1	4.2	5.4	10.2
85	23	Rugby Cement	75	..	3.6	8.5	15.6
48	16	Do NV		..	3.6		
98	30	RTD Grp	38	• ..	11.4	31.7	2.0
32	8	S & U Stores	16	..	1.2	7.8	16.2
118	35	SGB Grp	105	..	6.7b	6.5	6.4
23¾	8¼	SKF 'B'	£22½	+¼	47.9	2.0	11.7
50	13	Sabah Timber	24	..	1.9n	7.8	7.4
184	73	Sainsbury J.	183	..	7.2	3.6	15.6
31	13¾	St Gobain	£36	..	67.7	4.5	12.3
125	40	Sale Tilney	68	..	6.5	9.6	6.2
135	46¾	Samuel H.	124	..	7.4b	6.0	7.1
125	49¾	Do A	119	..	7.4b	6.3	6.8
50½	22	Sanderson Kay	48	..	5.5	11.7	6.3
77	26	Sanger J. E.	56	• ..	5.9n	10.2	11.5
101	24½	Sangers	67	+4	7.4b	8.5	12.7
79	10	Savoy Hotel 'A'	21	..	0.9	3.6	..
69	31	Scapa Grp	63	+1	5.6b	8.9	4.2
208	118	Scholes G. H.	183	..	20.5	11.0	18.3
44	14	Scottros	42	..	3.8	9.1	8.5
34	11	Scotia Inv	17	fh ..	..e	..	26.7
31	9	Scottish TV 'A'	17	..	..e	..	16.5
153	45	Scot Univ Inv	85	• -2	7.1	8.4	10.3
20	6	Scragg E.	16	h ..	0.6	3.9	4.1
45½	18½	Sears Hldgs	43½	..	2.9	6.8	13.6
102¾	31¾	Securicor Grp	52	..	1.6	3.0	11.0
101¾	32	Do NV	44	-2	1.6	3.3	10.1
105¾	29¾	Security Serv	52	..	2.4	4.6	9.3
105¼	32¾	Do A	52	..	2.4	4.6	9.3
35	11	Sekers Int	16	..	2.3	14.4	10.9
15	9½	Sellncourt	7	..	1.1	16.0	9.2
45	16	Senck	42	-2	3.4	8.0	5.0
43	22	Shakespeare J.	31	-2	1.8	5.7	4.0
36	11	Shaw Carpets	26	+1	3.2	12.3	5.5
39½	22	Shaw F	34½	..	3.1n	8.9	7.3
56	12	Sheepbridge	50	-½	4.5	9.0	11.5
34	17	Sheffield Twist	24	h ..	..e	..	14.4
23	16	Shellabear Price	30	..	3.8	12.7	3.6
21	5	Sherman S.	7½	..	..	..	..
77	35	Sidlaw Ind	56	-1	7.5	13.5	6.3
154	56	Siebe Gorman	173	-1	7.0b	4.0	13.0
38	12	Sieraxsen Hunt	28	..	2.0n	11.5	6.8
166	60	Simnds TC Co	£142	..	700	4.9	..

Remaining O—S entries (Ocean Wilsons to Swan Hunter): [illegible]

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38	17	TPT	36	..	4.2	11.7	4.6
620	400	Takeda Edr	550	..	12.0	2.2	12.6
54	12	Tarmac Ltd	103	-1	7.3	7.3	8.3
263	106	Tate & Lyle	236	-11	16.2	6.9	5.6
63	30	Taylor Pallis	50	..	5.7	11.3	5.1
314	68	Taylor Woodrow	297	-3	7.3	2.4	12.0
45	12	Telefusion	24	..	1.5	6.0	7.0
42	11	Do A	22	..	1.5	6.5	7.0
124	45	Telephone Rent	95	..	6.7	7.1	10.4

Remaining T—Z entries (Tesco to Zetters): [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Akroyd & Sm; Ans-Cont Inv; Assam Trdng 'B'; Boustead; Brit Dent Serv; BET Dfd; Challenge Corp; Charter Cons; Charterhouse Grp; C'tlt de Suez; Daily Mail Tst; Do A; Dalgety; Dawnay Day; Edin Ind Hldgs; FC Finance; Goode D & M Grp; Hampton 'A'; Inchcape; Investment Co; Jessel Secs; Do Dfd; Kwahu Co; Lloyds & Scot; Ldn & Euro Grp; Ldn Aust & Gen; Ldn Utd Inv; Manson Fin; Martin R. P.; Moorgate Merc; NMC Invest; Prov Fin Grp; Sime Darby; Smith Bros; Tyndall O'seas; Utd Dom Tst; Vavasseur; Wagon Fin; Western Sel; Yule Catto — [illegible]

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
77	19	Bowring	73	..	3.3	4.6	..
105	33	Brentnall Beard	95	..	4.7	4.9	11.1
164	59	Britannic	144	-2	10.8	7.5	..
169	65	Com Union	137	..	10.4	7.6	..
146	44	Eagle Star	125	-1	7.7b	6.1	..
216	59	Equity & Law	174	-2	7.6	4.4	..
175	62	Gen Accident	159	-3	8.5	5.4	..
	84½	Guardian Royal	179	-2	11.9b	6.3	..
196	45	Hafford Shead	173	h +3	3.4	2.9	18.3
	76	Heath C. E.	271	• -2	9.6	3.5	12.9
150¾	32	Hogg Robinson	147	s ..	5.0	3.4	12.3
139	30	Howden A.	132	-1	3.7b	2.6	15.0
150½	16½	Legal & Gen	124	..	6.7b	5.3	..
150	35	Leslie & Godwin	101	-1	5.2	5.2	13.0
142	48	London & Man	124	-2	6.9	5.6	..
265	62	Matthews W'son	157	..	11.4	7.3	13.1
124	34½	Minet Hldgs	116	+3	3.6	3.1	20.4
254	21	Pearl	214	-2	14.8	6.9	..
223	103	Phoenix	214	-2	12.7	5.9	..
130	60	Prov Life 'A'	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
130	60	Do A Br	130	..	10.2	7.9	..
130	60	Do B	127	..	10.2	8.1	..
130	60	Do B Br	127	..	10.2	8.1	..
141½	60	Prudential	125	+1	7.8b	6.2	..
500	110	Refuge 'A'	236	..	19.2	8.1	..
260	45	Do B	122	..	9.6	7.9	..
320	135½	Royal	294	-4	20.6b	7.0	..
278	85	Sedg. Forbes	245	-3	12.0b	4.9	19.0
121	27	Stenhouse	78	..	4.6	6.2	9.1
400	207¾	Sun Alliance	422	..	24.3	5.8	..
96	21	Sun Life	73	-2	3.3	4.4	..
156	78	Trade Indem'ty	147	..	10.1	6.9	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	47	Aberdeen Trst	117	• ..	5.4	4.6	30.4
60	14½	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	57	..	..	..	..
57	37	Do Inc	51	..	8.5	16.7	8.7
200	86	Alliance Trust	187	-1½	8.1	4.3	33.4
42½	15	Amer Trust	35½	..	2.1	5.9	33.8
102	39	Ang-Amer Secs	93	..	3.3	3.6	37.5
35	19½	Anglo Int Inv	35	..	4.0	11.4	14.3
86	16	Do Ass	76	..	..	..	..
46	15	Anglo Scot	37½	..	..	5.7	20.5
114	42	Ashdown Inv	108	..	4.6b	4.3	34.0
76	12½	ABC Regional	33	..	0.6	1.8	44.0
112	16	Atlantic Assets	31	-½	0.6	2.0	..
47½	15	Atlas Electric	44	..	1.8	4.0	33.1
51	16	Bankers Inv	47	-½	2.9b	6.2	22.4
51½	16	Berry Trust	34	• ..	1.0	2.8	54.0
249	106	Border & Sthrn	231½	+1	7.4	3.3	39.2
37	16	Brit Am & Gen	30½	-½	1.9	6.1	22.1
52	18	Brit Assets Tst	43½	-½	2.2	4.7	30.7
10½	4	Brit Emp Sec	8	..	0.8	9.6	13.7
149	63	Brit Invest	135½	-½	5.2b	3.8	39.3
124½	43	Broadstone	117½	..	4.8	4.0	34.0
73	30	Brunner	70	..	3.8	5.4	26.9
64½	22	Bryourt Inv	45	..	2.6	5.4	40.0
59½	21	CLRP Inv	56½	..	2.2	3.8	37.2
228	56	Cable Trust	129	..	6.5	5.0	27.6
230	76	Caledonia Inv	161	-2	10.6	6.4	20.5
67	26½	Caledonian Tst	58½	-½	2.0	3.4	48.8
65	24½	Do B		..	..	..	..
35	5½	Cannon St	9½	f ..	2.6	35.6	..
100	42	Capital & Natl	95	..	5.0	5.3	..
92½	41½	Do B	84	..	..	..	..
140	55	Cardinal 'Dfd'	127½	..	6.5	5.1	..
111½	47	Carliol Inv	104½	..	3.9	3.7	37.9
57	23	Cedar Inv	55½	..	2.9	5.6	25.0
48	19	Charter Trust	44½	..	2.3	5.2	27.0
67	20½	Clydesdale Inv	57	-½	2.1	3.6	40.7
63	25	Do B	54	..	..	..	..
13	7½	Common Mkt	23¼	..	20.5	3.1	..
176½	59½	Cont & Ind	169	..	6.9	4.2	36.2
24	12	Corporate Guar	14	f ..	..	..	..
62	26	Crossfriars	75	..	5.7	6.7	16.0
33	13	Cumulus	20	..	1.1	5.4	66.7

Remaining investment trusts (Delta Inv to Young Co Inv): [illegible]

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
192	52	Brit & Comm	192	• +1	11.6	6.0	3.5
75	61	Fisher J.	55	..	5.6	10.2	4.1
250	103	Furness Withy	175	+2	9.5	5.5	4.0
310	75	Hunting Gibson	142	..	13.6n	9.5	4.0
32½	11	Jacobs J. I.	25½	-1	..e	..	6.1
66½	17	Ldn & O'sea Fr	33½	..	5.0	14.5	1.2
35	27	Manch Liners	92	..	7.7	8.4	6.2
140	50	Ocean Trans	125½	-½	9.2n	7.6	13.1
121	53	P & O 'Dfd'	101	-1½	5.1	4.2	..
121	63½	Runciman W.	119	r ..	10.4	8.7	5.3

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
520	320	Amal Colls	475	..	23.1	4.9	..
375	247	Anglo Am Corp	377	-2	15.8	4.3	..
55¼	30	Ang Am Gold	£25	+1	150	6.0	..
	13¼	Anglo Am Inv	£20¼	..	130	6.5	..
18	8	Anglo Transvl	112	-½	37.1	4.4	..
18	6	Do A	242	+½	37.1	4.4	..
166	77	Ayer Hitam	153	..	20.0	13.1	..
37	11	Beralt Tin	16	• ..	1.1	14.9	..
125	43	Blyvoor	83	• ..	3.4	2.9	..
10¾	5¾	Blyvoor	£7	+½	51.2	7.3	..
280	12	Botswana RST	44	+1	..	..	..
340	100	Bracken Mines	175	-5	34.8	19.5	..
234	123	BH South	161	..	..	..	..
13⅝	13½	Buffelsfontein	£13¾	-½	103	7.4	..
11	9	Charter Cons	155	• -1	9.9	5.0	..
27	35	Cons Gold Fields	205	-5	10.5	5.1	..
40	5	Daggafontein	117	..	..	..	..
343	151	De Beers 'Dfd'	290	+1	16.5	5.6	..
14¾	3⅝	Doornfontein	164½	+½	70.2	10.5	..
24	2⅝	Durban Rood	£3⅝	+¼	..	..	..
195	53	East Dagga	155	..	..	..	..
12⅝	5	E Driefontein	£3⅝	..	15.1	44.7	..
48	16	E Rand Cons	16	..	4.1	..	..
4	5⅝	E. Rand Prop	£4¼	..	1.1	7.3	..
470	190	Elsburg Gold	265	..	19.9	3.7	..
18	11	Estlands	16	..	19.2	..	..
32¼	10¾	FS Geduld	£20¼	..	2.3	11.4	..
435	200	Geduld Inv	200	..	9.0	10.9	..
300	135	Geevor Tin	135	..	27.0	7.9	..
24¾	10½	Gen Mining	121	-15	15.3	11.9	..
14	8	Gold & Base		..	120b	5.6	..
247	130	Gopeng Cons	170	..	15.5	10.9	..
103	23	Gt Boulder Gold	11	h ..	1.2	..	..
510	110	Grootvlei	225	..	12.1	9.7	..
225	74	Hamersley	210	..	..	..	..
107	50	Hampton Gold		..	..	..	..
16¾	6	Harmony	£9¼	..	51.9	11.9	..
31	11¼	Hartebeest	£15¾	..	123	7.0	..
37½	9	Jo'burg Cons	£27¼	..	110	5.0	..
596	305	Kinross	325	+10	36.0	8.5	..
19½	8¼	Kloof	£10⅝	+¼	30.1	5.3	..
25	5	Leslie	67	..	..	..	..
17¾	7⅝	Libanon	£12¾	+½	70.2	11.9	..
195	100	Ldn Tin	132	..	10.8	7.0	..
113	76	Lydenburg Plat	100	..	1.6	1.6	..
241	94	MIM Hldgs	216	+4	6.1	3.8	..
130	62	MTD (Mangula)	80	..	14.8	17.4	..
23	55	Malayan Tin	172	• ..	16.3	9.5	..
719	165	Marievale Con	205	+20	27.1	13.2	..
290	180	Messina Trans	225	• -5	19.7	6.9	..
77	22	Metals Explor	38	..	..	..	..

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
545	230	Middle Wits	315	+5	16.0	5.1	
315	158	Minorco	289	-2	6.6	3.2	
107	150	Nthgate Explor	240	..	20.5	3.7	
44¼	21¼	Pahang Cons	71	..	3.3b	10.7	
485	145	Peko Wallsend	485	-5	..	..	
287	100	Poudeletrust	140	..	[illegible]		
15	11¼	Pres Brand	£10¾	-¼	[illegible]		
25¾	9½	Pres Steyn	£10½	+½	51.0	3.0	
470	130	Rand Mine Prop	160	..	[illegible]		
37	11	Randfontein	£37¾	+¼	..	..	
12¾	5¾	Rand Select	£7¾	..	41.7	5.9	
38	11	Rhodesian Corp	17	..	0.5	4.9	
224	74	Rio Tinto Zinc	178	..	8.5b	4.9	
440	100	Roan Cons 'B'	170	-1	..	..	
28¾	14	St Helena	£21	+½	166	9.3	
600	225	Selection Tst	453	• ..	21.5	4.7	
450	178	Sentrust	230	+5	17.0	7.4	
80	27	Silvermines	73	-2	3.4	5.2	
13¼	3⅝	SA Coal	£5¾	f ..	21.6	2.5	
17½	14	SA Land	£17⅛	+⅛	..	..	
13¾	4⅛	Southvaal	£8¾	+¼	5.6	..	
178	67	Sthn Malayan	125	• ..	16.5	13.2	
91	35	Sungei Besi	85	..	..e	..	
281	90	Tanjt Cons	156	-2	9.5	6.0	
55	23	Tanjong Tin	45	..	6.7	14.9	
310	200	Tharsis Sulph	200	..	..	..	
13¾	7	Transvaal Cons	£10¾	• ..	56.1	3.5	
94	41	Tronoh Mines	61	..	6.6	10.8	
470	220	UC Invest	267	+2	23.0	8.6	
372	253	Union Corp	417	+2	26.2	6.3	
232	53	Union Plat	140	-2	2.8	2.0	
34½	15½	Vaal Reefs	£30	+1	100	3.4	
21¾	2⅝	Venterspost	£3¾	+⅛	44.7	14.0	
25	7½	Vereen Est	£22¾	..	55.8b	2.5	
83½	24	Wankie Colliery	36	..	3.3	8.6	
247	63	Waterval Plat	140	-2	3.0	2.1	
250	200	Welkom	395	..	38.5	..	
54¼	23¾	W Driefontein	£35¾	+½	310	8.5	
670	130	W Rand Cons	145	+12	5.7	3.9	
745	280	Western Areas	330	+5	29.5	9.2	
22¾	10¾	Western Deep	£14¼	+¼	89.2	6.0	
30¾	19	Western Hldgs	£22¾	+½	316	12.9	
213	76	Western Mining	150	+1	3.9	2.6	
13¾	5⅞	Winkelhaak	£9¾	+½	71.9	10.7	
70	32	Zambia Copper	35	..	..	..	

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
69½	39½	Ampol Pet	61	..	3.4	5.6	
61	25	Attock	36	..	..	..	
105	30½	Berry Wiggins	34	-1	3.0n	5.5	
130	61	Brit Borneo	124	..	7.9	6.4	
525	191	BP	565	-2	26.5	4.7	
155	27	Burmah Oil	39	-1	..e	..	
24	11½	C F Petroles	£14¾	+½	102	4.4	
106	32	Oil Exploration	54	..	2.5b	4.3	
19¾	7	Premier Cons	15	..	..	..	
30¾	8	Ranger Oil	£9¾	-½	..	..	
4¾	2¼	Reynolds Dir	4¼	..	..	..	
33	14½	Royal Dutch	£32¾	-½	147	4.5	
386	119	Shell	355	..	19.7	5.3	
128¾	12¾	Tricentrol	30	..	..e	..	
210	66	Ultramar	175	..	..	..	

PROPERTY

Allied Ldn; Allnatt Ldn; Amal Inv; Apex Props; Aquis Secs; Argyle Secs; Arngton Props; Beaumont Prop; Bellway Hldgs; Berkeley Hambro; Bilton Percy; Do Accum; Bradford Prop; Brit Anzani; British Land; Brixton Estate; Cap & Counties; Centrovincial; Do Cap; Chesterfield; Church Secs; Churchbury Est; City Offices; Country & New T; County & Dist; Daejan Hldgs; Eng Prop; Estates & Gen; Estates Prop; Evans of Leeds; Forum; Fraternal; Gt Portland; Green R.; Guildhall; Hammerson; Do A; Haslemere Ests; Intereuropean; IFR; Land & House; Land Secs; Law Land; Ldn & Prov Sh; Ldn Cty & Westcliff; Ldn Shop; Lynton Hldgs; MEPC; Marler Estates; Marlborough; McInerney; Municipal; New London; Peachey Prop; Prop & Rever; Do A; Prop Hldgs; Prop Sec; Raglan Prop; Regional; Do A; Samuel Props; Scot Met Props; Slough Ests; Stock Conv; Sunley B.; Town & City; Town & Com; Trafford Park; UK Props; Webb J.; Wheeler & Cty; Winston Ests; Woodhall — [illegible]

RUBBER

Anglo-Indonesian; Bradwall FMS; Castlefield; Chersonese; Cons Plant; Doranakande; Gadek; Golden Hope; Grand Central; Guthrie Corp; Highlds & Low; Hongkong; Killinghall; Kulim Malaysia; Lon Asiatic; Lon Sumatra; Majedie; Malakoff; Muar River; Pataling; Plant Hldgs; Sungei Krian — [illegible]

TEA

Assam Frontier; Assam Inv; Camellia Inv; Cloramex; Deundi; Doolahat; Jokai; McLeod Russel; Moran; Surmah Valley; Warren Tea; Williamson Hldgs — [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
125½		Barcelona Con Elec	102½	..	[illegible]		
		Calcutta Elec		..	[illegible]		
		Essex Wtr		..	[illegible]		
		Felixstowe Dock	124	h ..	[illegible]		
		LCP Hldgs		h ..	[illegible]		
		Mid Kent Wtr		..	500	15.9	
		Milford Docks		..	..	..	
		Nigerian Elec		..	[illegible]		
		Tyneside Elec		..	[illegible]		
13¼	36	Sunderland Wtr		..	500	15.9	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 10.12.75 (base date June 2, 1964; original base date June 2, 1964):

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Index Previous
	Latest	%		
The Times Industrial Share Index	151.76	6.44	11.67	151.80
Largest Coys.	150.73	6.27	11.65	150.85
Smaller Coys.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital Goods	125.26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumer Goods	172.75	[illegible]	11.18	[illegible]
Store Shares	123.43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Largest financial shares	151.07	5.00	—	150.15
Largest financial and industrial shares	156.73	6.14	—	156.65
Commodity shares	219.97	4.45	10.66	[illegible]
Gold Mining shares	[illegible]	7.10	10.73	[illegible]
Industrial debenture stocks	77.51	[illegible]	—	77.50
Industrial preference stocks	50.02	14.77	—	50.02
3½% War Loan	24⅛	14.50*	—	[illegible]

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]	[illegible]
1973	[illegible]	[illegible]
1972	[illegible]	[illegible]
1971	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الأصل

ELECT COMMITTEE ON WEALTH TAX

Revenue seen as paving the way for educing burden on earned income

basic issues

.) In addition to realizable ts, certain non-realizable assets represent wealth and are cap- of being valued. Such assets, h include pension rights and racts of service, should be geable to tax, subject, how- , to relief by partial exemp- , concessionary valuation or a r rate of tax, in recognition of non-marketability.

) Economic efficiency and ntives would be improved in ar as the wealth tax revenue ed the way to a reduction of high rates of tax on earned me. Such reductions should be e.

) It is essential that the wealth should be so framed as not to udice productive industry.

) The assets comprising the onal heritage should qualify for tantial relief.

) *Investment income surcharge* by the taxpayer should be set against wealth tax liability. The harge will have to be retained he inception of the wealth tax use the heavy administrative of the tax necessitates a high shold; but the objective ld be to reduce the threshold level at which the wealth tax replace the surcharge entirely. ns should be sought of reduc- the administrative costs of the th tax to a level which would e such replacement practicable.

) The tax should be progres- , with a reasonably mild pro- sion. Tax A in the Green Paper referred to Tax B, possibly with per cent rate up to £50,000. x A—1 per cent at £100,000 ng to 2½ per cent; Tax B—1 cent at £100,000 rising to 5 per t: Taxes A and B were pro- ed as illustrative scales in the en Paper.)

7) The threshold should be 0,000 initially, but must be kept er regular review.

iling percentage

8) There should be a ceiling, ressed as a percentage of ome, on total income tax and alth tax liability. There are antages in a progressive ceil- . The ceiling should be accom- nied by a "floor" so as not give undue benefits to low- lding capital.

sband and wife

9) Husband and wife should be rged tax under the quotient tem, i e, their wealth should aggregated and the tax charged uld be twice the tax which uld be payable by a single per- n with half the aggregate wealth.

ny children

10) The wealth of minor un- rried children (except wealth presenting compensation for per- al injury) should be aggregated th the parents' wealth. There a case for a modest child allow- ce for each child. If no such owance is given a first slice of child's wealth should be ex- apted from aggregation.

sidence

(11) The extent of the charge an individual's assets should pend on his residence, ordin- residence and domicile as lows:

a) If he is resident, ordinarily resident and domiciled in the United Kingdom: charge on worldwide assets.

b) If he is (i) resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled, or (ii) resident and domiciled but not ordinarily resident: charge on all United Kingdom assets.

(c) If he is (i) not resident, or (ii) resident but not ordinarily resident or domiciled: charge on United Kingdom land and permanent establishments.

'12) In determining residence wealth tax purposes the pos- sion by an individual of accom- dation in the United Kingdom ilable for his use should be out of account.

13) The introduction of the cept of "deemed" domicile capital transfer tax does not essarily entail its adoption for lth tax purposes.

usts

14) *The liability of a trust* uld be that which would arise proportion of the trust capital responding to the proportion the trust income received by h beneficiary belonged to the neficiary absolutely and formed the top slice of his wealth. This rule should apply both in the case of interests *in possession*, and, so far as income is distributed, in the case of a discretionary trust. So far as income of a discretionary trust is accumulated, the corresponding proportion of the trust capital should be attributed to the settlor for the purpose of determining the trust's liability in respect of that proportion. Where, however, income is accumulated for the benefit of an identified beneficiary under the age of 25 the corresponding *capital should* be attributed to the beneficiary.

Summary of recommendations to the first draft report of Mr Douglas Jay, the chairman, as amended by the Committee but not adopted.

(15) The anti-avoidance provisions which may be needed where income of a discretionary trust is distributed should take account of the special position of trusts with low income where the trustees have no effective choice of investment. Special treatment of employee trusts will also be necessary.

(16) The wealth tax in respect of trust capital, as reduced by set-off of investment income surcharge, should be the liability of the trust and not of the beneficiary. The surcharge should, however, continue to be borne by the beneficiary.

(17) In the case of interests in possession the trust capital attributable to the *beneficiary's interest*, as certified by the trustees, should be included in the beneficiary's wealth tax return, so that a return by the trustees should not normally be needed. Annual returns by trustees of discretionary trusts will, however, be necessary.

(18) An overseas trust should not be classed as "artificial", so as to be charged as if it were a resident trust, unless the settlor was domiciled and ordinarily resident in this country at the time of making the settlement.

(19) A United Kingdom beneficiary who is chargeable on the actuarial value of a reversionary interest in a "genuine" overseas trust should be allowed to defer payment of the tax until the reversion falls in.

Relax laws

Estates in administration

(20) Beneficiaries of a deceased person's estate should not be entitled to any exemption in respect of the period during which the estate is in course of administration, but payment of the tax should be deferred, normally until the property is received, and the tax should be interest-free for an initial period.

Owner-occupied houses

(21) Owner-occupied houses should come within the charge.

Household and personal goods

(22) In the case of household *and personal goods (including* cars) any article of less than £1,000 value should be exempt. Where an article's value is between £1,000 and £2,000 the amount to be charged should be limited to twice the excess over £1,000.

Productive assets

(23) If there is no general ceiling on total tax liability a ceiling for productive assets held in unquoted companies or unincorporated businesses would still be essential. Subject to this, there *should* be no special relief for businesses as such.

(24) The difficulties of payment of tax in respect of business assets would not be satisfactorily met by deferment of the tax.

(25) The possibility of relaxing *company and tax law* so as to allow shareholders in unquoted companies to borrow from the company for payment of wealth tax should be examined.

(26) A reduction of the liability is desirable where the taxpayer's wealth consists mainly of business assets held in an unquoted company of unincorporated business. Where these business assets constitute more than 50 per cent of his total assets, the tax attributable to the business assets should be reduced by 1 per cent for each percentage point by which they exceed 50 per cent of total assets, giving a maximum reduction of 50 per cent of the tax where the taxpayer has no assets outside the business.

(27) The working farmer should be eligible in respect of his agricultural assets for the same reduction of liability as the businessman. In addition, the capital transfer tax provisions for valuing an owner-occupier farmer's agricultural land at a multiple of rental value should apply for wealth tax also, subject to any necessary modifications. The multiplier should be kept under regular review.

(28) The agricultural landlord should not be eligible for these reliefs.

(29) Assets invested in forestry should be exempt from tax.

The National Heritage

(30) Heritage objects should be exempt from wealth tax unless sold. No tax should be charged *if the owner of the object retains* it until his death or if he gives it away. On sale (otherwise than to the state or an appropriate public body) tax should be charged for the year preceding the sale. Where an object is sold by a donee, the charge should attach to the donor.

(31) Exemption should be conditional on public access. Either the object should be charged if the owner of the object retains it until his death or if an obligation, if called upon, to lend it for public exhibition for reasonable periods. The principle of public access should, however, be applied flexibly; in particular cases a more restricted degree of access may be appropriate.

Historic objects

(32) The conditional exemption from capital transfer tax which is given on the death of the owner of a heritage object should apply also in the case of a gift inter vivos, but in such a case any contingent liability in connexion with the death of the donor's predecessor should remain in being.

(33) The public access conditions recommended for wealth tax in the case of historic objects should apply also for the purposes of capital transfer tax.

(34) The value for wealth tax purposes of a work of art by a living artist, while it is held by the *initial* purchaser, should remain fixed at the purchase price.

(35) The *conditional exemption from capital transfer tax which is* given on the death of the owner of an historic house should be confirmed, and should be extended to lifetime gifts.

(36) Wealth tax should not be charged in respect of an historic house unless it is sold. On a sale (other than sale to the state or an appropriate public body) tax should be charged for the year preceding the sale. If a similar charge were to be levied on the death of the owner of the house or on his making a gift of it, the charge should be open to be cancelled by approved expenditure on the fabric.

(37) The relief should be conditional on proper maintenance and *reasonable public access, as for capital transfer tax.*

(38) The same reliefs from capital transfer tax and wealth tax should be given in respect of maintenance funds for the upkeep of an historic house as for the *house itself, and on the same conditions.*

(39) These recommendations relate to houses and other buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, to the amenity land and historically associated contents of such houses, and to land of outstanding scenic or historic or scientific interest.

(40) Reliefs from capital transfer tax and wealth tax, equivalent to those recommended for individual owners, should be provided where heritage objects or historic houses, etc, are held on discretionary trusts.

Copyrights, etc

(41) Copyrights and patent rights in the hands of the author or inventor, and an artist's stock of his own works, should be exempt from tax.

Life assurance policies

(42) Life assurance policies, in common with pension rights, should be within the wealth tax charge.

Deductions

(43) Liabilities should be deducted in computing net wealth, except debts incurred for the purpose of acquiring exempt assets.

(44) Deductions should be allowed for taxes which have been assessed at the valuation date; taxes in respect of past events which have not yet been assessed; and any capital gains tax or development gains or land tax which would become chargeable if the asset were disposed of on the valuation date.

Valuation

45. In principle assets should probably be valued on an open market basis. The burden on taxpayers and professional advisers would be lightened if values were maintained unchanged for a period of years but there would be a loss of equity if changes in value in the years between revaluations were disregarded.

46. Valuation of owner-occupied houses at a multiple of their annual value for rating purposes is not recommended. If, in the future, capital valuation of dwellings is introduced for rating purposes, adoption of the rating values for wealth tax purposes would save work but adjustments in years between revaluations would have to be allowed. The alternative of fixing values for wealth tax at levels below open market value is not recommended.

47. Valuation of unquoted shares and unincorporated businesses on an open market basis has been found in past experience to be a time-consuming process. The use of valuation formulae is open to objections but may need to be considered if open market valuation leads to unacceptable delays.

48. Pension rights should be valued by reference to tables drawn up by the Government Actuary, but the wealth tax charge might be abated in some way and should be open to further reduction where the taxpayer shows that the value of his rights is less than the abated charge.

49. A partner in a partnership should be charged only on the value of his interest in the partnership which he could realize.

(50) The interests of connected persons in any property should be aggregated for the purpose of valuing the separate interests. "Connected persons" should be defined as husband, wife, minor children, and any trust in which any of them has an interest in possession.

Administration

(51) Initially, wealth tax liabilities should, as proposed in the Green Paper, be dealt with in the regional offices dealing with capital transfer tax, and the wealth tax return should be separate from the income tax return. The possibility of dealing with a taxpayer's income tax and wealth tax liabilities in the same office, on the basis of a combined return, should, however, be kept under close review.

Format discussion

(52) The Revenue should consult the professional bodies concerned both on the format of the wealth tax return and on the details of other administrative procedures affecting the convenience of tax*payers and their advisers.*

(53) Initially, returns should be required from persons who estimate their wealth at over £85,000. Thereafter, returns should not be required annually where it appears unlikely that the taxpayer's wealth will rise above the threshold over the next two or three years.

(54) Where, on audit by the Revenue, it appears that the taxpayer has undervalued his wealth there should be power to reopen the assessments for the previous three years, notwithstanding that no question of negligence or fraud is involved. In such cases interest should not be charged on the back tax or, if charged, should be charged at less than a commercial rate.

(55) Businesses should not be required to draw up accounts at the general valuation date.

(56) The valuation date should be April 5.

(57) The Revenue should have powers to obtain information from third parties similar to the powers granted in relation to other taxes, including capital transfer tax.

(58) In view of the relatively high costs, particularly valuation costs, which will be incurred by the taxpayer in complying with the requirements of the wealth tax law under a self-assessment system, some special relief in respect of valuation expenses would be justified.

ummaries of the four draft reports considered

/Ir Jay seeks no special leal on pension rights

e chairman's first draft report: The main differences with the ended report relate to the atment of pension rights and valuation of unquoted com- ies.

n the amended report it is sug- sted that, because a pension is rth less to the beneficiary than nominal capital value, the arge on *pension rights* might limited to a proportion of ir value. In the original report such suggestion is made.

The amended report makes no ar-cut recommendation about method of valuation of un- oted shares. In the original ort it is recommended that en market value should be the le for unquoted shares and un- orporated businesses.

Other main differences are:— In the original report it is recom- ended that methods of valuing odland should be further ex- ined. The recommendation is t repeated in the amended port. The amended report also commends that woodlands be mpletely exempt from the tax, ereas the *original* report gives o alternatives, total exemption d the possibility of concession- y valuation.

The original report and the nended report make different recommendations about the treatment of discretionary trusts. The original report accepts the Green Paper proposals, the amended report does not.

The original draft report *itself* contained a number of major changes from the Green Paper proposals. They included:

1 The need for some reductions in income tax if a wealth tax were introduced. The chairman's report in both forms did not accept that the investment income surcharge should be removed at the same time that the wealth tax came into effect.

2 Some form of income related ceiling to the combined liability to wealth tax and income tax should be instituted.

3 An acceptance that it would not be just for pension rights alone, of all forms of provision for retirement, to be exempt from the tax.

4 The rejection of deferment as the solution to the problem of taxing productive assets in unquoted companies and unincorporated businesses.

5 The adoption of the "quotient" system for husband and wife, ie, their wealth should be aggregated and the tax charged should be twice the tax which would be payable by a single person with half the aggregate wealth.

Tories want investment surcharge scrapped

Draft Report proposed by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Mr Robert Cooke, Mr Geoffrey Dodsworth, Mr Ian Gow, Mr Paul Hawkins, Mr Nigel Lawson, Mr Peter Rees, Mr Timothy Sainsbury and Mr Trevor Skeet

This draft report, prepared by the Conservative members of the committee but receiving a large measure of support from Mr John Pardoe, the Liberal MP, emphasized the need to place a wealth tax in the context of the system of capital taxation as a whole. It "concluded that the introduction of a wealth tax must be preceded by an overall review of the total burden and incidence of all taxes on income and capital".

The report expressed the opinion that a wealth tax was not justified in economic terms and considered that "the risks of adverse and very grave side-effects" made the present time a particularly inopportune one for introducing it.

It recommended that an investment income surcharge should not be retained in any shape or form after the introduction of a wealth tax. It also suggested that there is no case for levying a long-term tax on capital gains alongside a wealth tax. It claimed that the interaction of capital transfer tax and the wealth tax had not received enough attention from the Government and the Inland Revenue.

The report is not opposed to a wealth tax in principle. It recommended that "if there is to be a wealth tax in the United Kingdom, it should:

"(a) have a low threshold: the suggestion *(made by the TUC inter alia)* of £30,000 deserves consi*deration.*

"(b) be proportionate and not progressive thus inter alia solving most of the otherwise insoluble problems that occur in the case of trusts; and

"(c) be levied at the rate of between ½ and 1 per cent."

A distinction is drawn in the report between an additive wealth tax, which could not be met out of income, and a substitute wealth tax, which would be accompanied by the abatement of present taxes on unearned income and could be met from such income. It is pointed out that the Green Paper proposals are "unequivocally an additive tax", while those in European countries are substitutive.

The report concluded that "there is a very real risk that an additive wealth tax would lead to a substantial flight of capital, which would be as detrimental to British industry as it would be to the balance of payments".

Liberals' low threshold

raft Report proposed by Mr John ardoe

The draft report proposed by Mr ohn Pardoe, the Liberal member f the committee, considered that e committee's main task "had een to try to arrive at a 'tax ackage' of wealth tax and assoc- ated changes in the income tax" *hich would enable the* objectives f the tax to be achieved.

These objectives, the report aid, included the promotion of conomic efficiency, the reduction n inequality and the attainment f "horizontal equity".

But the report emphasized the bjective of horizontal equity, ie hat taxpayers in the same situa- ion should be taxed in the same vay. It therefore recommended that "the wealth tax should completely supersede the investment income surcharge" and that the threshold (the lowest level of wealth at which tax would become payable) should be set as low as £30,000.

It suggested tax rates rising from 1 per cent on wealth between £30,000 and £50,000 to 2½ per cent on wealth of over £500,000. Such a tax would have yielded between £455m and £535m in the 1974-75 financial year.

Unlike the *Conservative* draft report and the chairman's draft report, it could "see no cause for a general ceiling provision if the marginal rates of income tax and wealth tax (at a 5 per cent yield) are restricted to a maximum of 100 per cent of income".

Mr Bray opposes ceiling

Draft report proposed by Mr Jeremy Bray.

The report by Mr Jeremy Bray, a Labour member of the committee who did not vote for the chairman's draft report, considered that exemptions and exceptions to the tax should be kept to a minimum, particularly if the tax rates were high, and that there *was no case for a ceiling* on the tax burden.

It suggested that the committee "take the view that there are economic arguments in favour of a wealth tax, that the empirical evidence is bound to be inconclusive, but that the main benefit of a wealth tax will only be felt if it is part of an appropriate package of economic, social and industrial policies".

It also thought that "in practice the rates of wealth tax are likely to vary with the political complexion of the government". But it noted that a government accepting the present distribution of wealth might set a rate of ½ per cent on wealth between £100,000 and £500,000 and 1 per cent thereafter.

On productive assets, the report felt that it would be wrong to exempt them or treat them on favourable terms.

It considered that "the privileged status of productive assets would inflate their value, making them less economic for use in production and really suitable mainly for holding for tax avoidance".

Business to Business

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The Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes invites international tenders for the supply of 1.400.000.000 (one thousand four hundred million) filter tips for cigarettes: dark tobacco.

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Tenders should reach the above address by not later than 25th January, 1976, and will remain valid for 90 (ninety) days from this date.

Tenders should be placed in two sealed envelopes the outer one of which should be addressed to
Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes and the inner one should bear the words: "A NE PAS OUVRIR" "APPEL D'OFFRES FILTRES".

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Estate of ARCHIBALD KAY BRUCE, deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925.

All persons having any claims against or an interest in the Estate of Archibald Kay Bruce, late of 1[illegible] Rivermead Court, Hurlingham, London, S.W.6 who died on the 7th November, 1975 are required to send particulars to us the undersigned Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd and Mrs. Constance Eveline Bruce the Executors so as to reach us on or before the 19th February, 1976 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said Estate amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims and interest of which they have had notice and will not, as respects the property so distributed, be liable to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1975.

TRAVERS SMITH, BRAITHWAITE & CO., 3 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DA. Solicitors for the Executors.

Re: BLACK & BISHOP MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 9th January, 1976, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A., at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1975.

IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant

SALE CONTINUATION LIMITED (in voluntary liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London EC2, on Tuesday the 6th day of January 1976 at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up for the year ended 27th September, 1975. A creditor entitled to attend and vote at the above mentioned meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy, who need not be a creditor of the Company to attend and vote instead of him.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1975.

E. R. NICHOLSON Liquidator

SALE CONTINUATION LIMITED (in voluntary liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London EC2, on Tuesday the 6th day of January 1976 at 5.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up for the year ended 27th September, 1975. A member entitled to attend and vote at the above-mentioned meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy, who need not be a member of the Company to attend and vote instead of him.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1975.

E. R. NICHOLSON, Liquidator

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY. No. 1[illegible] of 1975. Re: RICHARD WILLIAM McGEESON, UNEMPLOYED of no fixed address and lately residing at 115 Brackburn Court, [illegible] Street, London, N.1. (Under Receiving Order dated 4th November 1975). First Meeting of Creditors 6th January, 1976, at 12 o'clock noon at (Room 410 4th Floor) Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL. Public Examination 19th March, 1976, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court No. 46 (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.

JAMES TYE, Official Receiver.

N.B.—All debts due to be paid to me.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of LISA MARTIN Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in shoes, boots, etc.

WINDING-UP ORDER made 27th October, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 24th December, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003925 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of ALLEN BINDING ASSOCIATES Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 26th day of November 1975 presented to the said Court by MAY-DAY REPRODUCTION Limited whose Registered Office is situate at 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DD.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 12th day of January 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

LATTEY & DAWE, 21 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 7RD. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. *The notice must state the name and* address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of January 1976.

Re: FINERETTE LIMITED t/a APEX TOOL & GAUGE CO. Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, the 16th January, 1976 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips, F.C.A., at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be *specified in such notice or in default* thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1975.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Chartered Accountant.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of JAMES P. THOL & COMPANY Limited. No. 001731 of 1973.

Notice is hereby given that a SECOND and Final dividend to CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 26th December 1975 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY No. 1399 of 1975. Re: RICHARD WILLIAM McGREEN, UNEMPLOYED of no fixed address and lately residing at 8 Arrow Court, Clarence Road, London, E.5. (Under Receiving Order dated 4th November, 1975). First Meeting of Creditors 6th January, 1976, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at Room 410, 4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY. Public Examination 19th March, 1976, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court 46 (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.

JAMES TYE, Official Receiver.

N.B.—All debts due to be paid to me.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of INTERNATIONAL THOROUGHBRED AGENCY Limited. Nature of Business: farming.

WINDING-UP ORDER made 3rd November, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 24th December, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

Appointments Vacant also on page 24

GENERAL VACANCIES

ROYAL INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

[illegible] Britain's Foreign Policy [illegible]

RESEARCH FELLOW. Substantial experience of Foreign Policy research and ability to [illegible] results clearly are essential. Samples of written published work required. German and if possible French desirable. Initial salary by negotiation, but notionally within range £5,500 to [illegible]

RESEARCH ASSISTANT / SECRETARY. An acceptable degree and good typing ability are essential. Postgraduate research experience desirable. German and or French useful. Initial salary by negotiation within range £2,085 to £2,[illegible]

Applications by 5 January 1976 to: Personnel (Ref [illegible]), 10 St. James's Sq., London SW1Y 4LE, from where further particulars are available.

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LEADING PROFESSIONAL employment agency seeks trainee consultant with good education. Must be highly motivated, and seek above-average earnings. Tel: Ann, 236 0427.

PERSONNEL / ADMINISTRATION Executive is required immediately on 1st January for established Trading Company in the City. Substantial Personnel experience required. Ideal age 27-35. £3,500 p.a. neg.—Gees Recruitment, 499 6101.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading

FIVE LECTURERSHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited for five Lecturerships, vacant from 1 October 1976, in the newly established Department of Law. Candidates should preferably, but not necessarily, have experience in one or more of the following: International Law, Commercial and Company Law, Planning Law, Legal History.

Further details are available from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH, by whom applications (two copies) should be received by 24 January 1976.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle

NEW SOUTH WALES

Applications are invited for the following positions. The successful applicants will be required to take up duty as soon as possible after 2nd February, 1976:

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER—DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY: Applicants should hold a doctoral degree preferably in an aspect of educational, social or developmental psychology. Tertiary teaching in the field of psychology or professional experience or both are required. Evidence of scholarship in the form of published papers is also necessary. The appointee, if at Senior Lecturer level, will be required to organize and supervise postgraduate training of educational psychologists. In addition, undergraduate teaching and supervision will be required.

LECTURER—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS: While no particular area of interest is specified, it is hoped that the Lecturer will be able to contribute to small group teaching in Economic Statistics 1. An interest in other areas such as micro-economics, econometrics, or subjects related to micro-economics could be an added advantage.

LECTURERS (2)—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Studies in Australian Education: The successful applicant would be required to give courses, particularly at undergraduate level, and to conduct and supervise research, in the field of Australian Education. Applicants would be expected to possess a higher degree in Education in one or more of the fields Philosophy of Education, History of Ideas, Sociology, Curriculum, or Educational Administration, and to have published research in such area(s).

Educational Psychology: The successful applicant would be expected to teach both general and specialized courses in Educational Psychology, and also to participate in individual and team research into areas involving the application of psychology to classroom learning or curriculum development, or into the effects of schooling upon cognitive and affective learning. Applicants must possess a research degree in psychology or educational psychology and an established research record in the area.

The salary ranges are: SENIOR LECTURER, $A16,512 to $A19,195; LECTURER, $A12,063 to $A16,195. Commencing salary will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. Further information regarding academic matters and teaching duties may be obtained from: PROFESSOR J. A. KEATS, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY; PROFESSOR C. A. TISDELL, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS; PROFESSOR J. B. BIGGS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Conditions of appointment, including method of application and other particulars may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Applications close 9 January, 1976.

University of Oxford

UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited before 30 January, 1976, for a University Lectureship in Biochemistry to commence 1 October, 1976. Preference may be given to candidates working in fields related to Cell Biology and Immunology. The salary will be according to age on the scale (under review) £2,778 at 24 or under, rising to £6,483 at age 40 or over. The Lectureship may be held in conjunction with a Fellowship (advertised separately) at Pembroke College or, if a woman is appointed, at St. Anne's College.

Further particulars of the Lectureship and of the Fellowships may be obtained from Professor R. R. Porter, F.R.S., Biochemistry Department, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU, to whom five copies of the applications should be sent.

UEA

NORWICH

LECTURESHIP

In Applied Research in Education in the Centre for Applied Research in Education from 1 September 1976. Applicants should have an interest and experience in curriculum teaching and evaluation studies. Salary will initially be within range £2,778-£3,594 on the scale £2,778-£6,050 plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) with a curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three persons to whom references should be made, should be sent to the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ by 9 January 1976, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Rothamsted Experimental Station

Harpenden, Herts. AL5 2JQ

CHEMIST

Required for interdepartmental group studying the behaviour of crop protection chemicals in plants and soils. Minimum qualification: good honours degree in chemistry, together with relevant post*graduate research experience.* Appointment in grade of Higher Scientific Officer (£3,254 to £4,484) or Senior Scientific Officer (£4,185 to £5,778). At least two years' post-graduate research or other approved experience is required for appointment as HSO with four years for SSO. There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme but male employees are required to contribute 1½ per cent of salary for family benefits.

Applications, naming two referees and quoting Ref. 280 to The Secretary by 29th December, 1975. Further details on request.

BRITISH MUSEUM RESEARCH ASSISTANT

. . . to join the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities and be mainly concerned with the preparation of educational material, including labels for exhibits and booklets on collections. The work will involve the actual writing of texts and the assembly of photographic and other illustrative material on a variety of departmental subjects.

Candidates must have a degree, or equivalent, in Classics and an interest in classical archaeology. Ability to communicate fluently through the written word essential. Reading knowledge of German and French or Italian desirable.

SALARY: as RA Grade I £3,660-£4,860 or RA Grade II £2,560-£3,935. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. *Non-contributory pension scheme.*

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7 January, 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref G(51)382.

[illegible] Income [illegible] Do Accum (3) [illegible] Capital (3) [illegible] Do Accum (3) 117.4 123.4 4.36 | 100.7 .. Prop Acc Units 93.9 100.1 .. Prop Dist Units 93.9 100.2 .. | Wednesday [illegible] month. (Unvalued monthly.



Focus on overseas appointments



The workers' Community

One of the major achievements of the European Economic Community has been the establishment of a common market for labour as well as a free trade area. The Treaty of Rome (Article 48) says "The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community" and as yet no member of the community of nine has sought to break that rule.

Consequently since January 1, 1973, when Britain joined the EEC a United Kingdom national has had the right to look for work or take up a job previously obtained in any other member state without a work permit. There are certain restrictions, however. The job seeker has to comply with any national legislation or regulations regarding the employment of nationals of that state. The right of employment in a member country of the EEC does not extend to employment in the public service and pro tem the right of employment does not apply to the Irish Republic where special conditions exist. Luxembourg has been granted a special protocol of the Treaty of Rome which allows curbs on migrant workers from other EEC countries if such immigration becomes excessive. At the moment the provisions of the protocol are not in force.

The right of the individual to seek employment elsewhere in the EEC is further protected. You are entitled to the same treatment as local workers in connexion with pay, working conditions, access to property and housing, vocational training, social security and trade union rights. Your family and dependants have the right to join you in whichever country you choose to live and they enjoy the same rights.

At the time of accession to the EEC the British Government made a declaration defining who can be classed as a United Kingdom national and consequently who has the right to freely seek work in the EEC. In short, if your passport is endorsed with the words "Holder has the right of abode in the United Kingdom" by the Passport Office you are free to work anywhere in the EEC, but it is always wise to check if there is any doubt.

With such freedom of access to such a large part of industrial Europe it might be expected that there would be considerable movement of workers between the various countries. In the early period of the Community's development the main flow was northwards from Italy's underdeveloped Mezzogiorno. In 1958 over 150,000 moved to other member states to take up jobs and the figure peaked in 1965 when just under 270,000 Italians sought their fortunes elsewhere in the EEC. The early enthusiasm to migrate has diminished, however. In 1960 about 75 per cent of the foreign workers in the EEC were from other member countries. Today the proportion of inter-community migrants is down to 25 per cent and there are now over 3,000,000 "true" foreigners working in the EEC, mostly southern Europeans and north Africans.

On Britain's accession to the Community it was feared in some circles that there could be an influx of Europeans to Britain. The fears were unfounded. The Registrar General's figures for mid-1973 to mid-1974 (the latest available) show that over 20,000 people emigrated from England and Wales to the rest of the EEC. In 1973 10,400 residence permits were granted by the British Government to nationals of other Community countries.

The number of Britons emigrating to Common Market countries is higher than the number going to those traditional havens of exiles, Canada and South Africa. The EEC shares top place with Australia for attracting emigrants from Britain in the professional and managerial grades, each attracting over 7,000 each in a year, according to the Registrar General. What the recent disaffection in the National Health Service will do to these figures for 1975 when they are announced is anybody's guess. It is unlikely that many doctors will have gone to the EEC, however, because of difficulties both with language and previous reluctance to recognize qualifications granted by other member states. Indeed the medical profession has been something of a test case in the EEC regarding the professional.

In 1974 the European Court of Justice gave a ruling on Article 52 of the Treaty of Rome which said that it was "directly applicable" and had the force of law in all member states. The effect of the ruling is that all national legislation setting up barriers against foreigners who wish to establish themselves professionally is not applicable to nationals from other EEC countries.

A proposed directive on mutual recognition of professional qualifications and on minimum training standards was approved by the EEC Council in principle earlier this year. After the details have been agreed by the national professional bodies concerned the directives will have the force of law in the EEC. That will be in about a year's time and it is safe to assume that similar arrangements will be introduced for other professions in the next few years. It must be stressed that any member of the "professions" contemplating setting up a practice in the EEC should check with his regulatory body to see if any prohibiting regulations are still in force in the country of his choice.

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OVERSEAS OIL OPPORTUNITIES

LIBYA

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SENIOR EXPLORATION GEOLOGISTS

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Benefits include:
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Please write quoting Ref R6/T/75 giving your telephone number if any, age, nationality, marital status and brief resume of career to:

THE ARABIAN GULF EXPLORATION CO.(UK)
35-38 Portman Square, London W1H 9FH

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METHOD OF APPLICATION—Application Forms are obtainable from the London Liaison Officer, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BX.

CLOSING DATE—15th January, 1976.

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U.S.A.

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT ALSO ON PAGE 23

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wish to appoint a

SECRETARY

to the Licence Director [illegible]
[illegible]
For further details please [illegible]
Michael Lanigan,
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01-734 2436.

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UP TO £3,500 FOR UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY

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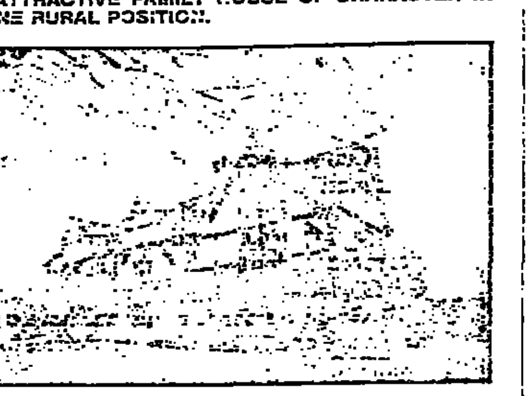
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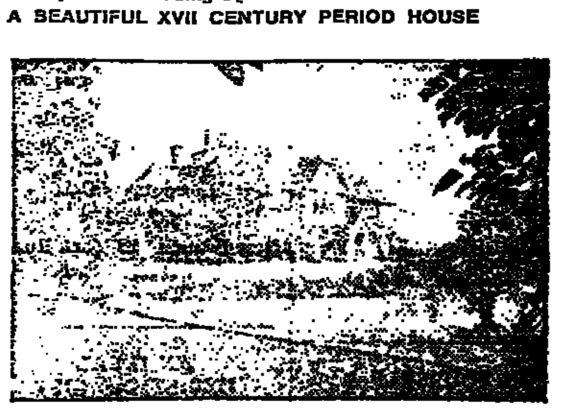
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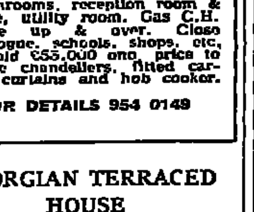
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W.8.

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In mansion block just off High St., Kensington. 3 large recepts., 4 beds., 2 baths., C.H., C.H.W., lift, porter, entryphone, private parking. £29,600 o.n.o. for 69 yrs. approx.

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Motoring



Toyota Land Cruiser, a six-seat estate with four-wheel drive

Reliant Kitten easy on petrol and parking

The first new British small car for more than a decade has just reached the showrooms. It is the Reliant Motor Company's Kitten, a four-wheel version of the Robin three-wheeler launched a couple of years ago.

Britain has been poorly represented at the lowest end of the car market, with only the 16-year-old Mini and 12-year-old Imp to set against more modern foreign designs such as the Fiat 127, Renault 5, Peugeot 104 and Datsun Cherry, with the Volkswagen Polo due to arrive in the spring and Ford's Bobcat lined up for the autumn.

The case for not manufacturing a small car is that it is unlikely to make money. The Mini is the classic example of a car that has sold in its millions and made virtually no profit for the manufacturer.

The trouble is that costs do not automatically fall with the size of the product: it may be almost as cheap to build a Marina, say, as a Mini though the motorist naturally expects to pay less for the smaller car.

The difficulty is particularly acute for a small company such as Reliant. While Ford can spread the cost of its Bobcat by making it in Britain, Germany and Spain and selling it throughout Europe, Kitten output is a mere 5,000 to 6,000 a year. And all are hand-built, which means a high labour content. So Reliant must either sell the car at a loss to be competitive or charge a more realistic price and risk losing sales.

It seems to have taken the second course. The Kitten will sell at £1,499, which puts it in the same range as the basic Renault 5 (£1,464), and three-door Fiat 127 (£1,498) or the four-door Cherry (£1,473). Formidable opposition indeed.

But *the kitten does* enjoy three assets *that* none of the others can claim. First, and probably most important as petrol prices rise yet again, *outstanding* fuel economy. Being very light, the Kitten can return anything up to 60 mpg; the worst figure I got was 37 mpg driving in London and short distances to school and shops, and I would expect most owners to average between 45 and 50. No other four-wheeler on the market can match those figures.

The Kitten's other unique features are its glass-fibre bodyshell, which cannot rust, and a turning circle less than that of a London taxi. That, allied to light steering and an overall length of just under 13ft, makes the car extremely easy to park and to manoeuvre in heavy traffic. And the rubber bumpers can be used to feel the way into a tight space.

Reliant has uprated its alloy engine from 750cc to 850cc, and performance is nippy for a car of its class, with a 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of about 18 seconds and reasonable flexibility; the top speed is near 80 mph.

The car handles a lot better than the three-wheel Robin, cornering nimbly and with little roll and holding the road well, at least in the dry. It does not, however, take kindly to strong cross-winds. The steering is very responsive (I liked the small wheel) and there is a pleasant gearbox.

With old fashioned leaf-spring suspension, the ride may be choppy, though it is no worse than on the Imp or Mini. The seats are comfortable, if lacking side support.

Like many small cars, the Kitten may also be noisy: the engine sounds harsh when at all extended, there is some body rattle, and wind becomes intrusive from about 45 mph.

The Kitten is a nominal four-seater, though tall people will be pushed for head and leg room in the back. The modest boot can be extended by folding the back seat forward; access is through an opening rear window, rather than a full tailgate, which limits the aperture and means a high lip.

The minor controls are mostly on the fascia and the switches can be confused in the dark. The black plastic used for the fascia and the door trims gives the interior of the car a cheap look, which is not offset by the cloth seats and carpet. Heating is adequate, the ventilation system limited.

The Kitten has several good points and most of its faults are shared by other small cars; but it is expensive. Both the heated rear window (£17) and reclining passenger seat (£5.85) are extras.

Road Test: Toyota Land Cruiser: It is tempting to call the Toyota Land Cruiser estate car Japan's answer to the Range Rover, but that would be an over-simplification. Mechanically, it is much closer to the long wheelbase Land-Rover, except that its engine is *a massive* 4.2 litre six-cylinder compared with the Land-Rover's 2.3 litre four or 2.6 litre six (Stuart Marshall writes).

Like the Land-Rover, it has stiff cart springs all round and to drive is closer to a small lorry than a car. Usually only the rear wheels are driven, but four-wheel drive can be selected in high range and is automatically engaged in low range, just as in the Land-Rover.

The Toyota does not handle or hold the road nearly as well as the incomparable Range Rovers, but is much faster, more relaxed and more civilized to ride in than even the best version of the Land-Rover long-wheelbase station wagon.

With about 110 bhp under the bonnet (compared with 86 bhp in the six-cylinder Land-Rover and only 62 bhp in the four) the Land Cruiser is no embarrassment in the cut and thrust of city traffic. It accelerates quicker than many of the smaller family saloons, reaches 60 mph in just over 16 seconds, and cruises easily on the motorway at 70 mph. Maximum speed, given time, is about 85 mph, and at 65-70 mph one can still enjoy listening to the push-button radio, which is part of the lavish standard equipment.

Because of the copious low-speed torque, little gear-changing is needed and petrol economy is not at all bad for a two-ton vehicle which is about as wind cheating as a packing case. I obtained 17 mpg in a mixed itinerary of town and country driving.

Despite the large and knobbly truck tyres the steering is light if rather vague and none of the controls calls for much effort. The drum brakes are so powerfully *servo-assisted that they* worked reasonably well after I had forded a river.

Across fields and in thick mud the Land Cruiser behaves in much the same way as a Land-Rover. With its high clearance and ample power, it will go places in two-wheel drive that no normal car would look at. Off the road its ride is not in the same class as the Range Rover's, but less harsh than a Land-Rover's.

Inside, the Land Cruiser is more like a car than a cross-country utility. It is fully trimmed like a typical modern estate car, though the floor has sensible rubber mats, not carpet.

It is enormously roomy and has the great asset of four passenger doors. The front and rear benches (53 inches and 51 inches wide respectively) easily take three people, who enjoy adequate leg room and unlimited head room. Folding down the back seat increases the load floor length from 3ft 9in to 5 ft 10 in. With the tailgate lowered, objects up to 7ft 10in long can be carried without overhanging. The loading height is 2ft 8in: enough to make a Labrador look twice before leaping up.

At £4,179 the Land Cruiser is a great deal of very strong motor car for the money. In Britain, at any rate, one would hardly use it as a substitute for a saloon or a conventional estate car, but it would combine admirably with a two-horse trailer.

Accessory ideas

A reminder, with Christmas only a fortnight ahead, that there is no surer way of finding appropriate gifts than at a car accessory shop (assuming, of course, that the recipient has a car) I see that the seasonal list from Leyland's Unipart includes such items as a brake bleeding tool (70p plus VAT), but many accessories are more interesting than that.

There are hundreds to choose from and I can offer only a few inexpensive suggestions. For visibility, and therefore safety, every car should have an outside mirror and a heated rear window, while the range of auxiliary lights includes halogen headlamps, reversing lights and high density rear-lights for use in fog.

For a comprehensive guide, covering the field alphabetically from air fresheners to tow ropes, I cannot do better than recommend the 40-page supplement to last week's (December 6) *Motor magazine.*

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

Fyfe Robertson cocks a weatherbeaten eye at the tri-centenary of the Royal Greenwich Observatory (BBC1 10.15). Tomorrow's World, the programme to keep us abreast of progress, is out and about in Brazil, looking particularly at some astonishing afforestation (BBC1 6.50). A function of the Grand Order of Water Rats involves Prince Charles and sundry entertainers (BBC1 8.0). The Mastermind quiz ploughs its way through another batch of semi-final contestants (BBC1 8.30). Love Thy Neighbour, the racial comedy condemned by some but not to be taken too seriously, begins a new and definitely farewell series (ITV 8.30).—L.B.

BBC 1

1.15 pm, On the Move. 12.25, Fo a Fe. 12.55, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Ragtime. 3.00, Play School. 4.25, Barbapapa. 4.30, Jackanory. 4.45, Blue Peter. 5.10, John Craven. 5.15, Salty. 5.40, Magic Roundabout.
5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
6.50 Tomorrow's Brazil.
7.25 Top of the Pops.
8.00 Royal Appointment with the Grand Order of Water Rats, The Prince of Wales.
8.30 Mastermind.
9.00 News.
9.25 State of Emergency, part 2.
10.15 Longitude Zero; 300 years of the Royal Greenwich Observatory.
1.05 Tonight.
1.40 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters close down. 5.15-5.40, Hildowcar. 6.00-6.50, Wales Today, Nationwide. 6.50-7.10, Heddiw. 7.10-7.25, Tom and Jerry. 11.40, News for Wales. SCOTLAND: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters close down. 6.00-6.50, Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 11.05-11.30, Conn Comhraidh (North and North-east transmitters). 11.30, Close down (North and North-west transmitters only). 11.40, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters close down. 6.00-6.50, Scene Around Six, Nationwide. 10.15-11.40, A Nuclear Ireland? 11.40, The Sky at Night. 12.00, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 6.15 pm, Open University: Introductory Programme for New Students. 6.40, Avventura. 7.05, Open University: EEC—The Impact of the Court.
7.30 Newsday.
8.05 Andre Previn's Music Night with Myung-Whun Chung, London Symphony Orchestra: Saint-Saëns, Berlioz.
9.00 Spike Milligan in Q6.
9.30 Film: Carrie, with Laurence Olivier, Jennifer Jones, Eddie Albert.*
11.30 Newsnight.
11.45-11.50, Gwen Watford reads Caterpillars, by John Freeman.

* Black and white.

Thames

10.00 am, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 10.20, Untamed World. 10.45, Oliver and the Artful Dodger, part 1. 11.30, Everyone's a Winner in Gateshead. 12.00, Animal Kwackers. 12.10 pm, Mr Trimble. 12.30, Jane Austen and her world. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Couples. 3.00, Justice. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.25, Batman. 4.45, Film: Saps at Sea, with Laurel and Hardy.*
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The Six Million Dollar man.
8.00 This Week. The hanging debate, with Roy Jenkins, MP.
8.30 Love thy Neighbour.
9.00 Haunted.
10.00 News.
10.30 Orson Welles Great Mysteries.
11.00 Take Two.
12.00 What the Papers Say.
12.15 Ideas in Print.
100, News.

ATV

10.40 am, Planting for Pleasure. 11.05, Survival. 11.30, Documentary: The Cresta Run. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Film: The Lone Ranger, with Clayton Moore, Jay Silverheels. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Space 1999. 8.00, Thames. 10.30-12.30 am, Film: Marriage on the Rocks, with Frank Sinatra, Deborah Kerr, Dean Martin.

Southern

10.10 am, Film: Barnacle Bill (1940), with Alec Guinness.* 11.25, Sylvester. 11.35, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, The New Land. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Survival. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Search for Bridey Murphy (1956), with Teresa Wright.* 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, Weather. Guildeline.

Granada

9.30 am, Alphabet Soup. 9.55, Spiderman. 10.15, Farouk, Last of the Pharaohs. 11.05, Tales of Washington Irving. 11.45, Alister in Songland. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Film: Jill St John and Victor Brono in Brenda Starr. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Reports Action. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.45-12.20 am, The Challenging Sea.

Tyne Tees

10.55 am, Starting Point. 11.00, Kiri. 11.05, Make a Wish. 11.30, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, The Partridge Family. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Maude. 11.00, The Northerners. 11.40, Epilogue.

Anglia

11.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.55, Fantastic Voyage. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Time Was. 11.00, Boney. 11.55, The Living Word.

Yorkshire

1.00 am, Marioo—the Red Kangaroo. 11.20, Anna. 11.40, Cambridge May Ball. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, The Partridge Family. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25-11.55, Arts Bazaar.

Border

10.25 am, Ripple. 11.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, The Lone Ranger. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Movin' On. 11.25, Arts Bazaar. 11.55, Border News.

Grampian

11.20 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Sportscall. 11.10, His Face is Familiar—What's He Done? 11.40, Prayers.

Westward

9.50 am, Seaspray. 10.15, The Osmonds. 10.40, Inner Space. 11.05, The Amazing Chan. 11.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Skippy. 4.55, Woody Woodpecker. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Westward Report. 11.00, Chopper One. 11.27, Westward News. 11.30, Westcountry Job Finder. 11.35, Faith for Life.

HTV

10.15 am, Film, Gasbags, with The Crazy Gang. 11.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, Help! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.18, Report Wales. 6.35, The Best in the West. 7.05, Thames. 10.30, Safari in the City. 11.00, Film, Peter Brandn and Cameron Mitchell in Cutter. 12.20 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25-4.50, Bio Yn Y Byd? 4.50-5.20, King Kong. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. 6.35-7.05, Sports Arena. 10.30-11.00, Countryside. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, Sport West.

Scottish

11.00 am, Gilbert and Sullivan. Ruddigore. 12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, The Flintstones. 4.50, Rainbow Country. 5.20, Bahar. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, World Worth Keeping. 7.00, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Fit to Last. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-11.35, Dilemma.

Ulster

11.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 4.25, Lost in Space. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Let's Play Bridge. 11.00-11.30, What's It All About?

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, DLT. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Pop Score. 7.30, Folk 75.† 8.02, Folkweave.† 9.02, Wally Whyton's Country Club. 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 9.02, Harry Carpenter.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jean Challis. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.05, Don Durbridge (1,500m). 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Mozart, Beethoven.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Rossini, Dittersdorf, Berwald.† 9.00, News. 9.05, C. P. E. Bach.† 9.45, Franz Schmidt.† 11.00, Bacchulian Singers.† 11.45, Salzburg Festival. Concert: Mendelssohn, Bartok, Dvorak.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Boccherini, Kodaly, Beethoven.† 2.00, Hippolyte et Aricie, opera by Rameau, Acts 1 and 2.† 3.05, In Short. 3.15, Hippolyte et Aricie. Acts 3 and 4.† 4.05, Reading. 4.10, Hippolyte et Aricie, Act 5.† 5.00, Trio-Sonatas: Telemann, Handel.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, African Music. 7.30, Orchestral Concert, Part 1: Dvorak, Chopin.† 8.15, Rainer Maria Rilke. The Terrible Angels. 8.35, Concert Part 2: Nielsen.† 9.15, No Other Name. 3: Is a cosmology really necessary? 9.50, Cello and Piano: Martin Dalby, Beethoven.† 10.25, BBC Singers: Giovanni Gabrieli, Kurt Weill, Bach.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've Got Problems! 11.50, Sounds Puzzling. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Word! 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Nannies. Part 3: Morocco—with love. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story: Victory. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Just a Minute. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, Richard Dimbleby, 1913-1965: second programme. 8.45, Analysis: Subsidizing the Arts. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Charlie. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

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1968 Ming Blue, excellent condition, chauffeur driven, sunshine roof, PAS, refrigeration, radio, tinted glass, electric windows, seats and aerial.
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EDUCATIONAL
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
DULWICH
The Governors of James Allen's Girls' School announce that up to NINE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded on the results of the examination to be held in February 1976.
The examination is open to candidates born between 1st September 1964 and 31st August 1965; under age candidates may be considered. The preliminary examination will take place on Saturday, 7th February; those selected for the final examination will be tested on Saturday, 28th February.
Applicants for fee-paying places only will take the examination on Saturday, 7th February.
Some of these scholarships will be to the value of £450 per annum, and some to the value of £225 per annum. The full tuition fee at present is £555 per annum. In cases of special need the value of a scholarship may be increased. Application to sit the examination should be made by 14th January 1976. Further particulars may be obtained from THE HEAD MISTRESS, JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, EAST DULWICH GROVE, SE22 8TE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Applications are invited for the following Fellowships and Scholarship for Medical and Scientific Research.
1. Williams Fellowship for Medical and Scientific Research for original research into the cause and cure of diseases affecting human beings. Value: £1,750 a year, tenable for two academic sessions at a School of the University of London.
2. J. F. H. Knight Fellowship for Medical Research for research into the social, epidemiological or preventive aspects of diseases of adult life. Value: £1,000 a year, tenable for two academic sessions at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
3. Carlo Campolin Postgraduate Scholarship for research in Astronomy or in Biology. Value: approximately £150 a year for one year in the first instance, tenable at a School or Institute of the University of London.
NOTE: No. 1 above is open to graduates of the University of London who are either registered medical practitioners or possess other appropriate qualifications. Nos. 2 and 3 are open to graduates of any University, possessing appropriate qualifications.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the Scholarships Committee, University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, to whom completed forms must be returned not later than February, 1976.

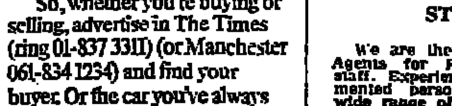
EDUCATIONAL

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD
Voice Trial on Saturday, 17th January, 1976, for boys between 7½ and 9½. Free board and reduced tuition fees for Choristers at New College School. Normal school holidays. Particulars from the Head Master, New College School, Oxford.

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An OPEN SCHOLARSHIP of £500 per annum is offered annually, and one EXHIBITION of £250 to the daughters of Clergy, as well as a MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP of £300 with free tuition in two instrumental subjects.
The examination for entry in 1976 will be held in March.
Candidates must be over 11 years and under 14 years (15 for Music) on September 1st. (Closing date for entries is February 1st.)
Full particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

Lincoln College
SHUFFREY JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
IN THE HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE
The College invites applications from graduates under 38 years of age on the 1st of October, 1976, for a Shuffrey Junior Research Fellowship in the History of Art or Architecture, tenable for three years from that date. The salary is tied to the National Lecturers' scale. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford, OX1 3DR, to whom applications should be sent by the 31st January, 1976.

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GENEVA. Cheerful person required for family of 2 adults, a girl of 14 and a boy of 3. Must have previous experience in similar household and have ability to cope with basic family cooking and small boy. Preference given to car driver and someone with knowledge of French. Own room with bathroom, plus good salary. No heavy duties. Starting early 1976. Please write enclosing photo to Naiss, 33 Rue des Cavaliers, 1234, Geneva.

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THE COOK AT SUTTON PLACE, Guildford, requires the assistance of a kitchenmaid who is able to do plain cooking when required. This is a living-in position with a wage of £30 per week, all found. Telephone Guildford 65001 or write to Mr. Thurgood, Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey.
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WELL EDUCATED Dutch girl, aged 25, speaks 5 languages, would appreciate 3 mths. temporary employment in England to perfect English. Suggestions to J. D. Livingston Booth, 48 Pembury Rd., Tonbridge, Kent.
E.E.C. TRANSLATOR (from German/French) seeks post or freelance work London. 'Phone 226 0087.
YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced in P.R. and film production, recently returned from Far East, seeks rewarding career. Available now. Pulborough 2137, anytime.
GERMAN TRANSLATOR (French, English, Dutch, Danish) seeks position London.—Box 1658 S, The Times.

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4TH GIRL, own room, N.W.6. £8.50. Ring: 328 6964.
BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS in beautiful flat with all conveniences, London, W.14. Bed., breakfast, own bath., TV, etc. Singles £18 p.w.; doubles, £28 p.w. Available from 20th Dec. Full Christmas lunch available, £3.50 per person. 01-373 4546 after 6 p.m., Mrs. Zeller.
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DBL. ROOM avail. in superb S.W.6 house; 1/2 girls from £13 p.w.; sharing.—01-385 7007.
ATTRAC. 2-BED. FLAT, 10 mins. Victoria; 1 to share; £10 p.w. Avail. Jan.—870 3790 (eves.).
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HIGH STREET KENSINGTON. Short or long let, own room in super luxury house, £16-£25 p.w. incl. every amenity.—937 5033.
BARNES, S.W.13.—Young architect seeks someone (20-30) to share interestingly designed flat. Own room, C.H. £15 p.w. inc.—Ring 892 4169, office.
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BARNES. One/two girls share luxurious flat. Reasonable rent. Tel: 878 2305, eves.

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WANTED, London House/Flat, Dec. 21st.—See U.K. Hols.
ELEVENTH FLOOR in well-known block: furn.: 1 mile Marble Arch: dble. bed., recept., k. & b.; all amenities; £50 p.w.—Birch & Co., 935 1163.
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(continued on page 28)

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". . . (Jesus said) . . . If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed."—St. John 8: 31.

BIRTHS

ABBOTT.—On 12th November at Central Colony Hospital, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, to Lynne and David—a daughter (Clementine Jane), a sister for Josephine.
CALLOWAY.—On December 9th, 1975 at B.M.H., Iserlohn, to Susan (nee Maunsell) and Major Christopher Calloway, R.E.—a daughter (Amy), a sister for Sarah and Beth.
HALL.—On 9th Dec., 1975, to Susan (n‍ée Holmes) and Peter —a son (Julian).
MINTER.—On December 9th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Michelle (nee Saint-Fournier) and Geoffrey Howard Minter—a daughter (Alelia).
PARDOE.—On December 10th to Daphne (nee Farquhar) and Terence Pardoe—a daughter (Amanda).
PRITTIE.—On December 8th at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Alison (nee Ellis) and Oliver—a daughter.
SMALES.—On December 8th, to Libby and Oliver—a son.
WALTON.—On 8th December at Dunedin, N.Z., to Valerie (nee Clifford), wife of Dr. M. H. Walton—a boy (Jude Hartley).
WHEATLEY.—On December 9th, at Shrewsbury Maternity Hospital, to Amanda and Trevor—a daughter (Emma-Louise), a sister for Alexander.

BIRTHDAY

M. HAPPY BIRTHDAY yesterday. Love R.

MARRIAGE

GORING : RADCLIFFE.—On Nov. 29th, 1975, Lt.-Col. Harold Goring of Holland House, Warnham, Horsham, Sussex, to Henrietta Radcliffe (nee Secretan).

DEATHS

BOLER.—On December 8th died suddenly, in Cannes, S. P. (Larry) Boler, beloved husband of Pamela, loving father of Simon and Sandra and much loved grandfather of William and Edward.
BROWNE, ANGELA BROWNE, most loved by all. Darlingest wife of Donald. Darlingest Mummy and friend of Alison, Stephen, Jo and Nanny. On the 10th December, peacefully but after much pain.
CHEGWIDDEN.—On 9th December, in London, suddenly, in the midst of an active and full life, Kathleen Muriel, aged 82, valiant and much loved. Funeral service to be arranged. Flowers and enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8. Telephone 937 0757.
DAVIES.—On December 9th, 1975, suddenly, aged 75 years, H. E. (Harry) Davies, of 53 Grove Court, London, N.W.8, father of Barbara and John and proud grandfather of Susannah, Philippa and Polly. Cremation at Golders Green on Tuesday, December 16th at 10.15 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons Ltd., 212 Eversholt Street, N.W.1.
DICKSON.—On Tuesday, 9th December, Brian Thorburn Dickson, of Naes Head Cottage, Pinkneys Green, much loved father of Zena and David. Service for family and close friends only at Stubbings Church, 11.15 a.m., Tuesday, 16th December, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only and please, no letters. Details of a thanksgiving service in Maidenhead will be announced later.
DOBELL.—On December 9th, 1975, of Brimerton, Sands Drive, West Kirby, George Galloway Dobell, dearly loved husband of Nora. Service and cremation at Landican, Friday, December 12th, at 10.50 a.m. Family flowers only, please.
EARLEY.—On 9th December, 1975, at Southend General Hospital, Walter Harold Earley, aged 60 years, of Chipperfield, 55 Chalkwell Esplanade, Westcliff-on-Sea. Cremation, 12 noon, Monday, 15th December, at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, but donations, if desired to The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, c/o L. J. Howes, Ltd., 971 Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.17.
FOSTER.—On Dec 8th, after a prolonged illness, Pat, much loved wife of Martin Foster and mother of Simon and Suzanne, of Egton Manor, Egton Bridge, Whitby, Yorkshire. Service at St Hilda's Church, Egton, Whitby, on Monday, 15th Dec. at 2.30 p.m. Inquiries and flowers to R. Harrison and Sons, Glaisdale, Whitby. Phone Glaisdale 249.
HAMMOND.—On December 10th, 1975, at her home, Mildred Catherine Isabel, wife of Fred, mother of Roy, aged 73 years. Funeral private. Please, no mourners or flowers. No letters.
HOLBOROW.—On December 7th, after a long illness most courageously borne, Jennie, adored wife of Michael Holborow, of 2 Royal Court, Maxwell Road, Northwood, Middlesex. Funeral service private at Breakspear Crematorium, at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 15th December. No flowers, by request. Gift donations, if wished, to Northwood Pinner and District Hospital Voluntary Association, Pinner Rd., Northwood, Middlesex.
HUTCHINGS.—On 9th December, 1975, peacefully at her home, Maria Nikolaevna (Moura) Hutchings, adored wife of Roger Kennedy Fenwick Hutchings, of Honey Lodge, Burley, Ringwood, Hants, formerly of Chiswick, W.4, mother of Susan and Nina. Funeral at Burley Parish Church, Tuesday, 16th December, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only, and, if wished, donations if your charity may, if desired, be sent to The British Red Cross Society (Burley branch) at Ferniee, Burley Street, Ringwood, Hants.
ISHER.—On December 9th, Albert Tavender (Bertie), aged 71 years, peacefully, at his home, 77 Rodney Road, Cheltenham. Loved husband of Peggy. R.I.P. Funeral service at the parish church, Cheltenham, on Monday, December 15th at 11 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Selim Smith & Company, 74 Prestbury Rd., Cheltenham. Inquiries: Cheltenham 25085.
MACLAREN.—On December 6th, suddenly, David Muir MacLaren, of The Pines, Ashton, Nr. Chester. The dearly loved husband of the late Kathleen (nee Hollinworth) and dear father of Andrew and Moira. Service and interment at Ashton Parish Church, Nr. Chester on Friday, at 12 noon. Flowers and inquiries to Messrs. Evans & Gordon Ltd. 061-236 6727.
PEARSON.—On December 8th, 1975 after a short illness, Nigel Arthur, only son of Sir Neville Pearson, Bart., and beloved husband of Frances. Family funeral at Hampstead cemetery, Fortune Green, West Hampstead, on Tuesday, 16th December, at 2.30 p.m.
PHIPPS.—On 9th December, 1975, suddenly at his home, Moat Farm, Stagsden, Beds., John Anthony, aged 75 years. Funeral service at Stagsden Church, Saturday, 13th December, at 11 a.m.
PRATT.—On December 10th, peacefully, at home, Edmund Barnard (Bunny) much loved husband of D'Arcy and father to Elizabeth. Funeral private.
PYE.—On December 7th, Harry, aged 60 years, of Ramsey, I.o.M., husband of Patricia, father of Ian and Hugh. Formerly of Barclays Bank, Sudan.
REDFERN, CAPTAIN ROBERT, D.F.C. (1918), peacefully at Knoxglade, Rolston Rd., Hornsea, North Humberside, on 4th December, 1975. Beloved husband of Elizabeth and a loving father and grandfather. Cremated 9th December, 1975.
RICHARDS.—On December 8, 1975, in a nursing home, Mary Bertha Richards, formerly of Little Court, Cobham Surrey, mother of Francis and Robin. Cremation private. A service of thanksgiving to be announced later. Inquiries to W. Hodges & Co., Sevenoaks 54457.
ROBERTSON.—On December 10th, peacefully, at Malvern, Worcestershire, in her 91st year, Annie Gilbert, widow of Dr. J. R. Robertson.
SAVIDGE.—On Dec. 9th, after a short illness, Cecil Arthur Grant, of Little Aubries, Great Missenden, dearly loved husband of Joan and father of Anne, Ian and Gillian. Service at St. John the Baptist, Little Missenden, on Monday, December 15th, at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request. Donations, if desired, to Baptist Missionary Society, Gloucester Place, W.1.
VIVIAN.—On December 8th, at Cherry Acre, Bishopston, Swansea, Mary (Molly), wife of the late Hugh and mother of the late Anthony and of Michael. Cremation private. Memorial service at St. Mary's Church, Pennard, Swansea, Tuesday, December 16th, at 2.30. No flowers, no letters, by request.
WARE.—On 8th December, Robert William, Wing Commander (Rtd.), D.S.C., R.A.F. 1912-1947, aged 31 years. Very suddenly. Devoted husband to the late Marian and much loved father, grandfather and great grandfather. Funeral service at St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Addington, Surrey, at 2 p.m. on Monday, 15th December. No flowers, by request, but if desired donations to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR.
WITTY.—On December 6th, 1975, at St. Bernard's, Wilbury Road, Hove, Mary Margaret, aged 81, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Witty, of Riverside House, Mortlake.

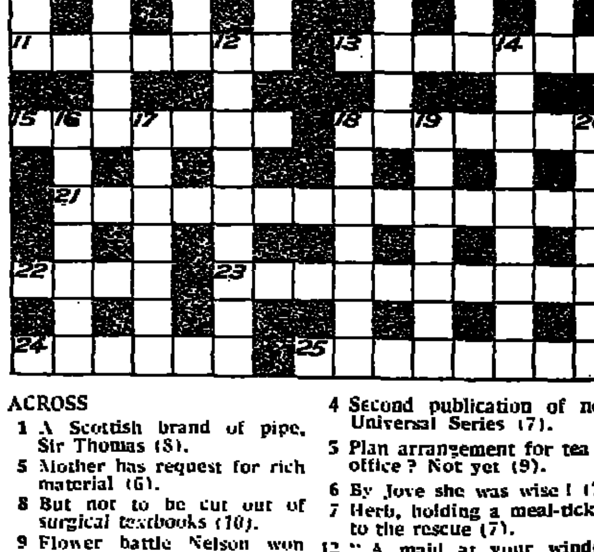
MEMORIAL SERVICE

HARDCASTLE.—There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of William Hardcastle, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, 19th December, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

IN MEMORIAM

LOEHNING.—Jan. 1, 1884-Dec. 11, 1956. In honoured and precious memory of my adored and most loving husband, Dr. Hugo Loehning, and in deepest gratitude for all those wonderful years. In death there is no separation and the bridge is love.—Elizabeth.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,173



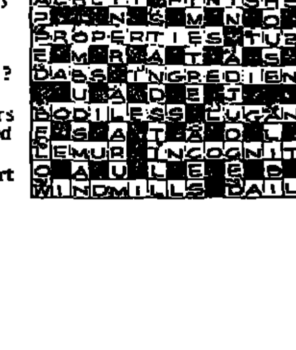
ACROSS

1 A Scottish brand of pipe, Sir Thomas (8).
5 Mother has request for rich material (6).
8 But not to be cut out of surgical textbooks (10).
9 Flower battle Nelson won (4).
10 A giant amphora's smashed ? Appearances are deceptive (14).
11 Book gives advice on thrifty use of funeral baked-meats (7).
13 Stripped in novel act in this entertainment (7).
15 Sea-softener ? Sound idea, French (7).
18 Decorates pack. Among the best, almost (7).
21 Study in the Risorgimento—a military survey (14).
22 What Bluebeard hid ? (4).
23 Admission—it gets one into one race (10).
24 You say the knife-sharpener wrote essays ? (6).
25 Rudolph about to dine, oddly enough, with royalty (8).

DOWN

1 Appreciative bell-ringer ? (7).
2 Raised a couple of coppers for a start. It's estimated (9).
3 Adviser can upset the heart of Othello (7).
4 Second publication of new Universal Series (7).
5 Plan arrangement for tea in office ? Not yet (9).
6 By Jove she was wise ! (7).
7 Herb, holding a meal-ticket, to the rescue (7).
12 " A maid at your window To be your —— " sang Ophelia (9).
14 Tried once to be terribly abstruse (9).
16 Someone talking about you in vocal range ? (7).
17 Holy smoke ! (7).
18 Transport system title—uncommonly snappy ? (7).
19 " Dunderhead ! "—said perhaps in scorn (7).
20 " Ambition should be made of —— stuff " said Antony (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,172



IN MEMORIAM

POLE, GRAHAM.—Remember David Graham Pole on this his birthday. " Dedit illi Deus latitudinem cordis quasi arenam quae est in littore maris contra apem in sinum credidit."
TUMILTY.—In loving and happy memory of my dear wife Theresa Mary Tumilty, who died on 11th December, 1960. R.I.P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

HAWES, RONNIE.—Mrs. Babs Robinson and Eric Hawes wish to thank all friends for messages of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement. Please accept this as a personal acknowledgment.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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ROYAL SHOW JUMPING Gala at Olympia, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 7 p.m. in the presence of H.R.H. Princess Anne, and Special Stars evening in support of the British Equestrian Olympic Fund. Box Office 371 5057. The Great Christmas Family Show, Dec. 17 to 21.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

MR & MRS S. H. BOSS will not be sending cards this year but wish all their friends a Happy Christmas and a Good New Year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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COLLINS, KATHLEEN MARGARET COLLINS, spinster, late of 11 South Street, Reading, Berkshire, died there on 7th February, 1975. (Estate about £3,500.) The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

JAMES ALLEN'S Girls' School, Dulwich. Nine Entrance Scholarships Examinations in February.

DRIVING LICENCE INSURANCE. For details see Motors Col.
THE SOUTH LONDON MISSION invites the aged, lonely and incapacitated to share Christmas at Bermondsey Central Hall—providing Christmas Dinners, Parties, Parcels and Friendship. Please share our privilege by sending your help to The Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey Street, London, SE1 3UJ.
CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.
TO WALTER ARTHUR CHARLES DICKETTS or anyone knowing of his whereabouts, please communicate Re Adair Hobson, via Box 1941 S, The Times.
REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business
AWAY FOR XMAS ? Careful family need country live. See U.K. Hols.
PROPERTY PURCHASE in Switzerland. See Palmer & Parker, Property Abroad column.
BE in the centre of everything—see Rentals column.
CUT PRICE AIR TICKETS, if you've ever bought one of these and would be willing to fill in a questionnaire for consumer research, please contact Box 1899 S, The Times.
LINCOLN COLLEGE. — Shuttrey Junior Research Fellowship—see Educational.
B.B.O. invites all his friends for drinks in the Prestshare Arms at 1700 hours.
HEIRS.—Anyone related to Mrs. Minnie Redwar, wife of Hayes Redwar, once a Judge in the Gold Coast and last heard of in 1929, residing near Wandsworth Common, is requested to contact Chalmers, 18 Golden Square, Aberdeen.
THANK YOU for helping us to pay old peoples' rising gas, electricity and coal bills last winter. Please help again. Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolk's Help, 43, Ebury Street, London, SW1W 0LZ.
SCIENTIFIC AGENTS required. See Business to Business.
CORTINA 2000E Estate with radio telephone. See Motor Cars.
THE CHARTERHOUSE Rheumatism Clinic needs your support. Help us to fight Arthritis with a donation to the Dowager Countess of Halifax, 60 Weymouth Street, London W1N 4DX.
GEORGIAN TERRACED HOUSE on 5 levels. See London & Suburban.
THE MOST HORRIBLE HOUSE in Brighton ! See Country Props.
2 PEOPLE WANTED for Hatfield cottage over Christmas. See Domestic Situations.
SPACE BROKING/PUBLISHING. See Businesses for Sale.
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c.£4,800 P.A. NET E.F.L. Instructor N. Africa. See Focus on Overseas Appts.
ST. AUDRIE'S SCHOOL Entrance Scholarships. See Educational.
HOTEL PREMISES part-use required.—See Business to Business.
YOUNG MAN, 25.—See Situations Wanted.
CITROEN. Save money. For details, See Motors Col.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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UK HOLIDAYS

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WANTED. London House/Flat, Dec. 21st-Jan. 4th, sleep 9 '8. N.W.1 preferred.—Cheltenham 23830.
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WANTED. Cosy, quiet, Cornish cottage. Must be near water, South Coast preferred. Helford ideal. 28 Dec.-5 Jan.—01-437 1777.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

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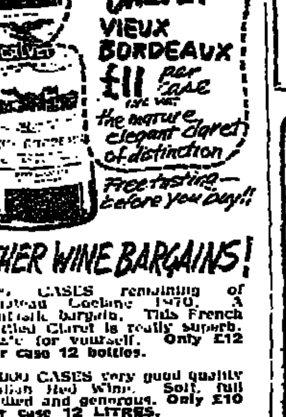
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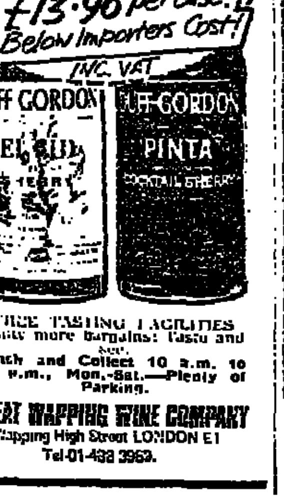
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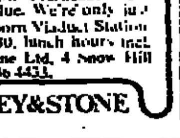
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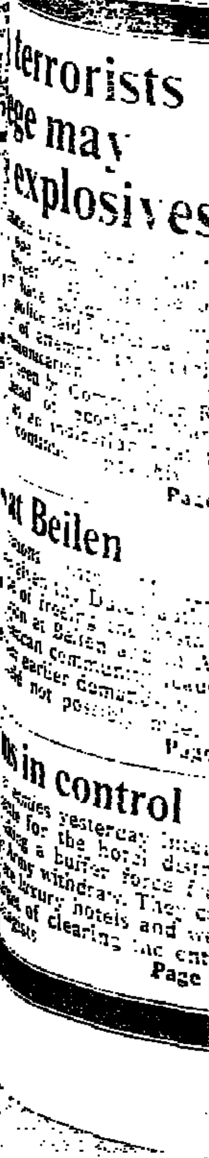
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